# The Church.

## "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, JUNE 15, 1854.

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#### Poetry.

"LOVEST THOU ME ?" " Lovest thou me ?" the man of sorrows spake, And turned to one, who, for his master's sake, Had cast all thoughts of kindred by, In hopes with him to live-with him to die.

Then feed my lambs-my tender flock ! O bear The helpless in thine arms with kindly care; Succour the tempted, lest they widely stray-O guide them safely in the narrow way. " Lovest thou me ?"

" Lovest thou me ?"

Then feed my faithful-feed my chosen sheep, In pastures tresh and green my loved ones keep, Guide them where pure and living waters flow, And comfort on each failing heart bestow. " Lovest thou me ?"

" Lovest thou me ?" as thus again he spake, The sad disciple's heart seemed like to break With sorrow, that his Master and his Lord Again should urge the oft-repeated word-" Lovest thou me ?"

Ah! feeble Christian, is there now no hour, When struggling with the tempter's mighty power,

Thy heart grows weary, and thy failing eye No longer seeks deliverance from on high; When e'en devotion seems a joyless task ; Is there no hour when Jesus well might ask, " Lovest thou me ?"

### Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

ENGLAND. From the London Guardian. THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND AT THE LAST MONTHLY MEETING OF THE S. P. G.

by

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It being understood that at the meeting of It being understood that at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday, Dr. Selwyn, the truly apostolical Bishop of New Zealand, would be present and give some account of the progress of his work in that interesting diocese, a large number of the bishops, clergy, and other incorporated members of the Society, assembled, at the time approximated at the offices. 79 Pail Mall. There and there were no settlements of more than 300 inhabitants; these, too, often separated by rivers which he knew from experience mu alone prevent frequent visits to them. He had tried, indeed, to induce the inhabitants to concentrate themselves in one spot, offering, if they would do so, to provide them with religious ministration; but, as this was in vain, he was appointed, at the offices, 79 Pall Mall. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury in unwilling to make a schism, and left the coun-try in the hands of the Wesleyans. Nevertheappointed, at the Archbishop of Canterbury in were present the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, the Bishops of London, Oxford, St. David, St. Asaph, Bangor and Lichfield; the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell; the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay; the Revs. Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Russell, Dr. Procter, R. Harvey, H. How-arth, H. Mackenzie, Nugent Wade, Dr. Spry, R. Burgess, M. Sadler, J. Ayre, Professor Browne, H. W. Burrowes, S. Benson, T. Bowd-ler, Dr. F. Hessey, Dr. Binney, Dr. Wesley, Dr. Vivian, Dr. Sketchley, G. Nugee, R. Currie, R. R. Hutton, T. H. Green, A. M. Campbell, W. Selwyn, E. Hawkins, J. Lawrell, F. J. Macdoughall, W. Seott, T.B. Murray, H. Mose-ley, E. Nepean, T. L. Strong, J. E. Kempe, C. B. Dalton, F. G. Blomfield, J. Bramston, G. E. R. Keene, E. W. Tuffnell, S. M. Wesless, he could say that there was no single rillage in New Zealand in which the Bible was not daily read and prayer offered up amongst the population. (Loud cheers.) In making a visitation tour, a Bishop of New Zealand would travel on foot two thousand miles, at the rate of twenty miles a day, which would probably be the average distance which he would have to go between each village large enough to make a halting-place. He would then find himself compelled by the natives, who come round his tent after his day's journey, however tired he might be, to conduct a religious service, and a catechising, and after that, probably to converse with them till midnight. These natives C. E. R. Keene, E. W. Tuffnell, S. M. Weshad also made no slight contribution to the wants of the Church in their islands. Not only thorpe, &c.; Earl Powis, Lieut. Col. Short,
Capt. Moorsom, Capt. T. S. Thompson, R. N.;
Messrs. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., — Green, M.P.,
R. Clarke, R. Brett, W. Cotton, W. F. Beadon,
A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, C. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Guratori, A. Powell, G. their land they were willing to give up for their support. He had been called out of his tent at ney, D. Halford, &c. The room was crowded to overflowing, so that fully one third of those present were obliged to be content with standhight to a meeting where the natives had gathared round their fire, clothed in their blankets. guage was radically the same-so that one translation of the Bible would do for all the The Bishop of New Zealand not to deliberate, and on his arrival the chief of the having arrived at the commencement of the meeting, the ordinary business of the Society ing room. party would read out to him a list of men who people-in these isles there would be one hun-dred different languages in two hundred miles. had each agreed to give his tenth to the support was proceeded with. of the clergy. (Loud cheers.) They would also offer their land to him "in trust"-that His view, therefore, was to teach the English language to natives, and send them to explain the Bible to their countrymen, rather than to attempt the translation of the Bible into these In announcing some legacies left to the Society, the Treasurer took occasion to call the at-tention of the meeting to the bill now before was their own expression—far the religious benefit of both races, themselves and the colo Parliament, proposing to impose certain restric-tions on charitable bequests of personal as well nists. (cheers.) The right rev. prelate des cribed a tour round the island, enumerating the various stations at which tracts of land of from as real property, which, if it should pass, would, the intention of Government to abandon Norfolk Island; it would be a noble and interesting work he said, provent his announcing many more bequests. He proposed that it should be refer-red to the committee to draw up a petition to 200 to 500 acres had been presented to the hurch by the natives. He was once present the House of Commons against it, which Mr. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., seconded, promising to take charge of the petition. The Secretary called he said, with the Governor, Sir George Grey, at an assembly of the natives. The native chief at on one side, the Governor on the bther, and the Bishop in the centre. The Governor exthe attention of the meeting to an account of proceedings in the American Church in connecand for other purposes, sufficient to accommo-date a university, and provide a house for prolained to the chief that having, bought of the tives a large tract of land, he was willing to tion with the society's delegation last year, which had been drawn np and printed by the American Board of Missions, and a number of give 4,000 acres to the support of the clergy, they would also give a quantity. As soon as the Governor had finished, the native chief got up, natives of every color in those islands assembled copies sent to the society for distribution amongst its members. He also stated that, in compliance with a wish expressed in a resolution of the American Board of Missions, and another of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the had taken to narrate it, 8,000 acres were ob-Archbishop of Canterbury had drawn up two prayers, "For an Increase of Laborers in the Bishop of St. Asaph as to the value of an acre prayers, "For an increase of Laborers in the Lord's Vineyard," and "For a Blessing on Mis-sionaries and their Labors," for use in families, price was 10s.) All these grants were made by price was 10s.) All these grants were made by in schools, and at missionary meetings At this point— The Bishop of London rose to express his whatever those present might have heard, that regret that he was obliged to go away before the Bishop of New Zealand had arrived. He had come to that meeting to day more especially, he have to refer to a somewhat painful point, the come to that meeting to day more especially, he said, to show his deep respect, nay, he might say, his veneration, for that right reverend pre-late, and he should be sorry, if he should come presently, for him to think that he (the Bishop of London) was avoidably absent. He was sure they would all join in giving thanks to God for the great work, which althourh he would pro-the great work, which althourh he would prothe London Guardian.] the great work which, although he would probably not acknowledge it himself, the right rev. prelate had been enabled to accomplish in his vers he found they had decreased 33 in number; and in the other places he had found a decreas After some other business had been proceeded of 5 per cent. This he did not attribute to any distant diocese. with, the Bishop of New Zealand entered. He imagined inscrutable law of Providence, by was received with long, though subdued ap- which the coloured races were doomed to melt plause, the whole meeting rising at his entrance, and continuing standing till he had taken his was the introduction of maize, which, it will be away before civilization. One of the chief causes remembered, was used so much in Ireland The Archbishop of Canterbury said he had during the famine, and which the natives would seat. often had the gratification of introducing mis-sionaries to that society, but in this case no introduction was needed, the Bishop of New ever bad the smell, it was very sweet to the Zealand was known not only to those present, taste, and he had seen the children sipping it but throughout the world. (Applause.) He out of cockle-shells with much delight. d often, too, as the mouthpiece of that society, arose a great mortality amongst children; they drink it and die. He had known women who missionary labor, but in this instance, any such at one of his visits had nine children, and at his had to congratulate men on the success of their missionary labor, but in this instance, any such thing was altogether unnecessary; they had already congratulated him in the hearty recep-already congratulated him. (Aption with which they had greeted him. (Apwould keep them half-smothered in a hot European blanket (instead of the open mat, allowing plause.) The Right Reverend Bishop Selwyn then rose amid a renewal of applause. He said he must apologise for coming so late to the meeting; he immediately after would leave them exposed to had been engaged, however, in a matter having that the mortality would be arrested ; indeed it some connection with the objects of the society; he meant the bill which was coming before Par-had already been stayed in a few districts by liament that evening, with reference to the Colonial Church. He thanked the Archbishop and all of them for the kind reception they had just given him. When he was called to his high remnant" might yet be saved, who "would take root downwards and bear fruit upwards." mense difficulties which attended his high com- (cheers.) In the third place, with respect to office in 1841, he was fully sensible of the immission; and, whatever he might have accom-plished, he could say that there was no portion of the work committed to his charge which he had left entirely unattempted. His chief object in coming to England now was to lay before the in coming to England now was to lay before the that, whereas there were only nine clergy when Church the prospects and wants of his mission. he first arrived in the island, there were now fifty, He should divide what he had to say about his half of whom he had ordained himself. There diocese in four heads. With regard, first, to the were, however, painful topics connected with this twelve years ago, there were 10,000 of these in alluded in feeling terms to the death of his dear the present the the country, but not concentrated, as in an friend and holy servant of God, the Rev. Thomas service to be held there on Sunday afternoon. laid the foundation-stone of a new church at generation from being put to the inconvenience

Windsor or Eton; but scattered over a district of 3,000 miles. From the north cape of New Zealand to Stewart's Island, he had as far as ssible visited every place where a settler was be found-(Cheers)-but to go often was oossible; he could only assign districts to his lergy to visit, which were often as large as an English Archdeacon's circuit. This would explain the complaints (though "complaint" was perhaps not the word to use) which had been made from almost every portion of the colony, of this or that district having been neglected: he believed every clergyman in his diocese had done his best, out it was not possible for any human power efficiently to minister to the wants of a flock so efficiently to minister to the wants of a flock so scattered. Since his going out to the colony this English population had at least doubled, and had so increased in prosperity that he had a plan to propose whereby this society might gradually release itself from the burden of supporting the diocese. This plan was that the society when the society should offer to advance so much per cent. on every sum raised by local con-tribution towards the endowment of the clergy, withdrawing at the same time a proportionate part of the yearly grants made to portionate part of the yearly grants made to such place. Sums had already been collected in the country which would yield by investment  $\pounds 1,000$  for the support of the Church;  $\pounds 5000$ had been collected at Auckland, to which he himself had added  $\pounds 5000$ ; and the society, by increasing these sums in the manner he pro-posed, would be gradually procuring the perma-nent endowment of the clergy. He felt con-vinced that, as long as the society was willing to pay the clergymen's salaries in full, a colony to pay the clergymen's salaries in full, a colony would never support its own ministers. The plan he proposed had been tried in the diocese of Newcastle, and it was one which might truly be called "edifying" the Church, truly building it up. (Cheers.) With regard to the general state of religion amongst the colonists, he felt some diffidence in giving a judgment, which, after all, could only be the result of a general mental impression; but, on the whole, he had great reason to thank God for the grace vouchsafed to his people, and evidenced in their lives and conduct. Secondly, with regard to native missions. In the middle island of New Zealand and conduct. the native inhabitants were very thin-13,000 perhaps from Canterbury to Stewart's Island;

English parish of two miles, as it might be row came comfort. When he was at Eton in 1841, there was one friend who came to him sermon. If there is any idea of a permanent and promised that, if God should spare him till service under the dome, we hope it will only be 1850, he would join him in New Zealand. For carried out by the removal of the organ, leaving nine years he remembered his promise, and before 1850 was half over he had the joy of mented, in their proper position. On Wednesday receiving the Rev. Charles Abraham in New they sat in front of the organ, with their backs Zealand. (Cheers.) The college was now to the altar, entirely in the hands of Archdeacon Abraham, At the last but, owing to insuperable difficulties, they had been obliged to give up the sanguine hopes he had at one time entertained of educating the two races together within its walls, and confine it to English. The habits and inclinations of the two races were so different that it was found impossible to amalgamate them under one dis-cipline. Before this, however, he had had the great pleasure of ordaining the first New Zea-lander to the ministry. This was a young man who had first joined him to carry a burden, and, after continuing with him faithfully for twelve years, he thought he might admit him to holy orders. He was afraid of his own partiality of judgment in the matter, and he therefore caused him to be examined by several of the senior lergy of the island, and he was by them unani mously recommended for holy orders. Their church, which was generally full whenever there do for the isles of the Pacific what Sydney had done for his own diocese. The Bishop then gave a brief account of his voyage on his Milaesian mission, and said that in a short time, notwithstanding the savage nature of the natives, he believed these isles would be as open as New Lealand to the introduction of the gospel. Being norant of the languages of these people, he ould only ascertain the names of those natives who visited him, and then, when they came again, we claimed them as old friends, and were ecceived as such merely by calling them by their names. Visiting a second time one island where at first the natives had shewn such symptoms of hostility that life was endangered, he could only say he had the honor of being carried ashore on the shoulders of the dreaded chief. (Applause). He had placed a young man on the southermost of the Loyalty islands, where not long before an English ship's crew had been murdered, and this young man could now, having learnt their language, spend a night alone in the midst of them in the most perfect security. They were ready and willing to forgive, now that Christianity had been introduced among them. Formerly if a ship's crew landed and committed

depredations among them, the next crew that visited the islands must pay the penalty and would be murdered. Now, a friendly mediator, offering to forget the past and friendship for the

his seat amid prolonged applause.)

the meeting separated.

Whitehead, but was unable, from emotion, to proceed. "I will only say more, that his name is written on my heart." He had also to mourn the loss of another friend, who had given his noise occasioned for five or eight minutes by a ne loss of another friend, who had given his noise occasioned as are or eight minutes by a post of another figure for announces that Mrs. Jen-ervices as long as he could; but with the sor-portion leaving after the anthem, being at too kyns, the widow of the late Dean of Wells, has

At the last monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a condi-tional grant of £2,000 made some time since, in aid of King's College, Nova Scotia, a similar amount having been subscribed in the colony, was ordered to be paid. It was reported that 4,000 Prayerbooks, besides other books and tracts, had been despatched for the use of soldiers ordered to the East. The following were elected the tract committee for the year ensuing :--Rev. T. A. Ainger, Hampstead ; Rev. R. W. Browne, Chaplain to the Forces; Bev. W. Edmondstate, St. John's Holloway ; Rev. Harvey, Rector of Hornsey; Rev. W. G Humphry, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London; Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's ollege; Rev. J. Thomas, B.C.L., Chaplain t the Archbishop of Canterbury.

hurch, which was gen-hurch, which was gen-in every corner with Dissenters, Churchmen, in every corner with Dissenters, Churchmen, and Roman Catholics, to see the young man ordained Deacon; and an editor of a newspaper at Sydney told the Bishop that he would make the journey specially to see him admitted Priest. Fourthly, as all the good which had accrued to Fourthly, as all the good which had accrued to New Zealand had sprung, his lordship said, New Zealand had sprung, the was bound to the the was bound to the was bound to the set of the sum he asked the set of the sum he asked the set with discouragement, he proves instead of the sum he asked the Metropolitan Churches Fund. Yesterday week the Bishop presided over a meeting of the subscribers; it was then announced that instead of fifty churches, seventy-announced that instead of the case of the remainde these, thirteen were entirely built at the cost these, thirteen were entirely built at the cost these. In the case of the remainde the public to assist him wih subscriptions for the building of fifty churches in the Metropolis. sums had been granted in aid only. Altogether,  $\pounds 530,000$  had been thus expended in church-building; accommodation thereby afforded to 110,000 persons, and the services of 120 additional clergymen put in requisition. With a view to a renewed effort for church extension in the metropolis, the following resolution was adopted :-

"That the following noblemen and gentlemen be requested to form a general committee, with power to complete their number to 36 :-Lord Haddo, Lord Radstock, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Justice Coleridge, P. Casenove, W. Cotton, H. Gibbs, Sir Thomas Phillips, R. Hanbury, J. G. Hubbard (Governor of the Bank of England), W. Rivington; the Reverend F. G. Blomfield, A. M. Campbell, W. W. Champ-neys, W. Cureton, T. Dale, J. E. Kempe, H. Mackenzie, Dr. Spry, Hon. and Rev. H. E. Villiers.'

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the year amounted in all to £123,915 18s. 11d., and the expenditure to £131,783 13s. 11d. The following statistical onlering to lorget the past and mendship for the future, would meet with a welcome reception and be secure among them. He had visited the islands in company with the Bishop of New-castle, to bring young men away with them to educate as native teachers. Several voyages islands in company with the graciest success and educate as mative teachers. had been made with the greatest success, and without the slightest drawback; but on the last municants, 17, 124. It was further stated that he lost three young men, and it became, for the in China the insurgent leader kept 400 men first time, his painful duty to use a burial service constantly employed in printing portions of at sea, and commit their bodies to the deep The languages of these islands were a great bar he made his soldiers colporteurs, and his officers Gutzlaff's ver ne Script o the rapid progress of his mission; whereas n New Zealand for ten thousand miles the lan-

ease in East Wells, a district very destitute of church accom

WARBURTONIAN LECTURES AT LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL .- The Rev. W. Goode, Rector of Allattempted to replenish it in part from the sp hallows, has been appointed Warburtonian Lecturer for the next series of lectures to be yet too late to stop the progress of the contemeached at Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF ST. ASAPH .--- We regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmore, M.A., Dean of St Asaph, at his residence at Cradley. The late Dean was the son of the Right Rev. Dr. Luxmoore, Bishop successively of Hereford and St. Asaph, from whom he received a large amount of ecclesiast cal patronage. In addition to the Deanery, worth about  $\pounds 1,200$  a year, the rev. gentleman was Rector of Cradley, worth  $\pounds 1,000$  a year, to which he was presented in 1816; sinecure Rec-tor of Bromyard, to which he was presented in the same year; sinecure Rector of Darowen worth £200 a year, to which he was presented in 1810 : Chancellor of St. Asaph Cathedral, and Prebendary of Hereford. The late Dean's death renders vacant a seat in the Convocation of the he Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1836, the Bishop of London called upon gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

THE SEE OF LYTTELTON .- It is expected that some appointment will be made to the newly-created See of Christ Church, Lyttelton, in the course of the present year.

#### From the John Bull.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH EXTENSION. It is a singular coincidence that an appeal fidelity and discretion, we have every having for its object the erection of additional churches in the metropolis, should be issued by the bishop of the diocese, at the very momen when a scheme for the wholesale demolition of sacred edifices is being pressed through Parlia-ment. The propriety of the appeal so made by our reverend diocesan to the religious feelings of his flock no one will dispute; even those who are least well disposed towards the natural origin or their connection in any man-ner with spirits. He has a philosophy of his Church, cannot deny the urgency of the want proposed to be supplied, in the face of the fact that there are at this moment in the metropolis more than half a million of souls destitute o the means of public worship, even supposing them to be ever so much disposed to avail them selves of them. But it may well be doubted whether the appeal will come home with the same power to the hearts and consciences of churchmen, at a moment when the legislature is, by entertaining a bill for pulling down an indefinite number of old churches, displaying its utter disregard of religious foundations, and its want of reverence for Christian edifices and Christian cemeteries, hallowed not only by a formal act of consecration, but by the tradition of ages, and the relics of bygone generations.

Considered simply upon its intrinsic merits, the scheme embodied in the Earl of Harrowby's bill is one which a sound churchman and poli-tician would naturally hesitate to support. The churchman cannot but remember that within the parochial territories attached to the various urches which sooner or later are to fall under the stroke of the noble Earl's axe, there are souls living which ought to be gathered in by are not so full as might be desired-that many of the inhabitants formerly tenanting the streets and houses of the city have moved away to the suburban villa or the country house

The book is an interesting one, and though of denying itself for the sake of religion. we, who are as yet skeptical on the subject of Which of the two counsels may eventually prevail, is a point on which we will not so much as hazard a conjecture; but of this we feel to Mr. Dods' views, yet we do not see how any one who has sufficient faith to believe all the assured, that the utilitarian suggestion, though it may seem to assist, will in reality impede the free course of Christian munificence. The marvellous stories about spiritualism can reject The Mr. Dods' solution of them ; for his theory is consistent with itself, which spiritualism is not. fund for the erection of new churches will, we feel confident, not be increased but very materially diminished, if it should be unhappily

ation of former ages. We trust that it is not

alated measure of "appropriation," and we book with no small confidence to the Bishop of

Our Review.

or, an Exposition of the Involuntary

reason for placing the utmost confidence :---

own by which he claims to be able to account

on rational principles, for all the wonders of

this kind that we read of. Table-tippings and

rappings he attributes to electricity, and de-

with the modus operandi can produce them. But there is another department of Spiritual-

sm; the intelligence displayed in the pheno-

mena, which the believers of this popular delu-

ion attribute to spirits. These he accounts

for on principles similar to those of mesmerism.

The mediums are clairvoyants, or rather in the

electro-psycological state. His theory is this: The lowesr orders of creation have instinct. The bird builds her nest, the bee her hexagonal

If, however, it can be aroused, it will display

itself in a more wonderful manner than in any of the lower orders-enable him not only to

lares that any persons who are acquainted

extension

Thos. Maclear.

TALFOURD'S CRITICAL AND MISCELLA-NEOUS WRITINGS .- The third edition of these delightful essays and criticisms has just been issued by Phillips, Sampson &-Co., of Boston. It is an octavo volume with double columns. A distinguished evidently detrimental to the interests of church critic says, "It is the high merit of Talfourd that in his lightest contributions to the press of the day, he is always thoughtful and careful of adding some poetical or philosophical refinement to his topic." In SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS EXAMINED AND the graphic and extremely interesting let-EXPLAINED. Judge Edmonds refuted ; ter of E. H. D., in our paper of the 25th ult., allusion is made to an excellent and Powers and Instincts of the Human very touching speech delivered at a Mind. By JOHN BOVEE DODS. New "Church Society" held in Moore, on the York, DeWitt & Davenport: Toronto, St. Clair, by a brother of "the great and good Judge Talfourd," who resides in that We are indebted to the Publisher, part of the Province.

THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS, LONDON, through Mr. Maclear, for an early copy of this work ; but have not, as yet, been able J. W. PARKER & Son, is a very remarkto give it a perusal. So far, however, as able book on a remarkable subject. Its the publication of a review is concerned, title is likely to give a false idea of its conwe cannot do better than insert in full an tents for it is intended to refute the popuelaborate, and, as one can easily see, a lar idea, that the starry worlds around us, carefully prepared notice, in the Gospel are inhabited by sentient beings. In do. Messenger, an authority in which, as to ing this, he uses four arguments.

1st-The argument from Astronomy. 2nd-from Geology.

3rd-from Zoology.

The author of this work treats the subject of Spirit Manifestations in a manner entirely dif-ferent from any writer we know of. He admits 4th-the argument, a priori, from the nature of man and his relation to the that the phenomena attested by the spiritualists are actually exhibited, but denies their super-Deity.

In the first, he opposes the brilliant arguments of Dr. Chalmers, founded on the analogies of the earth and the planets, by shewing their dissimilarity. This he does with great ingenuity and command of language.

His reasoning, founded on the geology of the earth, is exceedingly plausible, and most powerfully written. He takes the ground which is in entire accordance with he sacred narrative, that the world was in existence many ages anterior to the formation of man-that a period of indefinite extent intervened between the first two cell, the beaver his hut and dam by instinct; verses of Genesis, and the commencement and by this faculty they sometimes exhibit pow-ers which are amazing. They foretell storms, and sometimes prepare for freshets months beof "the mighty series of creative works," recorded in the third and following verses. He then argues from this great truthfore they occur. Mr. Dods claims that man has not only reason, but this same instinct, in a " If the end of the universe be that man higher and more perfect degree than any of the lower orders of creation—that it is latent in nan, and not under the control of the will at all. omalies unless there are rational beings to uphold them, how reconcile this to the unquestionable truth that during countless exhibit the sagacity and skill of animals, but ages, no being more intelligent than the also tof ore-know future events, and discern the lizard or the tortoise peopled this planet thoughts of others. By mesmerism or by elec- or rejoiced in the Providential care of its tro-psychology, this instinct may be called into Maker ?"

" The intelligent part of creation there is anything marveneds, in the wind of the of the spiritualist. But as the mind of the clairvoyant, or psychological subject is under then, into the compass of a few miles in thoughts of his mesmeriser, so the "spiritual" medium may give as revelations from the other If the earth was for ages a turbid mass of world, that only which is passing in the minds of those composing the "circle." The writing, rapping and speaking mediums he admits may be perfectly sincere; their doings, being the effect of the involuntary not of the voluntary powers, they have no control over them. They do what they are impelled to do by the electric Jupiter? We say, therefore, that the example of geology refutes the argument drawn from the supposed analogy of one part of the universe with another, and suggests a strong suspicion that the force of

## | No. 46.

Vicar of Mold, Flintshire. The effect of the choral service under the

allayed."

It is understood that the Rev. Canon Wood-

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY .- The fourth anniversary of the Friend of the Clergy was celebrated his office, the ministry of souls. on Wednesday.

Peter's, Cornhill, by the lord Bishop of Chester; in the evening the friends of the charity dined together at the Hanover-square rooms, when it was stated that the society had 49 permanent pensioners, receiving between  $\pounds 30$  and  $\pounds 45$  a arious tongues. In conclusion, the right rev. prelate observed that he had understood it was year, and had up to the present time paid away, in pensions, a sum of £2,572, besides temporary assistance to 172 clergymen to the extent of £2.072. They had also administered permanent convert this place, too well described as a hell relief to 90 widows, at an expenditure of £1,099: oon earth, into a centre for the diffusion of the and to 104 daughters they had distributed lospel, and so make it a heaven upon earth. £951; and to cases of temporary difficulty an amount of £930. Their expenditure altogether had been, during the four years of their exis-tence, between £7,000 and £8,000. The subthere were buildings there used as barracks, fessors of every language, and he was not with-out hopes that he should eventually see there scriptions of the evening amounted to £5,746 14s 3d, including several donations of 20 guineas, together for education. (The Bishop resumed and one splendid anonymous subscription of

CHURCH PENITENTIARY ASSOCIATION .- The The Archbishop of Canterbury then rose to bration of the Holy Communion by the Bishop the acts of the apostles. And they could not conclude without an ascription of praise to God for the work which had thus been accomplished.

of £500 towards the improvement of the premises, The Bishop of New Zealand is expected to be present at the monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday next. He will preach at Curzon Chapel, May to the House of Mercy at Bu sage, which had Fair, on Sunday morning the 21st, and the been enlarged to receive 25 penitents. following Sunday, at Cambridge, the annual institution at Salisbury being incumbered by a sermon, founded by Mrs. Ramsden, on the sub- mortgage debt of £750, the council had agreed

The Very Rev. Dean Newman, of Capetown, was among the passengers in the Seringapatam, which arrived in London on Wednesday, May 3. nent and confidence which we entertain towards our pastor, and our sense of his devotion to his ministerial duties; and we earnestly deprecate had added 25 to the number on her list. With any attempt to enforce alerations which would do violence to the religious feelings of many of the congregation, and re-kindle the party spirit which the conciliatory conduct of Mr. Liddell, during his incumbency, has, by God's blessing, alayed." any attempt to enforce alerations which would

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS .- The fifth anniversary of the Society for Irish Church Missions was held last week at Exeter Hall, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., in the chair.

roffe will succeed to the vicarage of Alton, vacant by the death of the Rev. Canon James; From the report it appeared that the total and that the Rev. Canon Carus, Vicar of Romsey, will succeed Mr. Woodroofe in the rectory of number of persons confirmed during the last three years had been 2,685. Six new churches St. Maurice, in this city .- Hampshire Chronicle. The Deanery and Chancellorship of St. Asaph had been consecrated, five others were in pro-Cathedral, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmoore, M. A., has had been laid. One new school-house had been Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmoore, M. A., has had been laid. One new school-house had been opened, and four were in progress. The receipts for the year 1853 had been £37,172 13s 8d., the expenditure £34,504 11s 11d. The number of teachers connected with the mission during the past year had been 446, the total number of agents employed 1,028.

The churchman will further bear in mind In the morning a sermon was preached at St. that that part of the population which has moved away from the city parishes is precisely that which has the least claim to the ancient foundations of our metropolitan churches. The poor, the servants, the dependants are left behind, under the city clergyman's charge. The tradesman, become wealthy, has moved away from the smoke of the city to the rural retreat : but the very wealth which has enabled him to do this, has placed it in his power to do in the suburban village or hamlet what his father before him did in the city, viz., build and endow churches. He has no claim whatever to the foundations from which he has moved away ; he is able, and ought to be willing, to provide for himself an equivalent wherever he fixes his residence.

Another objection which the churchman is sure to take to the demolition of the city churches is, that it involves the removal from

out of men's eyes of a standing pattern of what churchmen ought to do, and, if you will, thank the Bishop in the name of the society for his interesting account of this the most wonder-ful mission which the world had heard of since then to the west side of the great Babylon, and

then to the west side of the absence of spires at the latter end of the town, contrasted with the forest of spires which meets the eye to the east, attesting the heavenward thoughts and tenden-[For the following items we are indebted to maintenance of its inmates, and a further sum such a standing rebuke, and should not get cies of bygone generations. The age requires leave to remove it out of sight. It needs not, however, the mind of a church-

man to feel an objection to the contemplated measure of wholesale church demolition. The stability of property is involved in the question; for if sacred property, hallowed by many associations, is not safe from the grasp of confiscation, private property will, it may be taken for sermon, founded by Mrs. Ramsden, on the sub-ject of Church extension over the colonies and dependencies of the British empire; and on Thursday, June 1, at Eton. Hon granted, not be respected much longer. It is an Suffolk, a farm-house had been rented capable settled for certain uses, and to apply it to uses

Suffolk, a farm-house had been rented capable of accommodating about 25 penitents; and a sum of £75 had been granted towards furnishing that do not contemplate. The the place and adapting it to the purposes in-tended. To the additional House of Refuge in another near Primrose Hill, will in the next The following address, very numerously Tenter-street, Whitechapel, a grant of £50 had generation, if not sooner, take the endowments been made; and further grants to the houses of designed for purely religious and church uses, signed by a large and influential part of Mr. Liddell's congregation, has been presented to the Bishop of London: — "To the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. Bishop of London. "We, the undersigned members of the con-gregation of S. Paul's, Wilton-place, desire to express to your lordship the feelings of attachhad been received during the past year. In addition to these the ladies' honorary secretary great show of justice that it is unreasonable to tax him for endowments the benefit of which is reaped at a distance of some six or ten miles. ides it is poor encouragement to the man who may feel disposed to leave his property, or a portion of it, to pious and charitable to teach him that public feeling and the law of the land no longer recognize his intentions as binding. Such an uncertainty thrown over binding. Such an uncertainty thrown over ancient foundations and especially over religious foundations, is calculated to dry up one of e most valuable channels of public usefulness. The plain fact is that at this moment the

church, become sensible of the deficiency of the spiritual provision made for her people, has two counsellors standing on either side of her. On the one side stands ancient Catholic piety and charity, whispering the suggestion that the present age, more enlightened as well as more wealthy than its predecessors, should provide for its own spiritual wants; on the other side stands modern utilitarianism, and hints that the foundations of the "good old times" having become comparatively useless, they had better

action, and hence all the wonders of clairvoythe city parishes is a depopulated wilderness. In every one of them there is scope for an active and conscientious elergyman to exercise clairvoyant, or psychological subject is under the compass of a few years in the course of myriads of ages; why not, then, into the compass of a few miles in by rail, it is not the less true that not one of | ance-and hence, too, all the marvellous, w the control of the will, and is influenced by the force. He even claims that electro-psychological subjects may be impressed with the conviction that they see sights and hear sounds, and the impression is so strong that it is impossible to persuade them that they are not real. And so when Judge Edmonds relates the marvels of handkerchiefs being tied around the arms of persons, clothes pinned together, shawls pulled

rom ladies' shoulders, bells rung, &c., &c., by nvisible hands. Mr. Dods admits that the Judge is perfectly sincere in making these statements, but that he and his company were deluded. He further declares that he can take the same company, and before a large audience create in their minds the same impressions, so that they will be willing to assert upon oath to the Deity. that they are real, while the audience will per-

ceive that such wonders are not among the things that are. And thus, according to his theory piritualism is accounted for. Whoever admits his premises, cannot deny his conclusions. But with regard to the truth of his theory,

though we are not prepared to admit it, yet it is not to be denied that there is much yet unwritten and unknown with regard to the involuntary powers of the mind, and the philosophy Review on Electro-Biology, &c., will be con-vinced of this. Mr. Dods has spent twenty years in the study of this and kindred subjects, the art of firmly impressing upon certain minds a conviction of the reality of sights and sounds

which are imaginary. With regard to the religious tendency of the work, we cannot say much in its favor. True, the writer devotes much of his volume to an the writer devotes much of his volume to an able defence of the Christian religion against the attacks of modern spiritualists. — Much that he says upon this subject is truly admir-able. He meets, for example, Judge Edmonds with an argument like this. The Judge con-tends that Christianity having in great measure failed of its purpose, it is the design of the Almighty to introduce a new revelation by means . of spirits of the departed. But in another part of the work he contends that such wonders as

are now made manifest have been known since the foundation of the world-we read of them in the annals of all times. Mr. Dods puts these two together in a manner something like this :----You say Christianity, which has existed for 1800 years, has failed of its object. You contend throw the whole social system. These that Spiritualism, which has been in operation red-republican principles elicited much far 6,000 years, is now to acomplish what Christianity has failed to achieve. Now put the wo together and compare results. What has Spiritualism and what has Christianity done? udging from past experience, which is most of the objectionable poems, stating that he likely to succeed, and which to fail in reforming was " very poor and hard-worked when man?

But Mr. Dods, with a parent's love for his child, makes too much of the science or philo-sophy, of which he is the discoverer and first xpounder. Prophecies in Scriptural times were in his view the utterances of men in the lectro-psycological state .- Thus Daniel interreted the dreams of Belshazzer; and thus, and rophecies hereafter. We regret the introduction 7 these views, for we do not think they follow his hobby, and he has ridden it too far.

analogy better known may tend in the opposite direction." Our limited space will not permit us to dwell on the argument from Zoology which is also carried out with great vigour and eloquence, as is also the argument a priori, as to the populousness of space derived from the nature of man and his relation

We may return to this very interesting book again, when we procure a copy, our present ideas of it being derived from an able and very lengthy review in Fraser's Magazine for April.

So far as we can form an opinion from the numerous extracts given, it appears to be written in a truly reverential spirit. of impressions. Any person who will read an Brilliant and beautiful however as are the article in a late number of the London Quarterly arupments on different idea of D. Chil mers on the one hand, and of the anonymous author of the "Plurality of Worlds" and the very little that we have seen of his ex- on the other, they are nothing more than periments has convinced us that he understands mere theories. In this world "we see as it were through a glass darkly," and it must ever be so, " until we know even as we are known." Gould & Lincoln of Boston, have just issued a reprint of this work, with a preface by Dr. Hitchcock .--It is currently reported in literary circles in England, that Professor Whewell, of Trinity College, Cambribge, is the author. BOGUE of London has issued a third edition of the poems of a Mr. Gerald

Massey. There is much sterling talent about this poetry, but the Poet who has sprung from the humblest class of society, has indulged in the frantic denunciations against the richer classes in some of his poems, which if carried out into practice, would overcensure from many who admired the great talent of the young author. In the third edition, he apologizes for the sentiments he wrote such fierce and savage verses."

NORWEGIAN CUSTOM .--- One of the prettiest of Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving, on Christmas day, a dinner to the birds. On that morning every gable, gateway, or barn-door is decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on y this means, the world is to be favored with the top of a tall pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasants will contrive to have a hand legitimately from the principles of his philoso- ful set by for this purpose, and what the birds phy, even if that were true. His philosophy is do not eat on Christmas day remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter.

#### Colonial Ecclesiastical

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EPISCOPAL ENDOWMENT FUND. A meeting to promote this important object was held at Sandwich, on Thursday last. The Right Rev. Bishop of Michigan favored the

meeting with his presence, and the Rev. B. Cronyn, E. Lawrence Lawrason, Esq., as a de-Cronyn, E. Lawrence Lawrason, Esq., as well putation from the managing committee, as well as the Rev. F. Mack and the Rev. F. Sandys, as the Rev. F. Mack and the Rev. F. Sandys,

The Rev. E. H. Dewar, as chairman of the meeting, explained the circumstances under which it was called, and read the resolution of the Synod, and extracts from the Bishop's Pastoral bearing upon the subject. The Rev. B. Cronyn then entered upon a full

and interesting statement, in which he detailed the origin of the movement, the outlines of the plan so admirably devised by our esteemed locesan, and the prospect of speedy success, which even now, when we have in reality been at work little more than a month, is no longer doubtful. It was, Mr. Cronyn observed, a decisive proof that the Church of Canada heartily responds to the call of her bishop, that wherever meetings have been held, the subject had excited deep interest, and liberal contributions had been raised. His own book, one of six in the town of London, shewed subscriptions amounting to nearly £3000. In Simcoe £800 had been sub scribed at the meeting, in Woodstock £900, in Chatham £350. In fact he entertained no doubt, that in the places where the subject had already been brought before the people, and they did not cover one-half of the field, £8000 would be raised ; and he felt confident that the whole sum required would be subscribed before the end of autumn, and that at the commencement of next year we should be in a position to request leave

to elect a bishop. Col. Prince, M.P.P., in moving the first resolution, made an animated and effective speech. Referring to a statement made by Mr. Cronyn, that without an adequate income we could not expect any distinguished clergyman in England to resign his preferment in that country for the purpose of presiding over a colonial diocese, the hon. gentleman remarked that he hoped to see the election fall upon one adian clergy. Among that body there were, he knew, as pious, as devoted, as learned, and as judicious men, as would be found in any country in the world. And he for one desired no better than to see his own spiritual interests and those of his countrymen entrusted to one selected from among their number. The movement, he continued, was well-timed and highly The Church had able and zealous necessary. adversaries ; the Church of Rome was straining every nerve, and was making, it could not be concealed, headway among us. Her influence was increasing in the country and in the halls of the Legislature, and the Government was bound hand and foot by her power and her

The Right Rev. Bishop McCrosky seconded influence the resolution in a forcible and cloquent address, to which in a brief report it would be impossible to do justice. He spoke of the vast importance of an increased number of Bishops, and instanced the Diocese of New York. It was, he said, a matter not of speculation, but of certainty, that if that vast diocese had been divided ten years ngo the number of clergy would by this time have been quadrupled. And even now, lately as it had been effected, the increase of clergy was as remarkable as it was gratifying. right rev. prelate dilated upon the necessity of having Bishops acquainted with the country and its wants, and concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the character and services of that devoted servant of Christ, the venerable Bishop of Toronto. The next resolution was moved by L. Lawra-son, Esq., of London. He shewed the physical

ded themselves to every one present, of made.'

ouching the future election of delegates to the Synod-the mode of procedure at meetings thereof, and all things necessary to insure order and despatch therein; to report from time to time upon such matters as they may have considered, and from such reports to cause a cor densed statement to be printed and forwarded to the Members of the Synod, at least one month

previous to its next meeting." During the winter I found no valid reasons early in the Session a measure in favour of the Colonial Church, which should make ample amends for the hasty and perhaps uncourteous rejection last year of the Archbishop's Colonial Church Regulation Bill.

Accordingly a Bill was introduced by Her Majesty's Solicitor General towards the end of February, on the principle, that the Church o England in the Colonies ought to have similar privileges to those possessed by other religious bodies. This Bill was nearly the same in substance as the amended Bill introduced by the Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer in June, 1852, and consisted of a preamble and one clause. The Solicitor General in moving for ave to bring in this measure, said it was to relieve the Colonial Clergy from certain disabili ties, which arose from the fact that it was illegal for them to meet together for the purpose agreeing either among themselves or with their Lay brethren, upon any regulations which might be necessary for conducting their Ecclesiastical affairs. By a Statute of Henry VIII., the lergy were prohibited from meeting together to make any ordinances, canons or statutes, without being summoned for that purpose by the Crown; and, as by a Statute of Elizabeth the supremacy of the Crown was declared to extend to all its dominions, new, as well as old, any neeting of the Clergy in the Colonies for th urposes mentioned would be clearly illegal. arposes mentioned would be clearly integan are ras to remove this disability that this Bill was introduced, but he had been extremely careful in drawing it up not to give the Clergy any

ower to invest the arrangements which might e made in these Meetings with any binding prce or authority. The Bill would simply re eve the Clergy from the disadvantages under which they at present laboured, without giving them any additional power whatever. The Bill I refer to reads thus: "Bill to relieve the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland sident in the Colonies, from any disability as to the holding of Meetings in such Colonies for

to the holding of meetings in such Colonies for the regulation of Ecclesiastical affairs therein. "Whereas, by reason of the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, which affect or bind the Bishops and Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, doubts may exist whether the Bishop and Clergy of the said Church, resident and performing spiritual duties in the colonial possessions of Her Majesty, can lawfully hold or be present at meetings of the Bishops, Clergy and Lay persons, professing to be Members of the said Church in any Colony, for the purpose of agreeing on rules and regulations touching Ecclesiastical affairs; and it is expedient that such Bishops and Clergy should be relieved from any such disability—Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows-

"1. No Statute, Law, Rule, Usage, or other Authority of the United Kingdom, shall extend or be construed to prevent the Metropolitan of any Province, or the Bishop of any Diocese the Colonies of Her Majesty, together with his Clergy and the Lay persons of such Province or Diocese, being Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, from meeting together from time to time, for the purpose at such meetimpossibility of the supervision of such a tract of country as is included in the present Diocese directments as local ings of making or entering into any such reguof Toronto by any one man, whatever his strength, his energy, and his devotion. It was strength, his energy, and his devotion. It was of especial importance that a Bishop should visit every parish in his diocese once a year. T. Woodbridge, Esq., of Sandwich, seconded the resolution, and spoke in feeling words, which

the spiritual destitution of many parts of the It will be seen that this Bill merely country, and more especially in the thinly settled districts of the western portion. There was an Church no positive power whatever, but simply now proposed would be the dest inclus to hand a supplying the lamented deficiency. The third resolution was moved by the Rev. F. Mack, who exposed the false idea so prevalent of the meaning of "the Church" as consisting called up so many fears and difficulties, that the will not pass; indeed, an opinion seems to be gaining ground that it is impossible to clear of those who led the opposition against the Colo-nial Church are taken into consideration. The efficiency. The last resolution was proposed by J. P. Salter, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. F. Sandys, who, on account of the lateness of the tan of any Province, or Bishop of any Diocese, in a liberal spirit. A vote of thanks to the Bishop of Michigan, insidious and dangerous. Another, that the Bill from a distance, and to the chairman, was then proposed by Col. Prince and seconded by Major Donaldson of Amherstburg. After the meeting a list was opened, and £230 was immediately subscribed by a few of considering the importance of the subject, the who came heartily forward in her defence. It The following were the resolutions adopted: The the Parteral Lateractive Load Piel

all those enactments which are required to form Wednesday 26 St. George, London the Charter of the Colonial Church if she is ever to have one, and will become the era from which she will count, not her establishment, but her power of establishing herself throughout all our

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olonies—past, present and future. The effect of the Bill is simply to enable every Sunday. Diocese and every Province to hold from tim to time a Synod or Assembly, consisting of the Bishop, Clergy and Representatives of the Laity, by which regulations are to be framed for the management of the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland within such Diocese or Province, as the case may be, and for the con-

duct of spiritual discipline, and generally for the guidance and government of the Ministers and Members of the said Church within such Diocese or Province. These regulations to be binding on none but members of the Church. and upon them only so far as concerns their po sition, rights, duties and liabilities, in respect of their Ministry or Church Membership; nor is any regulation to be valid where it clashes with

the Law of the Colony, or is at variance with the Prayer Book or Articles. The Lay Members to be communicants of twelve months' standing, and the same qualifications for an Elector. The Bill is simply enabling-it implies protection as opposed to direct indifference-the Church is to govern herself-and the result will, we trust, prove the justice and wisdom of the measure, and make it what it promises to be, the very Charter and Foundation of the Colonial Church. In reference to the measure now before Parliament, weak and incomplete as it is, we cannot with propriety proceed so long as it is not dis-posed of, but when that time arrives, as it will to all appearance soon, we may infer without presumption, that owing to the mixed Constitu-

tion of the House of Commons, the great ques-tions regarding the Colonial Church, will, in all probability, be found insoluble by any prior legislation, and that it remains for us to proceed in the most wise and honest path that we can find, to give them solution by experiment and experience. Should, therefore, this Session of Parliament close without any measure for the relief of the Colonial Church, it seems to be our duty to proceed with our Synods, adopting for our guidance the Archbishop's Bill. In taking this course we shall run no great risk ; on the

contrary, if we act wisely, and adopt such prac-tical measures as shall give efficiency and extension to our Church, our opponents may be dis-armed when they see that all our objects are for good, and thus leave the Imperial Legislature to give us that support which it is endeavouring now to do in vain. Unless some course of this now to do in vain. Unless some course of this kind is pursued, how is Parliament to see what is wanted, and the things to be remedied ?—all at present appears to a large portion of that body, visionary or dangerous. In fine, I would body, visionary or dangerous. In fine, I would suggest that waiting for the action of Parlia-ment, no proceedings be taken by the Committee at this time, but that it adjourn to the 18th day of October next, and then to meet with power to edd to its number. If a measure shall have to add to its number. If a measure shall have passed the Imperial Legislature, it will become of course the foundation of our proceedings in carrying out the Resolution of October last; if way of righteousness, they stand on the ot, I would advise the adoption of the Arch- verge of Heaven; and it is no extravabetter is provided by Parliament for the direc-tion and guidance of the Synod in its delibera-used by the synod in its deliberabishop's Bill as our basis or Constitution, till a tions and management of our Ecclesiastical opening mystery and glory of Heaven.

affairs. Thus, in either case, the Committee will have work to perform and duties to discharge. After some conversation amongst the members of the Committee, It was moved by the Honorable P. B. De the love of the young. But the young too Blaquiere and seconded by Hugh C. Baker, Esq.,

Resolved, That the unexpected difficulty which has arisen in the British House of Commons in passing a Bill to enable the Colonial Churches to and one of those moral evils which, tendmake provision for their self-government, in duces this Committee of the Synod of the United arrangements of Divine Providence, God

thus enabled to prepare their Report.

# The Church. Township ...... 11 A. M. St. James, Biddulph... 4 P. M.

St. James, Blacking House, Thursday...27 Snell's School House, 21 James - 11 A. M. Tuckersmith's Sc'house 8 P. M. often used as a sort of atheistical cant), 

Havesville ..... 

AN AGE OF YOUNG MEN.

We may venture to affirm, for it is in- usually so much more difficult to procure deed but too evident, that the age in young men than young women, to teach which we live has never been outstripped in the Sunday School; we should be glad by any age in its efforts to disclaim, to if attendance at the Church's Prayers, throw off responsibility. It is, in many when the attraction of a sermon is wanting, were not left to a pious Anna and an peculiar respects, a self-reliant age ; vainglorious as to all it has already done; wild aged Simeon; we should be glad if the with a boundless ambition to be ever doing young were generally eager to lay the best they have on God's Altar, and not give it more and more. It is natural that an age so characterised should be glad to shake off, to telegraphs and railways and markets, and stocks and the like; and, as we are if it could, all responsibility. It has been amongst those who think that there is a called, and with much correctness, an age wisdom, a most valuable wisdom, which of young men; and young men, wanting the young can learn from the aged, and in the sobering lessons which life's trials bring, dislike responsibility. The qualities no other way, we should be glad to see the young less ambitious to be independent, of the young are the qualities admired now-energy, promptitude, activity, enand more willing to be taught. One feature of this age of young men, thusiasm, enterprise,-qualities excellent which can hardly be painted in colours too if duly guided and controlled; but, sepadark, or attacked with too much vigor, is rated as they too often are from religious its growing filial undutifulness. That is principle, leading to precipitancy, rasheating like a canker, and spreading like a ness, and errors fatal alike to happiness plague. Where parents are to blame for and honor. This growing admiration for the qualities of the young is robbing old age of the social consideration and respect due to it. The hoary head, which is a

rence due which in its nature is sacred,

being prescribed by God. The aged have

this perilous moral distemper, they had better see to it that their system of educa. tion be corrected at once by the gospel. They had better see to it that nothing be crown of glory, is more and more de. wanting on their parts to keep the young frauded of its honors; and we are free to hearts entrusted to them from becoming confess that we look with dread and horfatally imbued with the poison of a harsh, ror on a spoliation which we shall not hesitate to term at once unmanly and unfeeling, money-making, and pleasuresacrilegious. To old age there is a reveseeking world.

### THE CURSE ATTENDING SACRILEGE.

gained experience and wisdom, and of It appears that the correspondent of the St. Catherine's " Constitutional" has found that experience and wisdom the young, we beg leave to say, would do well to take it necessary to give some further illustracounsel; and not imagine that the precious tions of the fearful results which have alwords which fall from the lips of the agel ways followed the sin of sacrilege. Before are vastly inferior, as a rule of conduct, to we proceed to quote the important facts what they hear in the noisy haunts of busibrought forward we shall make a few reness, or read in the too exciting newspamarks respecting the ideas entertained by pers of the day. The aged, moreover, are the great men of the church in the olden time concerning the heinousness of this crime, and their conviction that temporal punishments invariably fell upon the perpetrators of it and their descendants. appears that these opinions pervaded the religious mind of the nation, and that Divines of all degrees were in the constant habit of preaching upon them. We find lemn and beautiful as it is, ought to attract a few remarkable instances of this in an to the aged the interest, the respect, and article in a late " Christian Remembrance," in which a new and much enlarged edition generally slight their duties to their elders. of Sir Henry Spelman's work on sacrilege We are sadly convinced of this, and deis reviewed. The celebrated Bishop Andrews says: "I wish some man would take pains to collect how many families that were raised by the spoils of the church were now vanished, and the place thereof Church of England and Ireland in Upper Can-ada, not to enter at present on the consideration of the important measures as to which they have Diocese, now presiding at this Committee, to await the issue of what is now pending in the British Parliament, as the proper period, when,

just now on the affecting truth that the young die as well as the old, which ought of itself to commend religion to the young, we should (to use a phrase which is too age," if religion were more general among being killed, the other was hanged for his murour young men. We should be glad then, A third drowned himself in a well, a to see more of them, after confirmation, fourth fell from great wealth into extreme pov-erty, while the fifth became an Irish Bishop, improving the privilege thus acquired of and was there cruelly murdered by a son of the Earl of Kildare. Let us consider next the Duke and refreshment on the arduous journey to of Somerset, protector to Edward VI., who was Heaven; we should be glad were it not also enriched with Church plunder. Two years after, he procured the attainder and execution of his brother, and in the 5th of Edward IV. he was executed according to the provisions of a law made by himself the year before, and he was the only person that ever suffered by that law. One of his acts was to secularize a church in order to build a palace for his family with the stones of it. But they never enjoyed

it, and it is now a place for tax-gatherers-viz., Somerset House, in the Strand. It is worthy of note, here, also, that Pope Clement VII., who had been bribed to sanction the secularization nies. of the 40 religious establishments by Wolsey, is no was reduced to as great miseries. Driven out of his stately palace, he had to take refuge in St. Angelo, where he was brought to such extremities that he had to eat ass's flesh, and at enemy's army, and finally died meanly miserable disease. Among those who were chiefly enriched with church plunder by Henry VII., was Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. He had four wives, and a great number of children, yet, in the 5th of Edward VI., the title, name, and family of Brandon became extinct. The innocent and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was the offspring of his daughter Frances. I may also mention the families of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Cobham, who were also enriched with the secularized property. and suffered like terrible misfortunes. family of Thomas Lord Audley, who received the first fruits of the King's sacrilege in the church plate and lands belonging to Christ's Church, London, furnishes another example of the wrath which has fallen on the sacrilegious. History dares only to glance at the terrible evils which have overwhelmed this family. Did space permit, I might go on through many sheets, recounting the fearful inflictions of God's wrath which fell upon the families en-riched with the plunder of the Church by Henry VIII. I think, however, I have brought forward sufficient examples to prove to any one whose mind is not tainted with Westminster Review scepticism, that sacrilege is a sin, and that English history bears awful testimony to the truth of the commandment-"the sins of the father are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations."

I regret that I have not got Sir Henry Spelcounty. The curse of scorilege was on them, however, and prosperous though they were, yet in thirty years only 56 of the descendants enjoyed their fathers' ill-gotten inheritence. So well known were these awful proofs of Divine wrath in the time of Sir Henry, that many, fearful of similar visitations, restored their

secularized property to religious purposes; while many others, in Sir Henry's quaint language, "believed, but like the young man in the gospel, went heavy away, because they had too great possessions to restore."

The following comments are made on the "extraordinary delusion that the church of England despoiled the church of Rome at the Reformation, and that therefore she is stained with sacrilege" :---

"The English Church was not founded but reformed at the time of the Reformation. Her own divines were her reformers, and they set to work to remove the accumulated rubbish of centuries, restoring the Church to its primitive purity and scriptural character. Namaan the been instituted, though kindred in their nature, leper was the same Namaan after he was cured are distinct. s leprosy that he was before; and it would The Church Missionary Society was formed palaces, and robbed religion of its just enbe a strange thing if, because he was restored, he was compelled to give up the possessions he held when he was affiicted. The Church on the same principle retains her religious endowments, which, to quote the words of an eloquent divine "were never, as ignorant persons foolishly sup-pose, taken from one church and given to

in the Monarch's favor, he was made Earl of for no church can ever be considered to be Essex and Lord Chamberlain, though the son of a blacksmith, but he had stained his hands with sacrilege, and he too fell like Wolsey, and too no charter of the contract of the society feels itself obliged to confine its too, the society feels itself obliged to confine its after an imprisonment in the tower, was beheaded. donations exclusively to the maintenance of Five men along with Cromwell and Wolsey par ordained missionaries. Except in heathen lands, ordained missionaries. Except in heathen lands, no salary is now assigned to lay agents or catetook in the secularizing of the 40 religious no salary is now assigned to lay agents or cate-houses. Two of them fought a duel, and one chists. Again, with similar exceptions, no grant is ever now made for the enlargement of church, It is felt that school-house, or parsonage. such necessary expenses are best left to the zeal and liberality of the several congregations while the mass of the society's funds is more profitably expended in helping to maintain living preachers of the Word. To guard also against contingencies, and, at the same time, to show that the society does not contemplate the permanent maintenance of any mission, every grant of salary is limited to five years, at the expiration of which it may be reduced or withdrawn altogether."

Having given a synopsis of the progress of the Society during the preceding year, it proceeds.

"Time will not permit us to enter into details of tee proceedings of the society in other colo-nies. Enough has been said to show that she is not idle-enough, too, it is hoped, to prove that she has strong claims upon the sympathy of a university like this, which annually sends forth such numbers of the ministry of the church. If we indeed believe that we are members of a ength had to plunder his own church to pay his church "in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinance," it truly cannot be a matter of indifference to us to see thou-sands of our fellow-countrymen, who have been baptized into its pure faith and educated in its scriptural doctrines, in danger of falling vic-tims to the seductive charms of a corrupt and superstitious religion, or, even worse, of lapsing to open infidelity and atheism, and all from the want of those religious ministrations which it may be in our power to apply. We should recollect, too, that this is the only society which has for its professed and primary object the maintenance of a duly qualified clergy in the colonies ; and that this object has been carefully kept in sight, and efficiently carried out, as far the means at their disposal will permit, is proved by the fact that at this moment the society provides, either in whole or in part, for the maintenance of 447 clergymen, and 700 divinity students, catechists, and school-masters, scattered over every portion of our vast colonial empire; and that a large proportion of these labourers in Christ's vineyard have to look to the small salaries which the society is able to afford them, as the sole support for themselves and their families. Surely, when we consider all this, and reflect how terrible how deplorable must be the consequences which a withdrawal of support from this society must inevitably entail, the charges brought against it must be grave indeed, the facts alleged must be unimpeachable and not to be refuted, before man's work by me, but I may mention that in one part of it there is an account of 260 families enriched by Church robbery in a particular and withhold our support from the principal, we might almost say the only society which has attempted to relieve the spiritual destitution of our colonies, and to afford scriptural education and the ordinances of religion to multitudes there who 'hunger and thirst after righteousness.'

> The committee mourn that a deeper interest is not taken in this noble society by the students. The report says :

In too many cases our applications to our fellow-students in behalf of the colonial church have been met with a cold indifference which is indeed unaccountable in any who profess to have the cause of Christianity at heart. In other cases a refusal has been given on the ground of the superior claims of a sister society. Yet surely those who make this objection hardly be aware of the relation which these two great institutions bear to one another. They are not hostile bodies—they should not be considered rivals—they both belong to the same church—yet the objects for which they have

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earnest longing for the ministrations of the Church, and he felt satisfied that the measure now proposed would be the best means towards of Ecclesiastical affairs therein. The enacting

of the elorgy, and drew a faithful picture of the friends of the measure, not perhaps at any time Church as it ought to be, presided over by a bishop, ministered unto by priests and deacons, and her efficiency secured by the harmonious and cordial co-operation of all her lay members This resolution was seconded by Charles Hunt, Esq., of Windsor, who dwelt upon the new life. and energy which the participation of the laity in the election of Bishops and the Synodical action of the Church was calculated to call forth, and its beneficial effects upon her welfare and wondered at, when the bitterness and ignorance

hour, only addressed the meeting in a brief and words, and consumed five hours in discussing hasty exhortation to help forward the good work four lines. One Member considered Metropoli

as well as the other gentlemen who had come from a distance, and to the chairman, was then

those who were present. This may be considered exhibitions of Parliamentary proceedings ever a very good beginning, especially as the com- recorded, and from the absurdity of the assermunity is a small one, and £250 has lately been tions and their innocence of all truth, would munity is a small one, and £200 has lately been expended upon St. John's Church, while £240 has just been subscribed in Windsor alone towards the erection of a church in that village. Altogether, we have no hesitation in saying, that interest excited, the high character of the is true the Honorable Mr. Walpole gave a clear speeches delivered by laymen as well as clergy-men, and the successful result, this has been measure sought to remove, and of the beneficial the most important Church meeting ever held in results which might be expected from its enact

1. That the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, called forth as it was by the united home, with the view of so wording it as to obvoice of clergy and laity in Synod assembled, is entitled to the most serious and respectful con-

Synodical action of the Church is the best guarantee that new energy will henceforth be

Fund in this parish and neighborhood:--Ine Churchwardens, George Bullock, Esq., Doctor Dewson, Charles Hunt, Esq., Albert Prince, Esq., As to the brevity of the measure, which its and Jacob Brown, Esq.

MITTEE OF THE SYNOD.

TORONTO, June 8th, 1854.

The Committee for general purposes appointed by the Synod of this Diocese at the close of its by the Synod of this Diocese at the close of workings, will preserve us from any serious deviations—yet some landmarks laid down and quest of the Bishop in the Parochial School House, at ten o'clock. The Bishop having taken the Chair, requested the names of the Clerical and Lay Members composing the Committee to be called over, and finding them almost all pre-sent addressed them as follows:

Reverend Gentlemen and Gentlemen: Diocese-to frame and report rules and regula-tions for the future guidance of this Synod, Government. The Bill appears fairly to embody

entitled to the most serious and respectful con-sideration of every member of the Church of 2. That the division of the Diocese of Toronto is imperatively demanded by the rapid increase of population in this colony. 3. That the participation of the Laity in the control of the Oburch is the Action of the Church is the Chur

infused into all our proceedings. 4. That the following gentlemen be a Com-the following gentlemen be a Com-the freest interchange of sentiments and counsels-mutual arrangements on jurisdic-4. That the following gentlemen be a Com-mittee to solicit subscriptions to the Episcopal Fund in this parish and neighborhood :-The Charles Charles

friends consider its chief recommendation, I must be allowed to differ, and to prefer the MEETING OF THE PROVISIONAL COM- measure brought in by the Archbishop last summer as in every respect superior. The present Bill settles nothing -- it does not even indicate the direction in which on any point we ought to proceed. Doubtless our attachment to the Parent Church, and our intimate knowledge of her It was introduced into the House of Lords in

Towards the close of the proceedings of the Synod on the 14th of October last, it was Resolved, "That a Committee for General Pur-carried through all its stages without a division poses be appointed by this Synod consisting of 12 Clerical and 12 Lay delegates, of which his Lordship the Bishop be ex officio Chairman, who shall sit and act from time to time until the next Bishops of London and Oxford and several other Meeting of this Synod, to consult and advise Prelates who take an interest in the Colonies; upon matters connected with the Church in this it is framed with great care, and was minutely

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 14. Rev. E. H. D., Sandwiel, rem.; J. J., sen., Hillier, rem. in full to end of vol. xviii.; Rev. G. A. A., Mill Point, rem. for self, J. M., and A. L. R.; J. L. R., Merrickville, rem.

The Church. TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1854.

NOTICE.

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.

Toronto, 10th June, 1854.

JUNE Sunday ... 18 Hamilton Parish Ch. 11 A. M.

Ancaster ...... 3 P. M. Wednesday 21 Tuscarora ..... 11 A. M.

..... 11 л. м. Sunday ...... 25 Brantford Mohawk Village ..... 8 P. M.

Simcoe ...... 3 P. M. immortality. Tuesday ... 27 Port Dover ..... 11 A. M.

Monday ... 3 Westminster ..... 10 A. M. Delaware ..... 3 P. M.

Dawn Mills..... 3 P. M.

Tilbury ..... 

Monday ....10 Amherstburg .....

under any circumstances, whether favorable or God,-the father and the mother,-are under any circumstances, whether favorable of cheated out of the love of their children thus confided to them. And further, that His by a heartless world, which glories in did it were sacrilegious; and we find also Lordship will be pleased to summon the Synod to assemble so soon as the Committee will be tian responsibility and natural affection.

of retrogression, where wholesome pro- to speak reproachfully of your father, yet The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his gress is in view. We are glad to see our I begy ou to take notice that a part of the Brethren the Clergy of Hamilton and all the youth possessed of ardor and energy; and church's right, added to the best treasure by the prospect of a crown of glory ; it is rous illusions to the punishments inflicted

3 P. M. more rapid than it is making in the things

Port Stanley ..... 3 P. M.

Tuesday ... 4 Munceytown ..... 11 A. M.

Friday ...... 7 Morpeth ..... 12 Noon. Friday ..... 7 Morpeth ....... 12 Noon. We are sorry to entertain the conviction, who seized Chur h property in England are historical facts, which it would be impious to

Colchester ..... 5 P. M. 10 A. M.

Sunday.....16 Moore ...... 10 A. M. rish the souls as well as the intellects of Sarnia ..... 4 P. M.

Tuesday ... 18 Warwick Village ...... 3 P. M. ration. Even a Dr. Arnold, for all his Wednesday 19 Brock, town line ..... 10 A. M. wise, affectionate, paternal care of his

and generous and virtuous feeling; and, so sin ever since, and both displayed to so that it moves on and on incessantly, cares many generations of men, to three or four not that it builds its traffic and its specula- descents of children, that those men could tions, its inventions and its wealth, its pro- not be esteemed as happy in their great gress and its power, on the ruins of Chris- fortunes against whom God was so angry that he would shew his displeasure for a hundred years together." William Waller, There is no difficulty in recognising the freshness and the ardor of youth in the ad. preaching at St. Paul's cross in 1628, provancement which our age of young men ceeded to shew how whole families had is making; but we should be glad to be been ruined by their ill-gotten gains. better assured than we are of its wisdom Archbishop Whitgift, in his letter to Queen and its stability. True, we are no disciples Elizabeth says :-- " Though I shall forbear

Districts westward, that he intends, D. V., to we have no objection that, in all that is left him by his father, hath been concerned Districts westward, that he intends, D. V., to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, thend to bring an unavoidable consumption upon should bear a youthful character; but it is both; and consider that after the violation of with sorrow and fear that we behold this those laws, to which he had sworn Magna ardor and energy given well nigh wholly to Charta, God did so far deny him his rethe world. Let the young be fervent in zeal, straining grace that he fell into greater sin and active in exertion; but let them re- than I am willing to mention." Did our member that God and eternity have claims space permit we might give other quotaon their zeal and their exertion. To judge tions as strong as or even stronger than Ch. of the Ascension 3 P. M. from the full-hearted homage and service those given from the writings of Gilpin, Monday ... 19 Binbrook ...... 10 A. M. which so large a proportion of our youth, Latimer, Ridley, Grindal, Jewell, and Tuesday... 20 Dundas ...... 11 A. M. to secular cares and gains, one would sup- words" to all churchmen. In addition to pose religion to be an object utterly un- these instances, there is a sermon now be-Up. Cayuga, plank r'd 3 P. M. worthy of labour, emulation, perseverance. fore us by the celebrated Bede on the Thursday ......... 22 Mount Pleasant ............ 11 A. M. They are ready enough to press forward; "Sin of Sacrilege," as exemplified in the 

Monday ....26 Waterford ...... 11 A. M. not stimulated by the high prize of a happy on English plunderers of the church by the Almighty. We have not a word to say against any.

of this age of young men; but we are

1st. I hold that the words of the command Malahide...... 2 P. M. not a whit profited, if, rising steadily from the children," is a Divine rule illustrated and confirmed by countless examples in the Holy JULY. Saturday ... 1 Dunwich ...... 11 A. M. step to step in all that the world deems Bible, and that this principle is in an active op

profited somewhat, it is true ; for a refined the Israelites. 2. I hold that the sin of sacrilege—i. e. the infidelity is better, at least, than a barbasecularization of anything set apart for sacred purposes, is held in peculiar abhorrence by the rous infidelity; but a man's soul, which is

instances of the judgments which befel those knowledge.

who seized Chur h property in England are 4 P. M. for it is a very painful conviction, that ascribe to chance.

3rd. I hold that our Father in Heaven is unlieve this to be true, more particularly of changeable-the same yesterday, to-day and forboys. It is really fearful how firmly and ever-and therefore I fear that if Church pro 

The array of historical evidence is thus

The correspondent of the "Consti-

tutional" thus states his position as to the

Cardinal Wolsey enjoyed the greatest dignities and honors that could be heaped upon a subject, and in an evil hour he took possession 

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, AND THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY.

Amongst our extracts from the " Clerical Journal" we lately published some very interesting items, shewing the indignation fellow-Christians are not less urgent. which the slanderous fables of the Chrisin the Venerable University of Dublin; we have since received a most able report of the "Dublin University Association," Besides, it should be obtained by the Propa-gation of the Gospel is to establish the church great satisfaction by the many distinguished

reflect honour on their alma mater. The report commences with a description of the objects of the " association ;" it

savs: "It is the object of this auxiliary to endeavour, by imparting information with regard to the proceedings of the Society for the Propaga- Church. tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to excite the Colonial Church.

object of that society, the principles by which it is actuated, and the manner in which it has hitherto discharged its obligations, in order to remove the prejudices which have been excited against it, and so secure in its behalf the zeal-ous co-operation of all who have at heart the construction of all who have at heart the

annually em grate from this country to the colonies, and that a large proportion of these are members of the Church of England, we departure from their ordinary rule most invidicannot but feel anxious to know what provision ous. The bishop whose sermon has been obis made for supplying to these wanderers the jected to was one of the deputation sent over neans of grace and the ordinances of religion. to England from the Protestant Episcopal

the exertions of the society have been contin- church of America, which had so cheerfully ually directed to fulfil this object. Nor have its efforts been unsuccessful. It can no longer be Archbishop of Canterbury's letter. Some may said of any colony that it is " wholly destitute consider this not a sufficient answer : they will of a maintenance for ministers and the public worship of God." In every dependency of this hazards to have been suppressed. Perhaps it though much has been done, much still remains to be done. In order to keep pace with the continually increasing tide of emigration, the society wurst leaf to the the subscriptions of the society that the Archbishop of Canterbury, at home for increased exertions in its behalf.

compelled, in many instances, to refuse applica- may be seen by referring to it, forms no part

for the purpose of converting the heathen to the faith as it is in Jesus, -of penetrating into ng the the dark places of the earth, -of extending light of the Gospel to the nations that have not yet heard the name of Christ.

As its name imports, it is essentially a missionary society. Nor do we wish to depreciate their efforts. They have a noble object, and have nobly executed it. No church, however wealthy or prosperous it may appear, or how-ever firmly established, can be in a really healthy condition, in which missions to the heathen do not occupy a prominent place. But, though the heathen have undoubtedly strong claims upon our sympathy, surely those of our

However anxious we may be to win heathens tian Examiner against the society excited to Christianity, we should be doubly anxious to prevent Christians lapsing into heathenism. Besides, it should be borne in mind that, though a branch of the Propegation Society in the in the colonies on a permanent basis, it has College, which along with shewing in eloquent and forcible language its world the heathen the glad tidings of the Gospel. In eloquent and forcible language its world wide progress and holy objects, also de-instances of New Zealand, Australia, and South molishes the malicious charges of the Africa, in all which countries the establishment Examiner. We subjoin some extracts of central churches has been the means of orwhich we feel confident will be read with ganizing missions to the heathen, the results of which have been, under the divine blessing, great satisfaction by the many distinguished sons of Trinity College in this country who

But there are some who have withdrawn their support from the society in consequence of cer-tain charges which have been advanced against These may be divided into two classes-First, specific accusations; secondly, a general assertion that, in its selection of elergy, the

The specific charges which have been lately among the members of this university, and especially among the divinity students, an number. First, that in its report for 1852 the especially among the divinity students, an active interest in the welfare and progress of the Colorial Church Your committee feel convinced that it is only sermon, in the opinion of the objectors, contains necessary fully and fairly to make known the theological views at variance with what they the custom of the society to publish the serspreading of Christ's kingdom. When we consider the immense numbers who

Church of America, for the purpose of taking It was with a view to secure such provision, It was with a view to secure such provision, and to supply the deficiency in this respect, that and to supply the deficiency in this respect, that therefore, to publish the bishop's sermon would therefore, to publish the bishop's sermon would this society was originally formed. During the 150 years in which it has existed, have been to give offence to the daughter empire some steps have been taken towards the ought; but whether they acted rightly or not permanent establishment of our scriptural church, in all its purity and integrity. Yet, ness to be held responsible for the theological society must look to the members of the church as president, shall annually appoint a preacher, and the sermon is always, as a matter of course, During the past year the society has been printed and bound up with the report, but, as

compelled, in many instances, to refuse applica-tions which, had the means been forthcoming, it would willingly have granted. With its present income it can only provide for the foun-dation of the church in newly peopled districts, dation of the church in newly peopled districts, by throwing the older and wealthier British "Evangelical," as they style others, are starved colonies more and more upon their own resour- and neglected. To this allegation, while we

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among twenty-three dioceses, one-third was Toronto, which it appears is a peculiar' favour-College, Toronto; the sums allotted for the same period to Calcutta being, from general funds, £8,897, and from the Jubilee fund 68 000 £8,000 towards a mission at Delhi. Madras received £10,287, or more than twelve times the sum allotted to the so-called "Tractarian"

see of Tasmania. It is also alleged that the number of Romanists in Canada has greatly increased of late. This, if true, can only be attributed to the immense immigration of Irish Romanists, in consequence of the great railway and other public works now in progress in that country. As far as the church is concerned, several conversions from Romanism have recently occurred among the French Canadians.

We now come to the general assertion that the society in its choice of clergy favours a par-ticular party in the church. It is alleged that the majority of the clergy sent to the colonies hold what are called "Tractarian views ;" that the funds of the society are used, not so much for the purpose of spreading the glad tidings of the Gospel, as for propagating tenets at vari-ance with the teaching of the Church of England.

Your committee would observe with reference to this assertion, that it is at all times much easier to make vague and general charges than it is to give them a specific answer. Nothing can be easier than to say that there are in the colonies clergy of a certain party. It is also very easy to designate them by an obnoxious term. We all know in what a sweeping and wholesale manner offensive epithets are but too wholesale manner offensive epithets are but too frequently applied. All we can do is to call attention to the rule in accordance with which all the society's appointments to colonial charges are made—a rule which is strictly adhered to. All such elergy must be approved by a board of frequently applied. Colonial charges are made—a rule which is strictly adhered to. All such clergy must be approved by a board of five examiners, appointed annually by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London. Surely this ought to be a sufficient guarantee that those appointed are in thrown off the mask; *all* have not as yet had the frankness to adopt the "manner" as well as every way qualified for the posts assigned them. And here we wish to take notice of a cavil

state-and we do so in the name and with the authority of the Archbishop-that his Grace, when in London, is always present at the monthly meetings of the society;" and further, that his Grace does take "a very great interest in the affairs of the society." His Grace adds -"The effect would be truly lamentable if the

It should be borne in mind too, that those who bring forward those charges boast that they themselves form by far the most numerous section of the church. If, therefore, they are in a minority in the colonies, the fault does not rest with the society. Again and again she issues her appeals for additional labourers; every post from the colonies echoes the same cry of "Come over and help us." If others, therefore, are more ready to respond to this call,---if others are more willing to leave houses and land, and father and mother, for the sake of Christ,-surely the society is not to blame. She is willing to accept the services of all; she recognises no party limits less broad than those of the Church of England itself.

Surely if these objectors really desire the welfare of the church, they would act a more noble part if, instead of withdrawing all support from their destitute brethren in the colonies, they would endeavour to remedy what they consider defects in the working of the they consider defects in the working of the society, by inducing able and zealous men of their secularising" journals of Upper Canada have not as yet adopted the "manner" of the

I will commend to your consideration the pasgiven to the three so-called "Evangelical" sees of Calcutta, Madras, and Melbourne, while Act of last session, which extends the elective franchise, in order that the constitutional expression of opinion may be obtained as speedily members of our church, only received from the general funds  $\pounds 3,287$ , and from the Jubilee fund  $\pounds 1,000$  towards the endowment of Trinity fund  $\hbar 1,000$  towards the endowm Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The public accounts for the past year, and the estimates for the present, will be submitted to you without delay, and I rely with confidence on your willingness to make the necessary pro-

visions for the exigencies of the Government. The prosperous condition of the revenue may suggest to you the propriety of making such re-ductions in the tariff as may be compatible with the security of the public credit, and efficiency in the public service. During my so-journ in England I was much struck by the proofs which I received from all quarters of the creasing interest in Canadian affairs, and I trust that my acquaintance with the Province, derived from long residence within it, may have enabled me to render some service in spreading more widely a knowledge of its resources, and

f the feelings of the inhabitants. Although a state of warfare has a necessary tendency to restrict operations involving large expenditures of capital, I feel confident that the is required than prudence in your undertakings, and the maintenance of the high character for fidelity to pecuniary engagements, which the Province has at all times borne.

A serious accident occurred yesterday on A delaide street. The boiler in Messrs. Parkes' Foundry exploded, the whole boiler blowing through three brick walls, all the way to Boulton street, a distance of fifty or sixty yards. Several

POLICY OF THE SECULARISERS-All secularisthe policy of the *Globe*; but it it is no less cer-tain that they *all* look forward to the spoliation And here we wish to take notice of a cavin which has been repeatedly urged—namely, that though officially connected with the society, the Archbishop of Canterbury really takes no interest in its proceedings. It may be well to set this point at rest. We beg, therefore, to set this point at rest. We beg, therefore, to set this point at rest. We beg, therefore, to set this point at rest. We beg, therefore, to the society of the Protestant press scarcely seek to conceal their ultimate designs; and if they blame the Globeitis for its over frankness, for they begin too faithful an expositor of their common sentiments. They condemn Mister George Brown, not for pursuing secularisation of the Reserves as the means to an end, but for his want of prudence in proclaiming his, and their, ulterior designs. Hear, for instance, the *Bathurst Cour*ier upon this very point; and do not forget, oh! ence which the society is supplying to our North American colonies should be on any account withheld." strongly condemns the "manner" in which Mr. George Brown advocates "secularisation;" had he been a wise and prudent, as well as an honest politican, he would, for the present. and until the Reserves were secularised, have said nothing

about an attack on Catholic endowments :----"He would say—'Let us say nothing about Lower Canada Church property in the mean-time. Let us get the Reserves settled first, which we cannot do without the aid of the French Canadians; and THAT DONE, THE CHURCH PROPERTY IN LOWER CANADA CAN BE DISCUSSED AFTERWARDS. Such"—says the Bathurst Courier—" would have been the course of a wise politician desirous of securing the triumph of his avowed principles." We will not dwell upon the deep significance

of this passage; nor insist upon the contempt therein expressed for the intelligence, or good faith, of the "French Canadians," who are to be made tools of, because "without their aid," the Reserves cannot be settled. We quote it chiefly with the view of showing how it is that all Belves for this service. Let them not fear that they will be rejected; all will be accepted. The field is wide enough for all. In conclu-sion, your committee would earnestly impress Globe; its matter, its policy, they, none of them, repudiate; but its "manner" is objectionable, as too outspoken for a "wise and prudent po-litician."—The Witness.

It is said that in Warsaw prayers are read in all the churches for the success and continuance of the Greek insurrection. PARIS, May 29th.

The French Government announces in the Moniteur that it has received very satisfactory intelligence from Epirus and Macedonia. In Epirus all the villages which the Hellenes had coerced into insurrection had submitted to Faud Effendi Her B. M. Ambassador to Athens having ad-

vised his Majesty King Otho, to call in the assist-ance of the English and French troops, the King had returned answer that the moment any breign troops landed in Greece he would head the insurgents to protect his independence. The Naval Gazette of St. Petersburgh states that on the 12th April last, the corvette Driadne, 25 guns, and the brig Orpheus, 6 guns, were by rder of Baron Meyendorff, (the Russian Am-

bassador at Vienna), given as a present to the Greek Government with every thing on board. HAMBURGH, May 28. The exchange of couriers between London and Stockholm was very frequent.

Two special messengers passed through here resterday, one coming from London, the other from Stockholm, both bearers of despatches from their respective Governments. It is now certain that important negotiations are pending between these two Courts; they seem to be on the eve of conclusion, and we may expect to learn shortly the decisive result.

NAPLES, May 18th. The Gazette publishes a declaration of neu-

1st. Armed vessels shall not be admitted into munitions or ship stores.

2d. Privateers with prizes shall not be permitted to enter the ports, except from stress of weather. 3d. Nothing will be allowed to be bought from

privateers. 4th. Subjects are forbidden to take service in

5th. Vessels shall not carry to any of the powers any articles contraband of war. 6th. Letters of Marque shall not be granted. PARIS, May 29.

The division under General Forcy will not go to Greece; it has received counter orders to proceed straight to Constantinople. MANHEIM, May 22.

under close arrest and confined to his apartment. The clergy have interdicted the use of church bells; they no longer celebrate high mass, nor

Clergy have submitted.

getic language, to evacuate the Principalities on the Danube without delay; and further, that if

ands, the Emperor will not heed it. Letters from Dalmatia state that three Russo-Greek ships had taken refuge in that port; directly the Austrian authorities became aware of the fact, orders were given for their search, and that the arms and ammunition they contained

should be seized. The orders were executed. and the ships prohibited from leaving the port. A private letter from Velo mentions a fact

are very great.

# The Church.

A private telegraph despatch has been received at Vienna, dated yesterday, announcing that the members of the German Confederation had adhered to the Austro-Prussian league. The French and English governments having given full explanations to that of Austria with respect to the joint expedition which they have en obliged to send to Greece.

The Cabinet at Vienna replied that it coinided entirely with the views taken of the affair oring that sovereign to reason.

The McHenry circular says, in Breadstuffs

there is more doing; flour 6d. dearer. Wheat held for an advance. Corn declined 2s. but recovered, and closes at full prices. Canadian flour 39s. a 40s. Red Wheat per 70lbs. 11s. 6d. a 11s. 10d. Wheat 12s. 3d. a 12s. 6d.; mixed, 11s. 9d. a 12s. Wright, Gundy & Co., report a flattering

prospect for the harvest.

the ports or roadsteads of the dominions of the Two Sicilies, nor shall they be furnished with

be increasing every week, but still a decided step is not yet taken. step is not yet taken. Prussia is exciting the indignation and con-

tempt of all parties, and the only explanation and con-is, that she is waiting for Austria, or that the power is in incompetent hands. We shall not be at all surprised to hear of a revolution in that ountry before the war is over. When it com may bring the King to his senses, but it

be too late, for what power can or will help h

f he persists in his present course ? At home, the great events of the week are a launch, at which Her Majesty was presen Riots have taken place at Bresingla. News from Freidburgh states that the Archbishop was and the defeat of the Government upon Scot question of National Elucation for the wh ountry must stand or fall.-English Church

ANTIQUITY OF DEMASCUS .- Damascus exis The local authorities have interfered and have ordered the bells to be used as usual, and the Genesis! It was the capital of Syria, founded According to reports from Stockholm up to by Rezin, and was sacked by Jereboam II. King the 22d, nothing was known of the taking of Gustafshaven.

The Swedish Norwegian fleet was then at Ifstenbein. Letters from St. Petersburg, of May 20th, If tablet at the state of th state that a note had been received from Austria the cholera, did not, however, exempt the fair and Prussia, calling on the Emperor, in ener-getic language, to evacuate the Principalities on west in 1848. Thousands fell victims to its ravages, and even many of the pleasant and open was not attended to, that measures would be villages in the neighbourhood were desolated taken for an active participation in the war against Russia by those Powers; but as the case Syrians designate that terrible plague.—*The* Thistle and Cedar of Lebanon.

> Two PHILOSOPHERS.-The Rev. J. Craig makes the following statement in an article headed, "Sir Isac Newton and Voltaire on Rail-

phet Daniel, and another upon the book of Rev-elation, in one of which he said, that in order to fulfil certain, prophecies before a certain date hind certain prophetes before a certain during the was terminated, namely 1,260 years, there would be a mode of travelling of which the men of his time had no conception : nay, that the knowledge of mankind would be soincreased, that they would be able to travel at the rate of 50 the financial embarrassments of the Government miles an hour. Voltaire, who did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, got hold of this, and said: "Now look at that mind of New-Marshal Pasteviter to based unter the based quarters Kalarasch, and established his head quarters ton, who discovered gravity, and told us such marvels for us all to admire. When he became an old man, and got into his dotage, he began to study that book called the Bible; and it seems, that in order to credit its fabulous nonsense, nust believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased that we shall be able to travel at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The poor do tard"! exclaimed the philosophic infidel Voltaire, in the self-complacency of his pity. But who is the dotard now"?

Russian accounts say the Turks have invaded Nicopolis, Triopakoi and Listorva. where there is every facility for the recreations of boating, bathing, cricket, &c., will be acceptof boating, bathing, cricket, &c., will be accept-able to many both in Eegland and Scotland. None will be admitted under the age of sixteen ; and, as a general rule, the average age of the students will be from seventeen to twenty. It is also intended that undergraduates of the

Universities should, as far as the accommodation within the college admits of it, be permitted to reside and pursue their studies there during the long vacation. And as a temporary arrange ment, which may, however, hereafter take a permanent form, candidates for holy orders, being graduates of the English Universities. by the two governments, and that it blames the conduct of King Otho and his advisers, and that induct of hing contains advisers, and the fully approves of the measures adopted to ring that sovereign to reason. Will be admitted for the purplet of one of the canons. This office will, for the present be dis-A letter from Bucharest of the 17th, in the charged by the Rev. Philip Freeman, late prin A letter from Bucharest of the 17th, in the Swedish Mercury, says the Governor General, Baron de Badburg, has communicated to the Boyards an order received from the Emperor of Russia, which threatens that Little Wallachia shall be again occupied, and not only Silistria is to be taken but likewise Turtuksi and Rutze-chuck on the frontier of Montenegro. 15,000 Turkish troops are encamped, and a considerable camp is to be established in Albania. onsiderable camp is to be established in Albania. founder, of seeing the institution become a practical and real bleessing, both to his own diocese and to the Scottish Church at large. The appliances for carrying out these purposes are of the most ample kind. There is a noble church, occupying a commanding site, and flanked on either side by commodious buildings for resi-dence. Each of these buildings will contain,

besides the resident clergy, about eight student; a common hall is provided, and the expenses of residence will vary from £80 to £100.

The Russians appear to have become very inactive, but whether this is a feint remains to be seen. By the latest accounts the Turks have been successful on two or three recent occasions, constant service of praise and intercession, and which we may give some more authentic infor-mation in our postscript. mation in our postscript. The probability of Austria's making common cause with England and France is reported to the probability of Austria's making common cause with England and France is reported to the probability of Austria's making common the probability of Austria's making co

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TUTOR.

A GENTLEMAN living in the Western part of Canada, on the banks of the river St. Clair, requires a Resident Tutor to undertake the Education of his Two Sons.

New Advertisements.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to R., Box 253 Post Office, Toronto. June 13, 1854. 46-5in



## Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for MA-TRICULATION and for SCHOLARSHIPS will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to mpetition :

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 re-

quired 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

hree years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sous of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a prefet ence, cateris paribus, to Candidates intending t receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. The holder of this Scholarship must graduate

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

he Law. All persons presenting themselves for examipation must produce testimonials of good conduct. Candidates for Matriculation must have entered n their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, upon their

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

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

TRINITY COLLEGE, ?

Feb. 24, 1854. MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

### ESTABLISHMENT.

#### MESSRS, SMALL & PAIGE,

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ng Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C.W. Have constantly on hand and for sale, OLESALE AND RETAIL

Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes,

n the celebrated establishments of Collard ollard, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York nnard & Weber, Philadel phia-A. W. Ladd, on, 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,

onsisting of Oratorios, with the separate Voca Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser-vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and Germany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854. 33tf

HENRY BOVELL HOPE,

Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Agent, BROKER, COMMISSION MERGHANT Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, }

OFFICE-Corner of Church Street ; entrance from Front Street.

#### AGENTS IN ENGLAND:

Messrs. Fyson, CURLING & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. • Particulars of property for sale, &c., will and in the advertising columns of the Old Particulars of property for sale, &c., will

HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit.

183



#### CITY OF HAMILTON,

WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sunon Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at

the above Ports going and returning, weather G. B. HOLLAND, permitting. Agent. 37-tf

Toronto, April 5, 1854.

### COLLINS & WILSON.

**B**EG respectfully to inform the LADIES of TORONTO and Canada West that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be opened for the Season on Tuesday the 9th inst. 41-tf Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING By Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods MANUFACTURED BY

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

50, YONGE STREET.

THE Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at their manufactory,

CAUTION-Allow no man to protect your

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods; and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not Genuine. The coating of the point is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years; the nature is soft and can be out with a knife, not confidently hand, not to make

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

out for Rods manufactured at St. George, C. W.

They purport to be Spratt's Points and Rods, but are not. They are made of steel highly polished; but will become coated with rust

after the first night's exposure to the atmos-phere; consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the agent's certificate, and be

sure to notice the stamp, SPRATT'S IMPROVED

NOTICE .- No Policy of Insurance covers

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

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osses by lightning, unless burned down or set

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER.

CALLING AT

Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head

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THE STEAMER

MAPLE LEAF

CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

W ILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather nermitting.

Circulating Library.

THE LIBRARY formerly open for circulation under the management of HENRY RowSELL, being about to be re-opened with

Books as perfect as possible. Many complete

have not yet been returned to him. Any party

know where any may be found, will confer a

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!!

For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats,

Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment

kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at

their old established and enlarged Foundry,

in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to *Bell Casting*—which secures a per-fect casting and even temper; and as an evidence

of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST

PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all others, several from

this Country and Europe being in competition ; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Di-

and which is the 18th Medal besides many Di-plomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they

also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of

Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their

Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon

the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, pro-longing the sound; Iron Frame; Tolling Ham-

mer; Counterpoise; Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke,

or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or

parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang

Bells of other construction, upon proper specifi-cations being given. Old Bells taken in ex-

change. Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made, and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the prin-

cipal routes in all directions, either Railroad,

despatch, which either personally or by commu-nication, are respectfully solicited.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LETT, baving 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

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-

Mork, &c. In conducting this course of Instruction, the aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst

the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs.

ligious knowledge. The terms (payable in advance) will vary,

according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

Boarders ...... { £50. £60. Day Pupils... { £15. £75. 20. £30.

Further particulars may be learned on applica tion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square.

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

March 1, 1854.

work. &c.

Houses. In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got u the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-

anal or River, orders can be executed with

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

who may have volumes in their possession,

G. B. HOLLAND,

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Agent.

37-tf

50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

POINTS, near the base.

AGENTS WANTED.

Toronto, April 15, 1854.

weather permitting.

Toronto, April 5, 1854.

Toronto, April 18, 1854.

the divinity students what an amount of good it may be in their power to effect, not only for the church abroad, but also among its individual members in their own parishes at home, by bringing before their congregations the claims of the colonial church. It cannot fail to do good, and to enlarge the sympathies of every Christian, to feel that, as such, he is no isolated individual, but one of a vast society, whose members, though scattered over every part of the earth, are, nevertheless, all bound together by common interests and mutual relations, and have all the same noble object in view-the spreading of Christ's kingdom upon earth, and the promotion of peace and good-will among men.'

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE-HALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1854.  $\pounds$  s. d. stroyed by three steam frigates. The Russians lost heavily. The British had only three killed. A private despatch announces that up to the Brought forward ..... Beachville..... 0 19 3 176 Collections, amounting to .... £254 18 6} Colonial.

#### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, June 13, 1854. To-day, at 3 o'clock, the Governor General proceeded in state to the Council Chamber in the 24th. Parliament Buildings. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency opened the second session of the 4th Parliament of the Province.

## SPEECH. Hon. Gentlemen of the Council, and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

During the recess the Province has sustained, I regret to say, serious loss by fire in the de-struction of the Houses of Parliament, and of the building which was secured for the temporary occupation of the Legislature. The best arrangements possible have been made for your accommodation. Her Majesty, the Queen, having failed in her anxious and protracted endea-vors to preserve the blessings of peace, has felt herself called on, by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose Empire has been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe, to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of France for the defence of the The manifestations of the loyalty and Sultan. sympathy which have been so general throughout the Province at this conjuncture, I am confident will be heartily responded to by the Legislature. The cordial co-operation on this war is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of a country peopled by the descendants of those two

Having, during my recent visit to England, been honoured by the Queen's command, to en-deavour to effect the settlement of various important questions bearing upon the interest of e British North American Provinces,-which had been long pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States,-I proceeded to Washington, where, after frank dis-cussion with the authorities of the United States, I was enabled to conclude a treaty, which now awaits ratification, upon terms which it is my firm conviction will prove highly advantageou to the colony generally, as well as to the United States. A measure to give effect to that treaty will be submitted for United States approbation.

constitution of the Legislative Council.

Turopean News. We are indebted to our cotemporary of the Patriot for the following:

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. NEW YORK, 11th June, 9 P. M. Steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., arrived at her wharf this evening at

o'clock. Cotton unchanged. Sales three days 20,000

Flour is quoted at 2s. lower on the week. Wheat 4d. lower. Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. lower. Market closed dull.

bales.

Consols advanced largely, closing at 914. Trade at Manchester quiet.

Trade at Manchester quiet. It is reported that the town of Kaffa has been bombarded and captured. The Turks were still in possession of Silistria, from which place the ussians had been repulsed with severe loss. Naples has officially declared her neutrality. The detached forts at Hango had been de-

26th ult. the fortress of Silistria had not surrendered. The Turks were encamped near Arta in

Greece. Thessaly is still in open rebellion. The Journal de St. Petersburgh says that on

the 19th ult., 10 frigates commanded the batteries at Wittsland, and on the 20th approached Ekenas, but they were repulsed. On the 17th a squadron of two-deckers arrived

off Hango Head. A portion of the fleet bombarded Gustafshaven on the 22d; another attack was expected on the

The French fleet is to leave Kiel for three days' gunnery practice. A very hostile feeling was being felt in St.

Petersburg against Austria, and it is rumoured that the march of the Russians upon the frontiers of Buchovina has commence The Corps de Armie, it is said, numbers

150,000 men. Montenegro, at latest dates, was tranquil; there were 30,000 Turks in possession of Krajova

on the 17th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced through the London journals that he could not pledge himself undonditionally that there should be no increase in the funded debt. Odessa at last accounts was closely blockaded. No neutral vessels were allowed to pass from Odessa into the Black Sea, except those laden

with local and naval stores. On the 23d Sir Chas. Napier was before Hango and was about to attack the principal forts. One account from Silistria states that the Russians stormed one of its ramparts, and another announces the complete investment of the place. The Retribution had captured several Russian prizes in the Black Sea, an official account of which had been forwarded to England. The cause of the bombardment of Kaffa was the refusal to deliver over to the allies several Russian vessels in the harbor.

The town was bombarded two days.

Kaffa is on the Crimea. The Greeks had got 150 Turkish soldiers within a church, when they closed the doors and burned them up alive!

VIENNA, May 29. The adhesion of the German confederation to the Austro-Russian treaty is secured. A committee has been appointed by the Frankfort Diet to prepare the document of ad-

hesion. BERLIN, May 28.

The English and French Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna have notified the Austrian and will communicate to you the despatch from Prussian Governments that English and French the Secretary of State for Colonies with refer- troops will occupy Greece, in order to preserve ance to the addresses to the Queen from the two the throne for King Otho and the Bavarian dy-Houses of the Legislature, on the subject of the nasty. The same notification has been made to the Bavarian Government.

Correspondents of English journals have been refused permission to accompany the English fleets.

By the signing of the new Protocol at Vienna, the Anglo-French Convention providing for actual war is united in the Austro-Prussian treaty providing for actual war. It is rumoured that a considerable corps of

Austrian troops will be concentrated at Crocava. The Corn Trade in Russia is suffering intensely on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA." New York, 14th June.

The Arabia arrived last evening at half-past The Araoia arrived last evening at hall-past 8 o'clock. Flour advanced 6d. Wheat advancing. Corn firm, at previous rates. Bacon-advanced 1s @ 2s. Lard advanced to 47s. Western flour quoted known that his friends wished him to be 38s @ 38s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 38s

6d @ 39s. White corn 41s @ 41s 6d. New York, June 13, 9-30 P.M. Omar Pacha, after a conference with the allied generals, marched 90,000 men for Silistria.

Austria has positively demanded of Russia the warden, tutors, masters, bachelors, and the evacuation of the Principalities. Greece has accepted the demand of the four Sacristan Greatory, chanting the sublime Powers.

The bombardment of Hango is confirmed. Two English vessels gallantly cut out a Rus-

sian bark under the forts. The increase of the bullion in the Bank of England during the week, £527,000 sterling.

startling interest. advance.

harvest excellent.

annot be captured for a fortnight at least. They had attempted to force a passage of the Durham." Danube at three different points, but were repulsed. The independence of Georgia has been pro-

claimed and the Danish princess will be recalled. An efficient blockade has been established at Regal Bay. By the convention recently concluded Austria will occupy Albania, Montenegro and Servia-

should any disturbance arrive. defeat of an Egyptian corps, with great loss by the Insurgents in Thessaly. They also captured 5,00 prisoners. Exchange at St. Petersburgh has declined; The Russians have been driven from Silistria

four times with serious loss. 8,000 French troops have disembarked at Biraeus.

pposition newspapers including five in the rovince have been indicted. The Czar is still anxious to renew negotia-

has occurred in Greece. The Queen is repre-sented as nearly demented on the subject. Austria's summons to Russia is equivalent to an ultimatum.

Omar Pacha, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, had reviewed the Turkish army.

Gortschakoff, the Russian ambassador to Stutgart, has been recalled to St. Petersburg,

It is reported that nearly 100,000 Russians

The Russians have promised not to fire on the the advantages of Church privileges and teach-

Hospitals in the fortress of Silistria.

A Durham correspondent writes to us that on Monday afternoon Mr. George Murray, a stu-dent of Bishop Corri's Hall, in that University, who lost his life while out boating in the Wear on Thursday last, was buried in the cathedral

interred here, it was resolved that the body should be buried under the shadow of that

cathedral church where when alive he worshipped. This day at two o'clock (the corpse having been earlier removed into the Galilee)

undergraduates of the University, formed into Sacristan Greatorex, chanting the sublime sentences that form the commencement of the

Church's office for the burial of the dead. The effect of this long procession slowly proceeding up the nave into the choir was very impressive. Here the 39th Psalm was chanted. After the

Political intelligence generally devoid of tartling interest. Money continues light, and no appearance of the office was performed, and proceed to the grave, where the remainder of the office was performed and proceed to the grave and performed and the office was performed and dvance. The weather is fine, and the prospect for the remainder of the office was performed chorally. We notice this funeral at length as an instance of the good

effect of the choral service at funerals (manifes arvest excellent. Manchester market improving. The Russians have admitted that Silistria apport be cantured for a fortnight at least.

The college in the Isle of Cumbrae is about to be opened for the carrying out of the several purposes (or such of them as can at present be

accomplished) which were described in the scheme submitted to the diocesan synod held at Lochgilphead, in August last. It will be remembered that the primary objects entertained from the first by the founder, the Hon. G. F. Authentic advices from Athens report the freat of an Egyptian corps, with great loss by ance of the Church's public services according to the ritual of the Scottish Church; and secondy, as far as might be possible, to send forth missions from the said college as a centre, to supply the spiritual destitution of the neighouring districts of the diocese, and render eccasional assistance to the surrounding clergy. It has been decided by a Council of War lhat It was also contemplated that clergy, desirous the allied armies should go to Adrianople. There has been a coup d'etat at Copenhagen, all the or to retire awhile from active duty, might, by or to retire awhile from active duty, might, by license from the Bishop in each case, be per-mitted to reside with the canons in the college. But while these were the primary objects of the college, it was also deemed desirable, both A change of Ministry, favorable to the allies, as a means of enlarging the sphere of its usefulness, and with a view to rendering it in some degree self-supporting, to throw open within it an educational department, to be conducted by two or more of the canons. This, accordingly, is now proposed to be done. It seemed, upon nature consideration, that what is most needed in this line in

aglan, had reviewed the Turkish army. The Circassians have gained another important ictory over the Russian. Gortschakoff, the Russian ambassador to Stutgart, has been recalled to St. Petersburg, with the intention of sending him to Berlin and English Universities or a profession. In England they would either remain a somewhat The French division took possession of alt the longer time at school, or resort to a private tutor's or to the senior department of King's College, London ; to which, indeed, the proposed department at Cumbrae will bear some analogy.

Operations from the Island to the Danube are It seems reasonable to suppose that such a place suspended on account of the extreme height of of adult, or quasi-adult education, combining good mathematical and classical instruction with

ing, and of a healthful and beautiful locality,

Spring & Summer, 1854.

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WOULD respectfully intimate to his cus-tomers and the public generally, that his stock of seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a caretul inspection by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock this season will be found much larger than usual, having made great additions to his pre-mises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Caps, Bonnets

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The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

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A situation with a private gentleman would not be objected to.

For further particulars apply to A. B., box 217. Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854. 29

#### New Garden and Seed Store, No. 113, QUEEN STREET WEST,

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THE Subscriber would beg to announce to the Citizens of Toronto and the Public generally, that he has opened a store for the sale of all kinds of GARDEN AND AGRICULTU-RAL SEEDS, and he would assure all parties that who may favor him with their patronage, that every article which he offers for sale will be of

the best quality, and at moderate prices. He is also prepared to attend to the management of GARDENS, laying out Pleasure Grounds, &c., which he hopes to be able to do in the most satisfactory manner.

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King Street, Toronto. March 15th, 1854.

Countryman newspap 28-tf works as well as odd volumes, were missing at the time the Library closed, and some of them Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854.

# THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. favor by informing H. Rowsell of it. Of course no charge is intended to be made for the loan of the books.

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The continued applications for the admission

f Boarders to this Institution, has obliged Mrs.

Poetter to make some arrangements, which will enable her to receive a few more at Easter. She

make it convenient will attend the yearly private Examinations of the School, when they will have

an opportunity of appreciating the plans adopted by Mrs. Poetter for giving her pupils a sound and

norough English education. The fourth term of this institution will com-

mence on Monday, the 24th of April. Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter postpaid) to

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T the present condition, industry, and re-purces of the American Confederacy; embracing

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sources; together with the results of the clean of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853: By Thomas Baldwin, and J. Thomas, M.D. With a new and superb map o the United States. In one thick volume, boun in sheep, price  $\pounds$ 1. HENRY ROWSELL,

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33	184		The Church.			1854	L.
1	My Arab friend laughed too, for that	The Ode is a transcendental performance, rather above the comprehension of our matter-	QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67, HARLEY STREET,	MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,		A Music and French, and the usual branches	
	THEY LEARN EVERYTHING, BUT KNOW NOTHIN	of-fact masses. Compare the above with the following, by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, which we find in the N. Y. <i>Evening Mirror:</i> — ODE FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.	(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853,) FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, AND FOR GRANTING	GEORGE STREET, TOBONTO.	THE UNITED STATES, by Rev. Adam Townley. Demy 8vo. 55 pages, paper cover. Price 71d each; 6s. per dozen; 40s. per hundred. HENRY ROWSELL,	Brockville, 1st Feb. 1854.	Ve
	is an age when children learneverything, but know nothing. This is especially true of you do uothing."	When the Architect Eternal, By his wisdom, power, and love, Beared the Crystal Dome superpal.	CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE. Visitor. THE RIGHT HON. & RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP	A after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1854. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop. of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L L. D., President of the	Bookseller & Stationer. King Street. Toronto, Dec. 14, 1853. 20-11	T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,	4
-716	for the education of the future wives and mothers of the republic, usually undertake, bein fellows around me as so bigoted in their faith and had considered myself so	Earth all radiant with beauty, Fairest in the boundless frame, Summoned angel hosts to duty, Hymning peans to his name;	OF LONDON.	Rev. John M. Gati, D. D., J. Frederick, J. Grasett, University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St.	AN INDEX TO THE STATUIES OF CANADA,	King street Toronto. Toronto February, 1852 27.11 New Law Books.	-
130 75 7 700	French to embroidery, from geology to music. A young lady, in this age of pro-	Glad the "Sons of God" obeyed, Hailed the World that he had made. Now, Earth's brotherhood of nations Though the dread destroyer's wing	THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS CARE, D.D., IAM LOTA BISHOP OT BOIDAY. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIE JOHN PATTESON. SUE CHARLES LEMON, BART., M.P., F.R.S. SUE OHN FORES M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.	Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec- retary of the Church Society. Toronto, 27th December, 1853. 2-tf	Frow 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive.	HILL on Trustees, with Notes by Henry Wharton	1 . 11 . K
	advances at all in education, unless she is studying at one and at the same time, the islows care from my guards the know- lealous care from my guards the know-	Bodeth strife and tribulations, Undismayed arise and sing! Though the War-Fiend's ebon pinion Darkens Continent and Sea,	THE REV. J. S. M ANDERSON. M.A. THE REV. R. W. BROWNE, M.A., Ph. D., F.G.S. ECMUND BECKET DENISON, ESQ. THE REV. T. GAENHER, B.C.L. THE REV. T. GAENHER, B.C.L. THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D.	NEW BOOKS. Es. D.	C pealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, to- gether with a CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.	For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, 8 Wellington Buildings Toronto, 26th January, 1854. 26	
To the	chetwork and fashionable netting, drawing and dancing, the art of composition and the art of making a curtsey, physiology and inght I commended myself in prayer to God my Maker, through Christ my Sav-	Genius spurns his fell dominion, Art is mightier than he! Great First Cause! Thy wonders showing,	Committee of Education, Consisting of the Professors of the College. Chairman-Rev. R. C. TRENCH, B.D. Deputy Chairman-REV. C. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S.	The National placebary a market of the start of 9 0 Muller's Physics and Meteorology	shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent By ÆMELIUS IRVING, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.	TORONTO COACH FACTORY. 130and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)	a sea of
	ural philosophy in all its branches, and arministic and arministity arministic and arministic and arministic an	When the new-created Sun, Erst on hill and valley glowing, Praised the work that thou hast done, Thou! beneficent forever, Maker, infinite, supreme,	Edward Armitage, Esq. W. Sterndale Bonnett, Esq. Adolphus Bernays, Ph.D. Isidore Brasseur, Esq. The Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A. John Hullah, Esq. F. P. Lacaita, Esq. Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.	tier, &c. 2 vols	Royal 8vo., Price ONE DOLLAR. Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and ad- dresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent	OWEN AND WOOD, (FROM LONDON.) Toronto, July 8, 1853. 50-12mo	
10 55	females exhibits myriads of simulators, but very few thoroughly educated women. The fair students almost invariably forget "God forgive me !' I thought. "The rebuke is not altogether unjust." "Now we," continued my reprover—	Aid our earnest World's Endeavor, Man's lost Eden to redeem ! While our labors thus we blend, God ! thy Workmanship defend.	The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A. Lndy Visitors. The Duchess of Argyll. Miss Barnard. Lady Bell. Mrs. Milman. The Lady Monteagle. Mrs. Murray. Duchess of Argyll.	Camp Fires of the Revolution ; or, the War of Independence : illustrated by thrilling events and stories, by the old soldiers : by Henry C Watson	through the Post, at the cost of three or four pence only, and will be mailed to any address on the receipt of One Dollar—(Post-paid.) HENRY ROWSELL,	WILLIAM HAY, A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER REMOVED to 62 Church Street.	
	Undertaking to learn too much they end by learning nothing. Even what is ucquired is held only superficially. And what is	WORKMAN. The above "Workman" is "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." A finer anthem than this can hardly be found in the annals of	Mrs. Booth. The Viscountess Canning. Mrs. Carr. The Countess of Charlemont. Mrs. Edward Romilly.	The Indians and the Gold Mines; or, the source of true Riches, with illustrations; by W. Croome	Publisher. King Street, Toronto. January 12 1850. ILLUSTRATED	WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.	
	though, we are glad to say, not in so great a degree. while he spoke, I lifted up my heart to God, and sought courage to bear a feeble testimony to his Word. When the shick	American poetry. The following parody on the Prize Ode ought not to be lost. It appears in the Philadelphia Bulletin	Mrs. Douglas Galton     The Lady Caroline Stirling.       Mrs. William Hayes.     Mrs. Strutt.       Lady Herschel.     Mrs. Strutt.       Mrs. Arthur Hobhouse.     Miss Twining.       Mrs. W. James.     Mrs Hensleigh Wedgwood.	Anecdotes for the Railroad and Steamboat 0 2 6 For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer, King Street,	AND HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, Suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.	WANTED, BY a Protestant Lady, recently from Great Britain, a situation as Visiting or Resident	
	reper ally to attempt to teach too much. The popular notion, that the more studies a pupil has the better must be his educa	Philadelphia, April 27th, 1854. DEAR BULLETIN:With the proverbial jea- lonsy of New Yorkers, an Ode which I forwarded to the Crystal Palace Committee has been re- jected, while some verses strung together by	Mrs. Arthur Malkin. Mrs. Marcett. Miss Maurice. Professors.	Toronto, March 23, 1854. 37-tf WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER.	THE WILKIE GALLERY—a selection of the best pictures of the late Sir David Wilkie, R. A., includ- ing his Spanish and Oriental sketches, with notices Bio- graphical and Critical: Imperial 4to, Morocco. Parables of Our Lord, Illustrated—by John Franklin;	Governess in a respectable family. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualification in Music and the general branches of an English Education can be given. Address A. B., Post-Office, Yorkville.	
	tors, who know better, in order to make their schools flourishing, truckle to this iden. But a good education depends less	some unknown rhymer have taken the prize. I ain't proud, but you will see by the accompany- ing POEM that I ought to have taken it :	Arithmetic and Aigeora	CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, C, W.	Imperial 40, Morocco, extra. Poetry of the Year-pissages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, with twenty-two coloured illustra- tions from drawings by eminent Artists: 8vo, Morocco. Christmas with the Poeti-a collection af Songs, Carols and Descriptive Verses relating to the Festivals of	a second participation of the second se	
	the thoroughness with which afew are mas- tered. Far be it from us to say that	Lo! the momentary darkness	German	CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of Courses Colds. Hoarses	Watts, elegantly Illustrated; Morocco, extra. The Back of the Heart, or Long's Emplems-Illustrated	CONTUAL FIRE TO	
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	tundemental studies thoroughly, before they are carried forward to others of less im-	And in Barnum's glowing programme Read the high-saluting flams. Here behold the Great Barnumbo! Aye with him the profits come;	Vocal Music	A has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none on the parmed of more real value to mankind	"James Thompson " "George Herbert " Pilgrimage to English Shrines-by Mrs. Hal, do. The Picture Pleasure Book for 1854, with 500 Illustra's. Hanny Days of Childhood - by Any Meadows ; illustrated	Contraction of the second seco	
	accomplishments. We maintain that the woman who writes and speaks her own language correctly has a more finished	From the play of Uncle Tom.	April. Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July. The College will be closed on the Prince o	than this contribution of Chemistry to the Heal- ing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughou this broad country, has proved without a coub that no medicine or combination of medicine	<ul> <li>Naughty Boys and Girls-with coloured rictures.</li> <li>The Carcless Chicken—by Krakemsides, illustrated by Alfred Crowquill.</li> <li>A Laughter Book for Little Folk, with coloured pictures.</li> <li>Parley's Present for all Seasons—Illustrated.</li> </ul>	HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURAMCE COMPANY. OFFICE-No. 71 King Street, Toronto.	
	mon English words, though she may jab. ber bad French. We assert that the boy who has mastered one thing thoroughly,	Can the holders build their palaces, In great Gotham's wilderness. [On the next verse I have <i>spread</i> myself—]	Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s. for th year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. pe term, for those Classes which meet twice in th	numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousand and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now change and the second to believe a Remedy has a	Our Saviour, with Prophets and Apostles- a series of eightcea highly finished engravings, with descrip- tions-by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D. Women of Early Christianity-a series of Portraits, with Descriptions by soveral American Cler-	INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.	
	ities, or the idioms and structure of his na- tive tongue, stands a better chance to suc- is very good, go on."	Rolling round like mountain bears— Bridging deserts, planting oceans, Marrying all the stars in pairs;	week, and £1 1s. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance. Individual instruction in Vocal Music in it higher branches will be given by Mr. Georg	length beer found which can be relied on to cur- the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Ou s space here will not permit us to publish any pro e cures affected by its use, but we cures affected by its use.	gymen, Edited by the Kev. J. A. Spencer, D.D. The Cabinet of Poetry and RomanceFemale Portraits from the writings of Byron and Scott, with Poetical Illustrationsby Charles Swain. Richer's Drawing Room Scrap Roak for 1847by the	DIRECTORS: JOHN MCMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw W. A. Baldwin, Alex'r McGlashan, William Mathers,	
	in a dozen languages, dead or living, and is therefore no proficient in any or his own. I gathered courage, and read again: "And when thou prayest," &c. I read- translating as I read-to the fifteenth verse. Again I looked around me.	Telling all the towns " provincial" Their diminished heads to hide.	Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advance Pupils in Drawing and its various application	men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named will always b pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particu	<ul> <li>Finder's Gattery of the Graces-a series of Fordat Hous- trations of Britsh Poets, from paintings by the most eminent Artists; Morocco.</li> <li>Landscape Illustrations of Waverley Novels, with descrip- tions of the views ? 2 Vols</li> </ul>	Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS. Secretary.	
	We once knew an old lawyer, who, when a new student presented himself, put Black- stone into the young man's hands. "Read	Now that Barnum's mighty noddle Has assumed the guiding sway.	will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Thre Guineas per Term. The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for prace	From the President of Amherst College, the cele brated Professor Hitekcock.	American Scener y-by N. P. Willis, Esq., Illustrated in a series of views by W. H. Bartlett. Book of the World-a family miscellany for instruction and amusement. The works of Charles Lamb; 4 vols. 12to, calf.	Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850. 21-tf	
	that for a year," he was accustomed to say, " and then I'll give you something else." To spend a year over a single treatise, comprised in but four volumes, seemed, I read on. " Moreover, when ye fast,"	terian brethren having copied our organs, our architecture, and in some instances, our clerica	tice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays Thursdays, and Fridays during Term.	your CHERRY PECTOKAL in my own cas of deep-seated Bronchits, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable the relief of larvngial and bron the relief of larvngial and bron	<ul> <li>The Poetical works of Mrs Hemans; Morocco.</li> <li>Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, with Illustrations.</li> <li>The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith-Illustrated: Morocco, extra.</li> </ul>	British Periodical Publications	
	at first, a useless waste of time. The student, if a quick reader, had generally finished the book in a month. But the preceptor was invariably inexrable. "You	iturgy what else could be expected of them than they should also as a next step copy ou keeping of Saints' Days? But we are sorry to see them begin with St. Valentine. He is no	This Class has been established to supply th want of good Elementary Instruction, and as In	chial difficulties. It my opinion as to its superior	Complete Concordance to Shakspeare-by Mrs. Cowder Clarke ; Calf. extra.	Delivered in all the principal Cities and Towns of free of Postage.	

think you know i', do you ?" he would say sarcastically. "Well, what is the rule in Shelly's case ?" Perhaps the youth had been fortunate enough to notice and re. member the abstruse distinction taken on the shiek, when at length I closed the that famous trial. But, even if he had, the book ; "but this is wonderful ! And what old lawyer was sure to trip him up, in five minutes, on something else. Back to Black. stone the student went, at last aware of his and I hope I never shall forget, the lessons deficiencies, and read, and noted, and an-taught me by that desert fire. In the first alyzed for perhaps a couple of months more. Then he returned to the old story, that caution may degenerate int ) cowardthat there was nothing left to be learned. ice ; and I learned, in the second place-But the thorough old common-law advocate the enemies of Christianity themselves soon caught him again. When Blackstone being our judges-that if the professed was finished at last, it was finished as it followers of Christ were but in all things were, for life. Every line almost was fixed what they ought to be, " like-minded one forever in the student's mird. He could toward another according to Christ Jesus," look back, mentally, over the four volumes, then would they "with one mind and one as a spectator gazes from a mountain top mouth glorify God, even the Father of our over a wide champaigne country spread Lord Jesus Christ; and the constrained beneath him, and map out the whole with- verdict of the unbelieving world would be, out a single omission or blunder. He had "Nay, but this is wonderful !"-London a life-long clue to the labyrinth.

The old lawyer's plan of teaching law is the only correct plan of teaching anything. Boys or girls, educated on a similar thorough system, at least know what they are talking about, when they talk at They have acquired discipline of all. mind, and clear ideas with it. If they undertake to write, they write sensibly and correctly. If they converse, they speak to the point. If they are called, in the duties of life, to decide in some novel combination of circumstances, they think accurately, because they know immediately where to look for the key-stone of the problem. The vast field of knowledge is no longer a labyrinth to them, for they hold the clue to it in a disciplined mind and a capacity to study properly. It is never difficult to recognise such persons, even in a five minutes' conversation .---They are distinguishable at a glance from those imperfectly educated individuals of either sex, who, to use a simile of Lord Bolingbroke, raule on as meaningless as alarm clocks that have been sprung prematurely .- Phil. Ledger.

A TALE IN THE DESERT ON RELIGION. During the time I was in Asia (said my friend) I had occasion to cross a part of the Arabian desert towards the Red Sea. Of course, on this journey it is necessary to have not only a guide, but a body guard; and mine was composed of eight or nine as wild and picturesque looking Bedouins as you would wish to see-true sons of the desert, and Ishmaelites of pure descent; there could not be much doubt about that. One evening we had encamped as usual beside a fountain, secured our horses, lighted a fire and drank our coffee.

My presence did not much disturb the loquacity of my guards; but I paid little heed to their rapid conversation, till the shiek, turning suddenly round upon me, exclaimed.

"What strange men you Englishmen are?"

"How so ?" I asked. "Why strange?" "You never fast," said he.

further urging on. verse by verse, pa graph by paragraph, I read on to the close of the chapter, interrupted by their excla-

mations of wonder and approbation. "Wonderful !" said my swarthy friend, good people you christians ought to be !" I never (continued my friend) forget, place, I saw as I had never before seen, Tract Magazine.

Anfted States.

#### [From the Calendar.] PRIZE ODE.

On the opening of the Crystal Palace. From an examination of two Odes, competing for the prize, we infer that committees on poetry are not always infallible judges. We do not see how a critic, with a single eye to the merits of a piece, could have erred so egregiously in judgment as to decide that the Ode by Wallace better than that by Hoyt. We give our

readers an opportunity to judge for themselves. Several hundred odes have been sent in, and the committee, consisting of the Rev. E. H. Chapin, George W. Curtis, and George Ripley, have decided on the following by W. Ross Wallace.

Lo! the transitory darkness From our palace floats away; Lo! the glorious gleam of genius Glittering in the rising day.

See again the mighty nations Meet and clasp each others palms, And by labor's glowing altar

Lift on high according psalms. Here behold the true Evangel!

Not from war may earth increase ; God has stamped his shining patent Only on the brow of peace.

Only by the arm of labor, Swinging to invention's chime, Can the nation build their Eden In the wilderness of time.

Nations ! hear that mighty music, Rolling through the mountain bars-Planting deserts, bridging oceans, Marrying the choral stars :

Telling that our Crystal Palace

Glorifies the joyous sod-Making man, with art and nature, Worthy of the builder-God !

Nations! then rejoice that darkness From our Palace floats away, And the glowing gems of genius Glitter in the light of day !

The first stanza is rather a specimen of the bathos, a hard straining to be poetical on the subject of a loss of dollars and cents. What does the successful Odist mean by

"Marrying the choral stars!"

[The line "Here behold the true Evangel !" s particularly objectionable. The sentiment which substitutes "Crystal Palaces" for the glc-"Not often," I replied, laughing; that is when we can get anything to eat." rious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ is profane. —ED. CHUBCH.]

we copy from the Mohawk Courier, printed at Little Falls :--ST. VALENTINE'S SUPPER .- The ladies of the

Presbyterian Church will have a supper at the Benton House, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst.

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