



"Her foundations are upon the holy hills."

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

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 13, 1854.

Vol. XVII.] DOCTR. THE BURIAL OF LOVE. BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Two dark-eyed maids, at shut of day, And flow'ers from the meadow, and a pair, Sat where a river rolled away, With calm sad brows and raven hair, And one was pale and both were fair.

Bring flowers, they sang, bring flowers unblown, Bring flowers of bloom of name unknown; Bring bidding sprays from wood and wild, To strew the bier of Love, the child.

Close soothly, fondly, while ye weep, His eyes, that death may seem like sleep, And fold his hands in sign of rest, His waxen hands, across his breast.

And miss his grave where violets hide, Where star-dew lies on the violet's side, And blue birds in the misty spring Of cloudless skies and summer ring.

But we shall mourn him long, and miss His ready smile, his ready kiss, His little of his little feet, Sweet words and stammered phrases sweet;

And graver looks, serene and high, All light of heaven in that young eye, All those that haunt us till the heart Shall ache and ache—and tears will start.

The bow, the bands shall fall to dust, The shining arrows waste with time, And all of Love that earth can claim, Be but a memory and a name.

We cannot conclude this notice without remarking upon the effect produced on the poorer inhabitants of this rural parish, most of whom had never before seen a sanctuary in its proper beauty. After the close of the services on Friday the church was filled with eager and delighted spectators, to whom the vicar explained the various subjects delineated around them. Some were moved even to tears, thereby proving the error of those who are too apt to cry, 'to what purpose is this waste,' and to imagine that a beautiful church possesses little charm for, and produces no beneficial effect upon, the minds of the less educated classes of the community.

On Thursday last, the octavo of the Ascension, the foundation-stone of a new church, to be called the Church of the Holy Ascension, was laid at Hyde, in the parish of Fordingbridge, on the borders of the New Forest, by the lord of the manor, Eyre Coote, Esq. The church is to accommodate 200 persons (in seats entirely free), who live for the most part two or three miles distant from the parish church. The lord of the manor has contributed to the funds a sum of £300, besides giving a site for the church and churchyard, and for a parsonage and gardens.

Sir William Heathcote, M. P., presided last week at the annual meeting of the Winchester Associations in connection with the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at which also the Bishop of New Zealand was present. In opening the business Sir W. Heathcote pointed out the peculiar importance of the field of labor upon which these two societies were engaged, and referred to a meeting of the Bishop of New Zealand, for an illustration of the success of their operations.

The Bishop of New Zealand, in moving a resolution, on the opposite side of the world, where he was now officially stationed, he had met with the utmost liberality and sympathy in the contributions of the people to the support of the Church. Upon a late occasion he was present at an assemblage of the people of a village, for the purpose of considering the best mode of obtaining a house of God. They asked him his advice, and when he referred them to a passage in the Epistle to the Romans, and to set apart a portion of the title of their property, they willingly accepted the plan, and 120 of them entered into conditions to pay tithes for the maintenance of a minister. In many places the like anxiety was apparent for religious ministrations, and the people gave land for churches and glebes, and the Bishop of New Zealand on this occasion with the intention of taking a little rest after his twelve years' labour; but he found to his surprise, and somewhat to his amusement, that he was engaged even in Winchester, to address two meetings on the same subject the next day. He was rather to be considered sharing a large degree of labour than taking his rest; but as it had been said, "a man had better wear out than rust out"—so, therefore, he always felt happy in doing his best for the advantage of the Society. It was not generally known what was the course of the establishment of the Christian Mission in those distant fields of the Society's labours. The sin of Great Britain had been the prime cause of it; for the convict system being established, men were appointed to superintend it, and one of such men had undertaken to introduce the Wesleyan mission to New Zealand, and he was appointed to the office, and improving the footing he had gained, after a time he ventured to visit these people, and was most kindly received. Catechists were soon after sent among the people, and preachers of the word following, conversions took place. In 1840 New Zealand was first divided into parishes, and was considered safe for the English to settle in any part of it, and the Society for Propagating the Gospel took up their position, and New Zealand became the field of important operations, which had rapidly progressed in extent. Each of the vicars of the Wesleyan mission, and the Bishop had been allowed £1,000 a year since he first entered on his duties, and the help he was enabled to supply from these means formed the inducement on the part of the people to contribute themselves toward the support of the Church. There were now fifty clergymen, 22,000 members, and the number of churches, colleges, and twenty-five of the clergy out of the fifty had, for a longer or shorter time, been studying in it, previous to being ordained.

A correspondence has been published between the vicar and the Hon. Colonel Boyle, the member for Frome, who presided at the meeting noticed in last week's paper, on the subject of the re-marriage of one of Mr. Bennett's curates. Mr. Bennett mentioned the Colonial passage from *Barn's Ecclesiastical Lane*, providing for such marriages; adding—"I have no desire to offend the consciences of weak brethren, and would do all in my power to conciliate them to love and peace; but when persons—Dissenters or otherwise—insist on me with scruples about their union, previous ceremony being in my way, I am before the Registrar, I am compelled by this provision of the Church to marry them."

The vicar replies—"I do not question your right of re-marrying parties according to the Act of Parliament. What I do object to is the validity of the previous ceremony being in my way, which I do not object to, but I do not see how it is to be done, but subsequently writes that he does not object to a re-marriage by some religious form, when a ceremony has only been gone through before a Registrar, for the removal of 'scruples of weak brethren,' adding—"I can well understand that the Dissenter is pained, and I deeply sympathize with him, inasmuch as he accounts the re-marrying in the Established Church of persons already united in matrimony in his own chapel (as was the case in this instance), and the encouragement too often given by certain persons to regard such marriages as nothing worth, stamp his rites as a mere mockery in God's sight."

The Hon. and Rev. Horace Powsy, Rector of Warrington, and brother of Lord Lilford, was nominated for the See of Sodor and Man. We believe this to be a very satisfactory appointment. It is announced that the Vicar of Peterborough intends to continue to preach, "and we every now and then hear of isolated efforts in this way, but we never seem to get any detailed account of the mode and the results of the proceeding.

We have to record the death of the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Nevill. It is suggested that a good opportunity is afforded for the erection of another See, as the income of the Deanery (£2,000) would suffice, and the duties of the office might be performed by the Bishop.

The Rev. J. Ditcher, Vicar of South Brent, died by the *Reform*, is endeavoring to get Archdeacon Denison into the Archepiscopate on account of his statements of doctrine upon the Holy Communion. We are sure that the majority of earnest members of the Church, whatever sect they may belong to, will deprecate this attempt to extend throughout the Church a controversy on such a subject, which is at present confined within very narrow limits.

The *Liverpool Times* says that it is stated in Dublin that the vacant Bishopric of Toronto had been offered to the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, minister of the Free Church, Upper Bagin Street, Dublin. We presume Kingston and not Toronto is meant.

COLONIAL.

The following address "to the inhabitants of Canada," on the subject of the Clergy Reserves has been set forth by the "Central Committee:"— "No god-fearing person who believes that anything has been set apart for a religious use will be a party to alienating it from its original purpose and devoting it to a merely secular one. Before, then, you promise to vote for one who is to act as your Representative in the next Parliament, when it is proposed to secularize the Clergy Reserves, see that you have taken the pains to inform yourselves whether those Reserves were or were not set apart for the maintenance of God's worship.

In order to help you at arriving at a right decision the following brief statement of facts has been drawn up:— In the year 1759 Canada was ceded by the French to the victorious army of Great Britain. The members of the Church of Rome, who were then almost the only owners of the soil, desired to be recognized as the Established Church. But the truly Protestant and pious monarch, George III., refused to grant them this privilege; and, looking forward to the colonization of the province by British subjects, he caused certain clauses to be introduced into the British Statute relating to the Clergy Reserves, while they recognized the rights of the Church of Rome, so far as regarded the members of their own communion, asserted the intention of the government to make provision for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy within the province as from time to time might be found necessary and expedient.—(See clauses 5 & 6 of ch. 33, 14th year of Geo. III., A. D. 1784.)

In 1791 the Constitutional Act was passed, which conferred upon the people of both provinces a right (which they did not possess) of enacting laws for the well-being of the inhabitants and the improvement of the colony, subject always to the approval of the Crown. This act gave permission to the Governor in Council to make such allotments of lands for the support of a Protestant clergy in each province as were necessary for that purpose, and to set apart a portion of the lands of the province actually reserved, kept back, and secured one-seventh part of the lands, for the purpose of maintaining a Protestant clergy and diffusing Christian knowledge; and further enacted that the proportion to such lands as were to be allotted for the Protestant clergy, in proportion to such grant as one-seventh.—(See *any patent in proof of this*; [i.e. order to 1840, *Ev. Church*] also clauses 35 & 36, ch. 31, Geo. III. A. D. 1791.)

The 37th clause enacts that the rents and profits which may at any time arise from such lands shall be applicable to that purpose only. In 1817 the civil list was assumed by the Colonial Legislature; and when it was discovered that five ministers derived their stipend from it (the Reserves at that time yielding no income), the Assembly refused to pay these salaries, on the ground that the Crown had provided for them by withholding from the jurisdiction of the Colonial Government one-seventh of the lands of the province, and therefore the Crown ought to support them. Their salaries were therefore charged on other funds at the disposal of the Crown; and from that time to the present no single clergyman has been paid salary from the Reserves of the Colonies at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature.

In 1840 a bill was passed through the Legislature of Upper Canada with the following preamble:—"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the disposal of the lands here called Clergy Reserves in this province, and for the payment of the yearly income arising or to arise therefrom, for the maintenance of religion and the advancement of religious knowledge." A bill, with nearly the same words as a preamble, subsequently was passed by the British Parliament, founded upon the same grounds from Canada, and disposing of the question as nearly as possible in accordance with the declared wishes of a majority of the Upper Canadian Representatives.

By the act of 1840 the Reserves were declared to be not the property of one church or denomination, but to belong to all Christian denominations. Every Christian is interested in its preservation; for, though called Clergy Reserves, it is the laity who reap the benefit, and especially the poorer classes. You must surely now acknowledge that the property was primarily set apart for the advancement of religious instruction in the province.

Now it cannot be denied that the Crown of England at the time it made provision for the Clergy Reserves had the title and the sole control of the property so reserved; neither can it be denied that all who came subsequently to the province came under the jurisdiction of the laws of the British Empire. It will be admitted that no individual in the country has sustained any wrong from the disposition thus made for the Reserves; for it might be as well argued that each man who had come, or afterwards came to Canada, was aggrieved by the disposition of the lands which were made to individuals, and which, if not so made, might now be as available for public purposes as the Clergy Reserves; yet no one pretends that it would be just or fair to touch these grants to individuals, however imprudently made. Then why should the Reserves be touched? Oh! say the Dissenters, it is a recognition of alliance between the Church and State; it is State support to the Church! The Church of England in this colony claims no alliance between Church and State; it desires none, and would have none; but a gift to it of land from the Crown is a very different thing. The greatest voluntary aid that the Church should be supported by gifts of land or individuals, if so—if gifts of land or money may be taken from individuals, why not from the Crown, especially when at the time it was made the Crown might without dispute have granted the whole lands of the country as it pleased?

Do not be deceived. The secularization scheme now proposed by the government will not, supposing they are able to carry it, set that question at rest, which was supposed to have been finally disposed of in 1840. Writs have been issued for a new election at such short notice, and at a time when all agriculturists are engaged in their harvest, that no time is allowed fairly to discuss the merits of the bill; if it were carried by such unworthy means the country would never accept it as a final disposition. Such an agitation would be at once commenced as would compel the government, sooner or later, to repeal it.

will in a financial point of view be greatly benefited by the settlement. Christians of all creeds! you are answerable to a higher tribunal than that of mere popular opinion for the manner in which you exercise your elective franchise. Think of this, and weigh the interests of the poor man who is now proposed for your consideration, and you will vote for no man who would deprive your children of the means of adequately maintaining a Christian ministry. The more densely the country becomes populated, the greater the necessity for providing religious instruction for those whose masses who have every temptation to devote their whole thoughts to the things of time. You know well what are the resources of the majority, of those who immigrate to this colony, and also the privations and trials they have for many years to struggle with. Aid not then the Prince of this World. Do your duty fearlessly as becomes your Christian profession, and the issue of election will be in the hands of Him who demands of us the performance of duty, and charges himself with the results.

Toronto, 1854.

THE BISHOP AT ORISKANY. (From the *Referendary Banner*.) I observe a very commendable desire to give publicity to the proceedings attendant on the progress of the Bishop in his confirmation services. These are in truth the nurseries of the church in England, and to them must be looked for the hearts to feel and the hands to hold their rights, when the grave has closed over our heads. It is therefore no light ambition which impels the clergyman to use every proper exertion to increase the number of the young who seek this holy rite, and thus formally enrol themselves under the banner of Christ. He thus plants in that portion of his Lord's Vineyard allotted to his care, a number of young plants, which are to bud, and blossom, and bear fruit, long after he has found his last resting place under their shade. They shall grow strong while he is growing weak; they shall defend their church when he is unable to do so; and his teachings shall urge them on; and like the warrior who is bidding a last farewell to his comrades, he will rejoice that though passing away, he has reared up a goodly army to fight the battle for him which he is retiring. Therefore it is that every clergyman who holds a solitude on occasions of confirmation, to which most of the laity are necessarily strangers.

I have by accident been present at several of these lately held by the Bishop, and without wishing to institute comparisons, I must say that never was I so well pleased as with that at Oriskany. It was a fine day, and I was sitting in one of the oldest churches in the Province, occupying perhaps the very seat which had been some of the glorious old spirits of former days, who, one Sabbath, were worshipping their God according to the forms of their forefathers, and on one occasion quietly sleeping their last sleep on Queenston Heights. I was reminded of the illustrious Brock; or whether the memory of the simple memorial of the dead, and whom I had seen kneeling before the Bishop many years before, receiving his blessing, on a single occasion, when he was passing through the town of Oriskany, and whether the zeal of the pious and beloved Mr. Grant, whose head the wind in passing through the boughs sings an eternal requiem in the little churchyard in Oriskany; or whether I felt that now the enemies of Christianity were making a final struggle for the mastery of the world, and that possibly the youths who were then in the parish school might be called upon to fight a deadly battle with their enemies; or whether the conviction which I possessed that the present Rector in his zeal for his church and its people, was entirely engaged in rooting out the weeds of error, which, if allowed to grow, would produce error in doctrine, compelled me to mark with more than usual interest the enrolment of another body of soldiers to 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error, which, if allowed

ended by Lord Elgin, or was it the result of a correspondence between the Home Colonial Office and the local authorities?

The Earl of Ellenborough would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but wished to express an opinion on a much more important subject, namely: that Britain having made such concessions to Canada last year, the question now was whether it should stop in that course—still less whether it should attempt to go back; but whether Britain should not, in the most friendly spirit towards Canada and the other North American colonies, consult with their Legislatures on the expediency of taking measures for the complete release of those colonies from all dependence on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

The Duke of Newcastle reported that he was astonished that the Earl of Ellenborough should propose opinions which would be as unpalatable to the people of the colonies as they were to their Lordships at Home. He (the Duke of N.) would inform the noble Earl that he did not belong to a Government which would consent to making such proposals to the colonies of Canada. For his part, he would not touch such a proposal as an offence against the dignity and the sovereignty of Britain, and hostile to the best interests of the colonies.

Lord Brougham asked why the Duke of Newcastle so vehemently denounced the proposal for the separation of these colonies from the parent state. The proposal was not novel. It had been entertained and expressed by many eminent men. For himself he would most respectfully recommend to the people of Canada to select the members of their second Chamber, that that Chamber should not be a mere duplicate of the Lower House.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. D. & K. in our next.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JULY 12. A. T. F. Cobourg; C. L. H. Mangerville, N. B.; Rev. F. S. G. Rawdon, rem. for Vol. 18; W. G. Hamilton, rem.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1854.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of Hamilton and all the Districts westward, that he intends, D. V., to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

Table with columns for date, location, and time. Includes entries for Friday 14 Chatham, Saturday 15 Walpole Island, Sunday 18 Sarnia, Monday 17 Plympton, Tuesday 18 Warwick Village, Wednesday 19 Brock, town line, Thursday 20 Warwick East, Friday 21 Adelaide, Sunday 23 London, Monday 24 Niagara, Tuesday 25 St. Mary, Wednesday 26 St. George, London, Thursday 27 St. James, Biddeford, Friday 28 Stephen, Tuckersin's School House, Sunday 29 Goderich.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK (D. V.) visit the following Parishes and Missionary Stations at the periods undermentioned. The same course will be pursued as at former visitations:

Table with columns for location, day, and time. Includes entries for Whitby Harbor, Oshawa, Brook, St. Thomas, Georgetown, Brook, St. John's, Uxbridge, Scarborough, Markham Village, Markham, Thornhill, York Mills, St. George, Vaughan, Weston, Etobicoke, Mimico, Toronto, St. Paul's, St. George, Holy Trinity, Trinity East.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND TOPICS.

The Duke of Newcastle has announced that the Bishop of New Zealand has declined the metropolitan seat of Sydney. His Lordship's reasons are not stated; but there is no difficulty in believing that his chief reason is reluctance to leave, even for a higher position in the Church, a sphere of labor which must, on many grounds, be very interesting and very dear to him, and in which Divine Providence has blessed him with signal success.

Amongst the last Ecclesiastical "Preferments and appointments," we notice the following:—The Rev. M. M. Dillon, M. A., late Rector of St. George's Dominion, to be missionary to 30,000 Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

Mr. Dillon, as some of our readers will remember, was at the Diocesan Theological College in Cobourg some time ago before his ordination in the West Indies. We are glad, right glad to see this effort made for the spiritual benefit of that hitherto neglected class—the fugitive slaves in this Province. Mr. Dillon's parish (30,000 souls) is a large one truly; but this, of course, is only a beginning. We trust to behold the gratifying sight at no distant

period of "colored congregations" represented in our synods.

Mr. Westerton of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, has been elected Churchwarden, through a popular dissenting and semi-dissenting agitation, by a very large majority. The church rate system qualified dissenters by a paltry payment, to vote at church vestries and molest true church people in the legitimate management of their own affairs. The dissenters are clamouring vehemently to be exempted from the rate; but will fight to the last for the privilege of obstructing the business of the church and more especially, harassing those of the clergy who stand upon the church's distinctive principles.

The following is one of many specimens how church rates work in conjunction dissenters' votes. A clerical correspondent of the English Churchman writes:—

"My parish is cursed with the presence of one bad man who leads or rather drives all the rest; and at his dictation a Church rate has been granted only on condition that the washing of the 'Parson's shirt,' the surplus, should not be included in the rate. An illegal condition attached to the granting of a rate has been held to nullify the rate; it is quite certain that the washing of the surplus is a proper charge upon the rate, and therefore the disallowing it is an illegal condition and nullifies it. But the money for the rate is not to be collected, and I wish, therefore, to be informed, whether the Churchwardens cannot be compelled to pay for the washing of the surplus out of the 'bad man' before mentioned for improperly or illegally spending the money of the rate? I am unwilling to bring the Churchwardens into the Court, as one of them is willing to do his duty; and the offence of the other is perhaps chiefly that of the 'fear of man.' But I see no other course open to me, and wish to be informed if there is."

The D and an Chapter of Wells have elected Lord Auckland as their bishop on the usual Conge delivre. The non-residentary Prebendaries and Canons were present, as well as the residentiary, and on this occasion, the first during two hundred years, exercised their statutory right of voting at the election of a Bishop; Prebendary Downes Willis protested against the election, not as he stated from personal objection to the individual proposed, but on the ground that frequent translations were injurious, and that avowedly for the purpose of preventing the scandal and the evil of such translations, there had been some years since a rearrangement of dioceses. His protest was recorded in the body of the certificate, on which mode of recording it he made the remark, that he had no objection whatever to the insertion of his name in the documents, nor had he the slightest fear of the terrors of promunure, nor of a visit to the tower."

The English papers record the death of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, son of King William the Fourth and Mrs. Jordan; and of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville Grenville, Dean of Windsor—the former aged 50; the latter, 64. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley is to be the new Dean of Windsor. The hint about creating a new bishopric out of the ample revenues of the Deanery had not been taken.

The Oxford University Bill will soon be brought before the House of Commons. Mr. Plinn has proposed the addition of a clause which strikes at a great evil and deserves to be adopted, to make debts contracted by students under 21 not legally recoverable.

The English Churchman complains bitterly of the lethargy and procrastination of Parliament in regard to moral legislation. "This subject is again forced upon our attention by the report of a trial in yesterday's papers, in which another flagrant case of immorality was brought to light. In an action for debt, brought by a French woman against a French man, it came out that the latter was the habit of importing young girls from France, and inducing them to lead a most depraved life in London. His address was given, there was a witness to prove the case; in fact, the case was proved in the course of the plaintiff's evidence, and there were several women in the Court who could also have proved it. The Judge either could not, or would not, deal with it, and this agent of Satan will probably go free. It is constantly alleged that there are great difficulties in the way of prosecutions. Granting that, will we not at least begin to bring in a Bill to give at least the same facilities as have been provided in the Act for suppressing Gambling Houses? We have already suggested this, and shown the way to any one who has the will. The fact is, that when such subjects are brought before public men, they all, with one consent, begin to make excuses—an excuse which we can hardly think will avail them when they have rendered an account of the use which they have made of the means and opportunities placed in their hands."

There was an ordination of the graduates of the Theological Seminary, New York, in Trinity Church in that city, on the 2nd instant. Eighteen were admitted to the Order of Deacon, and three to that of Priest—the largest ordination ever held in the American Church," as the N. Y. Churchman informs us. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Quebec.

"THE LEADER" AND HIS CLERICAL CORRESPONDENT. Several months since a letter was published in a Roman Catholic organ of this city with a suitable introduction, and was copied "by request" as it was stated, in some of the conservative journals, on the subject of the celebrated Papal Bull, dividing England into Romish dioceses. It purporting to be written by a clergyman of the Church of England, who gave his own name and that of his vicarage, and professed to take a reasonable, dispassionate view of the question; which view, strange to say, coincided in various important particulars with that of Cardinal Wiseman himself. From the internal evidence contained in this remarkable document, we were in a few moments led to the conclusion, that "the clergyman" was a myth, and on examining the "Clergy List," we were not greatly surprised on discovering that no such name or vicarage existed in its columns.

This incident was recalled to our recollection by finding in the "Leader" a few days since, an address to the members of the Church of England in this province dated from Quebec, and signed "Clericus Anglicanus," on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, but characterised throughout by an impudence so audacious that it really approaches sublimity. In the first place,

we do not believe that the writer is a clergyman, any more than the Romanizing "vicar" to whom we have alluded; for apart from the daring recklessness displayed in the arguments used, there is a contemptible servility of tone about it which no one professing the feelings or education of a gentleman, in our opinion, could forget himself so far as to stoop to.

Having mourned over the troubles and "divisions amongst churches," occasioned by the question, and come to the conclusion that it is not only "fortunately" but "providentially" left to this country for decision, he gives a brief history of the matter, which we shall not inflict upon our readers. At length he arrives at Mr. Hincks' secularizing scheme, which he very coolly ascribes to the "Governor General," but which ascription we do not coincide with, inasmuch as His Excellency never made an allusion to it on opening the House, or on any other occasion; but we cannot forbear amusing our readers with this pseudo cleric's mode of settling the matter. Certainly if the ministry are deficient in principle they are not wanting in pliant tools to do their bidding.

"Let us consider the third plan, for thirty years ago in this Province, and which the Governor General has now submitted to the country for approval or rejection. The first feature which we shall notice is, its decided aversion to the Church of England, as published in the accounts of the Province, the income to the Church of England in 1852, was upwards of £10,000, or more than \$40,000. From this fund the majority of our clergy, the Archdeacons, and the Bishop receive their stipends. The measure now submitted to the country will secure these stipends during the life of the incumbents. Should this measure become law, each of our clergy will have from £100 to £200 per year through life; the Archdeacons £300 sterling; and the Bishop £1250 sterling per year! Should you vote against this measure, the whole of this vast sum, and the comfort of the whole church ministry, may be swept away. Are you prepared to do this? With your eyes open, can you give a vote, that would tend to hazard the happiness and usefulness of so many families? Pause and consider, before you act. Churchmen, remember that of your votes this vast interest of the church is depending! Remember that the annual stipends of your clergy from this fund represent a sum of nearly £10,000; and in voting against the plan which His Excellency has now submitted to your sanction, you vote against the continuance of these stipends to your own clergy. Suppose, then, by an ill-directed vote the stipends to your clergy should be lost, what will the result be? You cannot see your clergy and their families starving—you will then be compelled to make an evil choice, either to vote against your own clergy, or to vote against the continuance of the ministrations of religion; but if, in addition to what you now give, you have to raise £100 or £200 in each parish, besides £300 for the Archdeacon, and £1250 for the Bishop, you would find it exceedingly oppressive. Yet, in that position an erroneous vote will give you. Whoever gives his vote against the plan before the country for setting this Reserve Question, votes that his parish during the life of the incumbent may be burdened with the sum of \$400 to \$800, and that he, his wife and his neighbors shall pay it! You cannot be ignorant that the most active opponents to this measure are persons who wish to deprive your clergy, even during their lifetimes, of the least income from this fund; nay, that many of them assert that an evangelist self-interest demands your support of the present plan of adjusting the Clergy Reserve question, as by voting for the secularization of the principal ultimately, you secure all the claims which the church has now upon it. But your loyalty, not less than your religion, requires you to give it your support. I hope the time is far distant when the members of the Church of England can be justly accused of disloyalty. This question will put your loyalty however to the test, and try which has the strongest hold upon your affections, party faction or your Queen. The Queen has had a late passed at her home, in view of this just settlement of the Reserves. That law was enacted by Churchmen. In the House of Commons, it was introduced by a churchman, it was carried by churchmen's votes. It was proposed by a Churchman, the votes of Churchmen supported it. The Queen, the Head of the Church, gave it her sanction; so that Queen, Lords and Commons, the Laity, Clergy and Bishops, united in the enactment of a law authorizing the Canadian Parliament to legislate on this vast question. Are you prepared to say that all the authorities are wrong? Do you think those Bishops who have sanctioned a measure really injurious to their own Church? Do you think it is loyal to oppose the wishes of the Queen and Parliament? Are you ready to say that all the highest Church authorities of the Empire have conspired together to overthrow the Church in your Diocese? Believe no such nonsense. Listen to no politician who wishes you to vote against the Queen as your sovereign, and as the Head of your Church. Ought not the head to govern and the members to obey? I want you, then, to vote faithfully in favour of the stipends of your Clergy, by opposing the government plan of settling the Clergy Reserve question, and not to implicate yourselves in disloyalty to both Church and State, by a fatal misunderstanding of your position now. The measure now submitted to you is so subtle, so insidious, so unchristian, and so opposed to the highest imperial authorities in both Church and State; hence Churchmen may see that in giving this measure their warmest support, they are justified by such noble examples as Sir George Pook the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, and the Queen herself with her whole Cabinet!"

We feel confident that enough has been quoted to satisfy our readers of the correctness of our assertion, that the effrontery of "Clericus Anglicanus" (!) borders on the sublime, though we confess it is almost surpassed by the contemptuous ideas he entertains of the knowledge and good sense of the church people he is addressing. The robbery of the church is to be "its decided advantage" because, if the church people unreasonably join in the robbery, "they will secure the stipends of the clergy during their lives." Oppose the sacrilegious plunderers, and "you vote against the continuance of these stipends."

Now, without touching on the utter want of principle evinced in this argument, it so happens, and the editor of the "Leader," is as well aware of it as any one else in the province, that the incomes of the present incumbents cannot be touched. Their safety is provided for by the imperial act; no reasonable man can attribute selfish motives to the clergy, in their struggle for the interest of religion and to avert the curse of sacrilege from the land, and therefore the threats of "Clericus Anglicanus" (!) emanate either from deplorable

ignorance, or duplicity of the most revolting character. We strongly suspect from the latter.

But again, our loyalty is appealed to! If we rob the church, we will show that the Queen holds a higher place in our affections than party faction!! "Listen," says the prattler on loyalty; "to no politician who wishes you to vote against the Queen as your sovereign, and as the head of your church." With transparent dishonesty this sham clergyman would have us believe, that the Queen, and Lords, and Commons, are bent upon secularization, and that therefore "we must not implicate ourselves in disloyalty to both church and state, by a fatal misunderstanding of our position."

We have seen and heard in our day of many strange instances of impudent effrontery, but that exhibited by this pretended clergyman infinitely surpasses anything of the kind that has ever come under our notice.

It is a heavy slander upon our brethren in Quebec, to imagine that any one of them could perpetrate such a disgraceful letter, and we doubt not but that they will soon take effectual means to detect the impostor and expose him to the indignation and contempt of those whom he has the audacity to address. We pledge ourselves to assist them in every possible way.

RURAL DEANS AND ARCHDEACONS.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—Sir,—In your next issue perhaps you would have the goodness to inform me when Rural Deans and Archdeacons were first appointed in the Church, and also for what purpose. Yours, &c.

The office of Rural Dean, called also the Bishop's Dean, is spoken of as early as the time of Edward the Confessor.

From the oath of office, which in some Dioceses was anciently administered to them, Gibson thus enumerates the duties of the Rural Deans:—"From whence it appears that, besides their duty concerning the execution of the bishop's processes, their office was to inspect the lives and manner of the clergy and people within their district, and to report the same to the bishop; to which end they might have knowledge of the state and condition of their respective deaneries, they had a power to convene rural chapters."

As to the office of Archdeacon that is, in title at least, much more ancient, reaching back, as it does, to the primitive age of the Church. The rank, however, and duties differed from what they are now. The archdeacon was, in early times, as the literal interpretation of the title implies, chief of the deacons, and, therefore, a deacon. "The archdeacon (St. Jerome says) was chosen out of the deacons, and was the principal deacon in every church, just as the archbishop was the principal presbyter." He was the bishop's assistant, frequently his secretary, as Athanasius was to Alexander at the Council of Nice; and even in Jerome's time his position in the Church was deemed very honorable, and his duties were important. "His proper business was, to attend the bishop at the altar; to direct the deacons, and other inferior officers in their several duties, for their orderly performance of divine service; to attend the bishop at ordinations, and to assist him in managing and dispensing the revenue of the church; but with-out anything that could be called jurisdiction, in the present sense of the word, either in the Cathedral or out of it."

The English archdeacony seems to have come into existence soon after the Norman conquest; when the Norman bishops being required as barons to attend the king in parliament, appointed archdeacons with delegated authority, who visited the diocese when the bishop did not.

If our correspondent here in his power to consult Hook's Church Dictionary (sixth edition), he will find in full the information he seeks.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.

We have been accustomed in this Province to speak with shuddering horror of the recklessness of human life evinced amongst our American neighbours. Now, however, that like facilities for destroying it are being introduced amongst ourselves, in the extension of railroads through the country, it seems as if we were likely to surpass them in our catalogue of horrors. We know of no line in the Union on which on the same length of rail, and in the same brief space of time, so many "accidents," as they are called, have occurred, or so many fellow-creatures have been hurled into eternity by sudden and horrible deaths as on our own Great Western. Below we copy an extract from an article in the St. Catharines "Post," written the day before the last awful sacrifice of life took place in that vicinity, the account of which we also publish. These awful "accidents" are, we firmly believe, in nine cases out of ten the results of criminal negligence and carelessness. Those on the Great Western were decidedly so. The contractors of this line systematically profaned the Sabbath in their haste to get the job off their hands, (a course since persevered in by the Directors,)—they hurried and drove their labourers, and the work was done in an extraordinary short space of time, but like everything else done in haste, it was done badly. Furthermore, since it went into the Company's hands, a guilty apathy has been shown with respect to fencing in the line. Cattle have free access in various places, and it is owing to this miserable neglect that the last two dreadfully fatal "accidents" have occurred. Our country will soon be covered with a network of railroads, and if laws of a most stringent character are not passed, requiring a more vigilant watchfulness and attention to the public safety on the part of Companies, our railroads will attain a worse notoriety than those instruments of wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter, the Mississippi steamboats.

"We pronounce the road at present to be entirely unsafe for travel, and we challenge any engineer acquainted with it to deny our assertion. The amount of profit made upon the line is interesting to the shareholders, but it is much more important that the travelling public should be informed how often since the opening of the road the engine or cars have run off the track."

"A fortnight since, six strangers of one family were in an instant *skillfully* ushered into the unknown world—not one poor wanderer left—to inform their anxious and prayerful friends 'at home' of the melancholy story of their fate! We say *skillfully*, because instead of a heavy load being inflicted by the Coroner's Jury to mark emphatically their estimate of the value of human life, if we may believe the papers, satisfaction has been expressed at the skill of the parties conducting! A fortnight has not elapsed since the cars again ran off the track, by the St. Catharines Depot, by passing over the bank of a cut, when providentially no accident occurred beyond a few bruises and contusions. But had this happened a few rods further, nothing could have saved life, limb and cars from utter destruction. Again the telegraphic wires announce a delay in the arrival of the cars because they 'off the track.' But the tragedy is repeated, and we hear of a loss of life and limb at which the heart sickens."

"In one short fortnight, then, we find three frightful accidents on the Great Western Railway, un surpassed we hope, as our contemporary says, in the 'model republic.' But we ask seriously, Ought these things to be? Is this car of Judgment to pursue its course of death and destruction, jeopardizing as it has done since the 1st of January the lives of 160,894 passengers! We were on the spot a few minutes after the two-year-old ball—its object, we should imagine, easily discernible at a distance on a bright summer morning—was run over. We observed four cows quietly pacing the track, and we observed also that there was no fence of any description to prevent forty more from following them. It is to be hoped that the temporary bridge over the Twelve-mile Creek, so long in progress, may soon be completed; for the present tottering structure has been declared by scientific men to be utterly unsafe, and there is not an intelligent mechanic working below whose flesh does not creep when he thinks of the cars rolling over it. We do not wish to be the prophets of evil, nor is it the delight of our heart to predict misfortune, but we might travel from hence to Slabtown and other stations on the line, where, if we believe men of much experience, accidents may at any time occur."

"We are gratified to learn that it is Her Majesty's intention to bestow the title of Baronet on the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson—an honor which the voice of the country at large will pronounce to be well deserved."

We also learn that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of William Henry Draper, Esq., one of the Puisne Judges of Canada West; of Robert Baldwin, Esq., and of Edward Campbell, Esq., of Canada, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

The Globe, we perceive, reflects on these marks of Royal favor with the genuine democratic sneer,—"Titles command little respect in this Canada, and, in consequence, do little harm." Where titles indicate high literary and moral worth it is a disgrace to public opinion that they should not command respect.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

A "Canadian" writing to the Patriot gives a harrowing account of the sufferings and death of some emigrants after their arrival by railway at Windsor.

To the Editor of the Daily Patriot. Sir,—At four o'clock on Sunday last, just as a small congregation were assembling in the School-house, which is, as yet the only place of worship in the village of Windsor, the Railroad whistle shrieked, and a long train glided into the Station. An hour afterwards two hundred and fifty Swedish emigrants were seen huddled together on the platform, while the ferry-boat was carrying away the first-class passengers to Detroit. It appeared that sickness, fearful sickness, was prevailing among these unfortunate people, and the authorities of Detroit were present, among them, we noticed Senator Quinn and Judge McAllister. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the bride's residence in Fourteenth street, where the usual congratulatory visits were paid by the numerous connections and friends of the newly married couple. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rev. Geo. A. 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THE REPRESENTATION BILL.—Many labor under the idea that the Representation Bill is not yet to come in force...

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. The writs for East and West Brent are out. The nominations take place on the 19th inst.

Mr. Freeman runs for South Wentworth; Mr. Williamson, another reformer, also runs; and Mr. Smiley, of the Conservative party...

Mr. Scatcherd was nominated by the reform convention to run for West Middlesex.

The three conflicting conservative candidates for North Leeds have, we are informed, united on Mr. Ogilvie Crawford.

The Hon. John A. McDonald will be returned for Kingston by acclamation.

The Hon. William Bagley is named for Montreal. A more honorable, genteel, and better informed man was not in the last Parliament.

Dr. Rolph is gone to Norfolk. He preferred not taking Toronto on his way, so he went by the American route.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE 2ND BATTALION OF LINCOLN MILITIA.

The ladies in Grantham presented the 2d Battalion of the Lincoln Militia with a set of colors on the 28th ult., to which a correspondent alludes as follows:—

"I had much pleasure in witnessing the presentation of a set of colors to the 2d Battalion of Lincoln Militia, at St. Catharines, on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

"As Mr. Marks, the Reeve of Pittsburgh, was returning from the Council on Wednesday afternoon, in company with two Misses Aitroll, some part of the gear of the buggy gave way, the horses took fright, overturning the buggy, and Mr. Marks and the two ladies were much injured, though fortunately, not fatally.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.—An accident occurred last Thursday evening, on the line of the Northern Railroad, near Bradford whereby a laborer narrowly escaped being killed.

PROPOSED SALE OF CUBA BY SPAIN.—From Washington last evening, we learn by telegraph, that the Star of yesterday morning announces the arrival of a special bearer of despatches from Spain.

EXECUTION OF ORO. BARNHART AT BELLEVILLE. At a very early hour on Saturday last, the 17th inst., the day fixed for the execution of George Barnhart, for shooting Joseph Dufos, of Teindings, on the 27th of January last, crowds of persons in wagons and carriages, and some on horseback, were to be seen anxiously making their way to the town, for the purpose of witnessing the last moments of this unfortunate man.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA." It is reported that the Turkish fleet driven the Russians from Silistria across the Danube, and raised the siege.

On the 2nd June, Muss Pasha, the brave Turkish commander, was killed, after which Prince Pastievitch, the Russian commander, was knocked down and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die.

On the 16th a tremendous attack was ordered under Gortschakoff and Childers, but after severe fighting the Russians were defeated, and succeeded in entering the fortress, and thus reinforcing the garrison.

PERCEIVING THEIR ADVANTAGE, the Turks crossed an arm of the river near the Island of Hippa, and blew up the Russian siege-works, the Turkish brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries before the face of the fortress.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Second Classical Master wishes to receive into his House after the Summer Vacation a few Boys under 13 years of age, attending Upper Canada College.

A NEW CHURCH. A BAZAAR in aid of the fund for Building a Church at the Falls of Niagara, G. W. Hill (D.V.) will be held on August 1st, 2nd and 3rd, proximo, in the Village of Drummondville.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Annual Public Examination will commence on MONDAY, the 10th of July. The Examinations on Thursday, the 13th of July.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Provincial Insurance Company, of Toronto, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Toronto-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th AUGUST next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of Election of Directors to complete the Board; and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the Thirty-third Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, paid in, was this day declared, for the half-year ended on the 30th June, after the rate of Six per cent. per annum; and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Institution on and after MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of July, instant.

THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL. A SELECTION of the BEST NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL and Loyal ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend has been declared on the paid up Stock of this Company for the half year ending the 30th inst., at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, payable on or after the 17th inst.

THE TORONTO CIRCULATING LIBRARY, AND FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE, No. 76, King Street west.

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Second Classical Master wishes to receive into his House after the Summer Vacation a few Boys under 13 years of age, attending Upper Canada College.

A NEW CHURCH. A BAZAAR in aid of the fund for Building a Church at the Falls of Niagara, G. W. Hill (D.V.) will be held on August 1st, 2nd and 3rd, proximo, in the Village of Drummondville.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Annual Public Examination will commence on MONDAY, the 10th of July. The Examinations on Thursday, the 13th of July.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Provincial Insurance Company, of Toronto, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Toronto-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th AUGUST next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of Election of Directors to complete the Board; and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the Thirty-third Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, paid in, was this day declared, for the half-year ended on the 30th June, after the rate of Six per cent. per annum; and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Institution on and after MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of July, instant.

THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL. A SELECTION of the BEST NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL and Loyal ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend has been declared on the paid up Stock of this Company for the half year ending the 30th inst., at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, payable on or after the 17th inst.

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MEDICAL WORKS JUST RECEIVED. THE Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta, by W. Stokes, 17s. 6d.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach, A. M. Price 5s.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854.

THE following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to competition: FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20.

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

ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference, ceteris paribus, to Candidates intending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England.

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

ALL persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for Matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarship, upon their seventeenth birthday.

THE subjects of examination may be learnt by application to the Provost of Trinity College, who will also furnish any other information required.

ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one BRANFORD SCHOLARSHIP of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination in the following June.

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

Having constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Every article of Musical Merchandise: Piano Fortes.

From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London—Bacon & Raven, N. York—Linard & Weber, Philadelphia—A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers.

AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS, Melodeons, &c.

BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS

Likewise a very choice selection of the best Church Music, consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Raven, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and others.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. Lady Principal..... Mrs. POETTER, Lady Resident..... Mrs. HAMMERBLY ASSISTANTS.

1st English Teacher..... Miss Kennedy, 2nd "..... Miss Driscoll, 3rd "..... Miss Driscoll, Resident French Governess..... M^{lle} Conlon, Writing and Arithmetic..... Mr. Barley, Drawing..... Mr. Bull, Music..... Mr. G. E. Hayter, Singing..... Mr. Humphreys.

THE studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing.

THE religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedral.

TERMS. Education..... £15 per annum, Finishing Pupils..... £15 " additional, Boarding and Washing 5s " (No extras.)

THE continued applications for the admission of Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrs. Poetter to make some arrangements, which will enable her to receive a few more at Easter. She trusts that the parents of her pupils who can make it convenient will attend the yearly private Examinations of the Scho. l. when they will have an opportunity of appreciating the plans adopted and those of her pupils a sound and thorough education.

THE fourth term of this institution will commence on Monday, the 24th of April. Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter postpaid) to MRS. POETTER, Toronto, 21st March, 1854. 35-11

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW AND COMPLETE Gazetteer of the United States, GIVING a full and comprehensive review of the present condition, industry, and resources of the American Confederacy; embracing also important Topographical, Statistical and Historical information, from recent and original sources; together with the results of a census taken in 1853; by Thomas Baldwin, and J. Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map of the United States. In one thick volume, bound in sheep, price £1.

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

THOMAS BILTON, BERTHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trawerings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English Houses.

IN ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got up in the best possible style.

IN a few days a well-assorted stock of men's Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch of the business.

GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman of the Church of England, as Tutor to his sons, and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in return for any assistance he may receive in pursuit of his own studies.

A situation with a private gentleman would not be objected to. For further particulars apply to A. B., box 217, Toronto, Feb. 16th, 1854. 29

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods MANUFACTURED BY E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BROTHER, 60, YONGE STREET.

THE Subscribers are the only authorized Agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at their manufactory, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods for the agents' certificate, and be sure you notice the name, Spratt's Improved Points, near the base.

NOTICE—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by lightning, unless burned down or set on fire.

AGENTS WANTED. E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BRO., Toronto, April 16, 1854. 38-5m

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER. CALLING AT Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg.

THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF, CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

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

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 8, 1854. 37-11

Circulating Library. THE LIBRARY formerly open for circulation under the management of Henry Rowsell, being about to be re-opened with considerable additions, by another party in Toronto, H. R. is desirous of making the sets of Books as perfect as possible. Many complete works, as well as old volumes, were missing at the time the Library closed, and some of them have not yet been returned to him. Any party who may have volumes in their possession, or know where any may be found, will confer a favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course no charge is intended to be made for the loan of the books.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. FRISCH, CURLING & Co., Solicitors, No. 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper.

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IN ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got up in the best possible style.

IN a few days a well-assorted stock of men's Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch of the business.

IN Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to which for many years he has been so successful in the sale of a portion of his business. Trinity College, Toronto, June 8th, 1854. 36-1



BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Health for the City of Toronto, have determined that for the present, dry Rubbish Sweeping, Earth and other refuse not likely to create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water, enclosed with the Breast Work South of the Fish Market.

But all persons are cautioned against throwing or depositing in the said space any manure of offensive matter whatsoever, or they will be prosecuted.

By order of the Board of Health, CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 29, 1854. 49-1m All papers of the City to copy for one month.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. MRS. LETT, having been induced to open an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young ladies, announces that she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately after Easter.

The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music, Singing, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, &c.

In conducting this course of Instruction, the most efficient Masters will be secured, which the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Assistant Governesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Religious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary, according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

Boards..... £60 Day Pupils..... £20, £75. Further particulars may be learned on application to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square, Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

WANTED, BY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great Britain, a situation as Visiting or Resident Governess in a respectable family. Satisfactory references as to character and qualification in Music and the general branches of an English Education can be given.

Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkville, Toronto, Nov. 29, 1853. 18-1f

