TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 10, 1853.

GIVE ALL THOU HAST. "Give all thou hast."-Such is the only measure

Which God accordeth in the Written Word-"Thy heart-thy soul-thy substance to the Lord."

"Give all thou wilt to pride, to pomp, to pleasure;

Let God be honour'd, but thyself ador'd, Now vainly squander-now as vainly hoard, And yield to Him the surplus of thy treasure." "The poor are starving."-"Let the poor be fed; But watch that scant and bitter be their bread." "Men's souls are perishing for lack of care." "Give, but give only what thou well may'st

Thus, doth the Sinner buy—the Devil sell The costly perpetuity of Hell.

James Bandinel, Clerk.

AMERICAN PREJUDICES AGAINST ENG-

(From the Gospel Messenger.)

We gave in our last an admirable exextract we had the curiosity to read the whole oration. It was with deep regret that we found assections made which correct that we found assections made as the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that the correct that we found assections are considered to the correct that the correc extract we had the curiosity to read the exhibited a bitterness of feeling against the English nation, which may be very taking among a certain class of voters, indeed, but which a high-minded gentleman should for which England can justly be censured,

makes the following just remarks: The oration delivered in this city on the fourth of July, by the Hon. D. S. how his sentences will read. His way of de-Dickinson, is at length published. The author himself seems sensible of its ina. bility to " bear the test of criticism." Its Thetoric is of the whirlwind sort, disd ining to rest upon facts and sober truths; it soars into the clouds and revels in vague and startling generalities. The following is a fair specimen: "In her superhuman efforts, she (England) has not sought the elevation of men, and to feed and clothe disreputable Curate has been on very bad terms efforts, she (England) has not sought the her own toiling masses, but to feast and bamper, and to cover with gew-gaws, and sharp Dissenting contemporary, the Nonconforpamper, and to cover with gew-gaws, and gorgeous drapery, and to invest with power and maintain in place, a hypered drapers ligh Churchmen, has strangely conare crushed and debased by ignorance and want, and every privation which can The following is the paragraph: render our kind wretched and degraded; expense of the truth, he commits a trespass amelioration. That there were various executions for which he should be held responsible. The "children of their bodies"-aye, per. haps not raised for market. " The sub. stance of the abject many in England is eaten up by a fox-hunting priesthood." Such is Mr. D.'s assertion. His statement implies an oppressive and exorbitant mode of supporting the English clergy, and that tions are almost obsolete.' the said clergy is a "fox-hunting priesthood." The Hon D. S. Dickinson is too well informed not to know such trash is not truth. He ought to know that the clergy of the English Church are maincolleges in this country are, in part, maintained. If Mr. D. should himself set apart will seem empty and unmeaning. that would be an example of the way in

recreant to his profession, is to be found in every country, there as well as here, but not more there than here. But why rowest possible door way. this wholesale defamation of the English and the well being of the human race?-Could not the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson pronounce o fourth of July oration with. thus sets truth and decency at defiance?

The East India Directors have just commisrepresented in a military costume.

A bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel will be was elected some time ago.

20th Sept., 1853.—Scottish Magazine. finished in two months, by the statue foundry at Pimlico. It is to be placed in the city of Lon-

medals of Wm. Dargan struck in Irish silver for her own use. She bought largely of Limerick of the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese, sum of two thousand pounds.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE APOCRYPHAL LESSONS .- A discussion having arisen in the columns of the Record touching the obligation to read the apocryphal lessons, our contemporary states on the informa-tion of "a gentleman of high authority on questions of ecclesiastical law," that the following is "Give all thou wilt to pride, to pomp, to pleasure; the true interpretation of the law on the subject:

This world thy working time—the next thy "The question at issue may be settled in a very ew words. The Clergy are bound by the last Act of Uniformity, and their solemn promises made in accordance with that act, to obey the directions of the Book of Common Prayer in conducting the services of the Church. Of what that Book consists no one can have any doubt. the directions of that Book in consequence of any directions given elsewhere, whether in the Homilies or any other place; and he who does so, whether in the High Church or Low Church extreme, by addition, subtraction, or alteration, might be visited with the heavy penalties prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity, which are all

FLIPPANCY IN SPEAKING OF THE CHOLERA. (To the Editor of the English Churchman.)

SIR,-No one would be surprised at finding the Cholera noticed in a jocose way in Punch since that worthy cannot be supposed to have any very deep religious feelings: but we cannot help being astonished at finding a newspaper, tract from Senator Dickinson's 4th of July which professes to be the exponent of the most oration at Syracuse. After making the enlightened class of Churchmen, rivalling Punch

that we found assertions made which were not only mistakes in point of fact, but keeping up a kind of bush-fight with us, but seems only to be waiting to discover an undefended point to make a further inroad. On all sides, however, the disease has been met with prompt sanitary measures, and numerous places, warned by one or two deaths, have taken such forbear to utter. It is true, there is much steps of defence as have for the present kept

the enemy at bay."

Now, Sir, I should like to offer to the writer but we have yet to learn that the best way of these words, one or two observations through to glorify our own institutions is to heap the medium of your paper. Churchmen profess abuse upon whatever is English. A to believe that the Cholera is sent as a chastisecorrespondent of the Syracuse Journal ment by Almighty God. Let the writer of the above-mentioned expressions substitute for his words "great enemy," and "enemy"—the name of Him who sends this "enemy," and see it not profane?

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A PARSON. A meeting took place lately in the District of St. Barnabas, King's Square, Goswell Road, in the Parish of St. Luke's to take into consideration the alienation of a large number of the parishioners from their Pastor, the Rev. R. L. Hill, and unworthy few, while the abject many | well Road with the aristocratic Belgravia, there happening to be a St. Barnabas in both places.

"St. Barnabas and its Incumbent.—The Puseyite attendants at the once notorious St. their substance consumed by a pensioned Barnabas are not working harmoniously with aristocracy, and eaten up by a fox hunting their new incumbent. At a meeting of their number on Wednesday it was agreed to send bodies starve and die for lack of the bread the following resolutions to the Bishop of Lonearned by the labour of their hands." If don,-"That this meeting deeply deplore the Mr. Dickinson and his friends have a taste for this kind of declamation, very well; the expression of their opinion that, under but when he plays the demagogue at the present circumstances, there is little hope of institutions which were in a most flourishing position when the present incumbent entered upon his incumbency; that there was a large school containing nearly 1,400 children, with 60 teachers; there was a Missionary Society, which paid £2,000 to the parent society; and a District Bible Society; which are evidences that there is no want of support for these objects; and they deplore that nearly all these institu-

DIOCESE OF MORAY AND Ross -- We understand Sunday, the 9th of October, is fixed as the day for the consecration of the new Chancel added to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Elgin tained-not by taxation-not by govern. The Chancel is divided into a Choir and Apse, ment pensions or appropriations—but by which last forms the Sanctuary. The Choir is endowments, as some of the clergy of this fitted up with stalls, from one of which the ser-Country are maintained, and just as all the vice is to be read, and the lessons read from a Lectern. There is room for an efficient band of singers; and, indeed, without these, the Choir rents and profits of a house and lot in wish, therefore, to hear of its being filled with Binghomton, to be paid annually forever to the minister of the Presbyterian Church, that would be an example of the way in contemplated seems evident, from the fact of the which the English clergy are maintained. organ having been removed from the gallery, at Again, this fourth of July declaimer in- the west end, and placed over the stalls on the are "a fox-bunting priesthood." Doubt-

The Apse is divided from the Choir by a low less some of the fifteen thousand clergy of the English church are fond of the exer- but massy rail. It has a good groined roof; the English church are fond of the exercise and amusement of the chase, (not very criminal at worst.) But all travel encaustic tiles, as is the Choir. All this having lers from this country agree in speaking of the great body of clergy of the English ral little things we could have wished to see been an after thought, can scarcely be supposed Church as a devoted, laborious and faithful otherwise; especially, we dislike the entrance class of men. They compose a body of to the pulpit, through a narrow passage and clergy whose united, uniform and un. stair behind the screen, or back of the stalls on wavering adherence to the Bible as it is, and to the pure and primitive doctrines of wall of the Chancel arch. This intricacy could and to the pure and primitive doctrines of have been avoided, as it might still be, by a step the gospel as it first was, is not surpassed, or two in the nave, which would have elevate if equalled, by the ministers of any other the preacher sufficiently above his audience, and church. Here and there a clergyman, saved that Jack-in-the-box appearance, which we cannot but think is usually produced by the practice of perforating a wall, and requiring the

We are happy to hear that the whole area of clergy? Why this visiting the offences of the Church is occupied, and that, in fact, there a dozen or a score upon fifteen thousand this lead to the elongation of the Church, which worthy men, who are doing more than could easily be effected, as it was originally in any body of clergy in any other country, the form of a Greek cross, this would conduce to promote the cause of pure Christianity, greatly to enhance the effect of the new Chancel, besides improving the appearance of the Church generally; for in this case, the whole could be re-seated with open benches, instead of the 'pumphils' which meet the eye here and there, out a display of demagogueism which and which contrast oddly and absurdly with the stalls, and the new seats which were substituted for the old ones, the removal of which was ren-

dered necessary by the repair.

We believe that, after the consecration of the sioned Mr. Noble, of Bouton Street, London, to ex- new part, the Rev. John Ferguson, M.A., King's the finest marble. The figure of the hero will be represented in a military costume. afterwards inducted to the charge to which he

DUNOON: "ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHAPEL."_ An English clergyman, of the diocese of Lichfield, having lately officiated at Dunoon in the so-

and district charenes) in which service in the united diocese is 147. The number of parochial clergy is 71; of missionaries to the Roman Catholics, 38; together, 109. The Bishop of Tuam has ordained 30 missionaries to the Roman Catholics in his own diocese during the last five years. The regular services required and performed in the churches are 149 dors of unequalled demonstration and cumulative argument. I felt my long-cherished convictions giving way; but to surrender them, involved such unpleasant consequences as to being me to a pause.

Pride of intellect, pride of consistency—my period of life and pleasant christian relations— period of life and pleasant christian relations— of a wreck; for it is upon wrecks that the Islanders in a great measure depend for any

UNITED STATES. A correspondent of the London Guardian ommunicates the following notice of Bishop

Doane:-The Bishop was elected and consecrated in 1832. The diocese was at the time feeble. But the Bishop set about his work with an energy and zeal which few men possess. His income from the diocese during the whole period of his piscopate, has never exceeded £100 per annum But his heart was in the work, and his private eans and fortune were all used to further the iberal things which he had devised for the Church's good. The cause of education, on Church principles, has ever been one of the objects nearest to his heart. In 1837, he purhased a large building next to his residence, (or palace, as you would call it in England), and opened St. Mary's Hall as a school for girls. He relied on numerous subscriptions and pronises which had been made for its endowm scarcely had it opened, when that dreadful ercial reversion fell on the whole country, and his just expectations, in reference to means, were suddenly and providentially disappointed. The character of the school was such that numerous pupils constantly applied for admission. To provide for these (many of whom were the children of Dissenters, notwithstanding they were all obliged to attend the daily service of the Church) required means, and absorbed most of his private fortune. The success of this nstitution, whose influence was beginning to be felt in every part of the country, naturally led to a desire for a college for boys as Given are asetr on the opposite side of his residence from the hall, and on the banks of the beautiful Delaware river, and the college opened in 1845. This institution also met with signal favour, as ment; for what was the sum of £1600 for such purposes? And in the spring of 1849 he found himself burdened, on behalf of the institutions, with an unmanageable debt. His personal property he immediately assigned to his creditors, and gave the business affairs of the two institutions into the hands of friends, some of the most distinguished men of the diocese, to carry them on for the benefit of the creditors, he still giving, free of charge, his own services to the institutions. And how laboriously he labored none may know but those who have spent days in his house, and seen him yielding but four hours in the twenty-four to rest. The infidel portion of the press, of course, gloated over the debt. And in the Convention of the diocese in 1849, held in the city where the college is situated, a lay member offered a resolution, on the strength of such charges, calling for a committee of investi-The resolution was unanimously negatived. Every one then thought this was the end of the matter. But not so the mover of the solution. In the Conventions of 1850 and 1851, not a whimper was heard of any further charge. The two institutions still kept up the number of pupils, and were gradually paying the debt. A subscription had been set on foot in the diocese, and it now is within £6000 of paying the debt, and presenting the institutions as a free gift to the Church. The diocese felt their influence, and during his episcopate the number of clergy had quadrupled, and the communicants

MINISTER.—At a recent visit of the Bishop to were spent in writing, and preparing for the

in the Bishop's church decupled.

On the 13th Sunday after Trinity, nine persons were confirmed in the Church of the Holy also upon the occasion of the consecration. The tlements. Cross, Moadville. This Parish is in a very healthy state. Of those who were confirmed, one was S. R. Wright, late a Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. Wright is a gentleman of learning

coming into the church: fellowship, to make a simple statement of the States of America. circumstances which have led to my present ing interchanges of mutual christian confidence now to 230 souls and constituting, perhaps,

details illustrative of the progress of truth among the Popish population. Annexed to it is the following statistical statement, up to the close of 1852:—The whole number of places (parishes and district churches) in which there is divine service in the united diocese is 147. The number of proposition of the progress of truth among the

on the Sunday, and 40 on the week days, in English; besides 9 on the Sunday, and 8 on the week days, in Irish. All these are the regular week days, in Irish. All these are the regular services, and do not include the extraordinary services, given principally in licensed school-houses on week days. Within the last seven years the Bishop has been enabled to separate eight unions, and thus to constitute ten distinct parishes and incumbencies; in four of these new parish churches have been built, and the whole ecclesiastical arrangement therefore rewhole ecclesiastical arrangement therefore restored. By the returns to 31st of December, my previous views and convictions, and thus bishop and clergy had partaken of some refresh-1852, there were 20,527 Protestant parishioners in the diocese; of these 14,535 were Protestants from birth, and 5,992 were converts from the result has been a complete change on the subject of christian polity. What I formerly regarded as purely an ecclesiastical assumption, regarded as purely an ecclesiastical assumption, regarded as purely an ecclesiastical assumption, I now regard as divine truth, bearing the broad seal of Christ's authority. With my changed views, the next step was plain and imperative, weather indicating the approach of a change, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertain in at the moment favoring the enapprove or defend. count for my course this day, S. R. WRIGHT.

COLONIAL. (From the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette.)

Concluded. Monday, 29th August.—After having been spitably entertained and lodged at Mr. Willhospitably entertained and lodged at Mr. Will-iston's, the Bishop and his Chaplain set out at 5 A.M. for Chatham, a distance of twenty miles, in order to take the stage thence to Fredericton. gained the beach on foot. After clambering a The charge for their waggon to Chatham was, without their privity, defrayed by the Church-wardens and neighbors, and all resistance to this arrangement was found to be in vain, the only way left of returning the amount, at least for the benefit of the Diocese, being the reservations of it to be added to what should be view to the party managed to collect sticks and make a fire. tion of it to be added to what should be given at the collection to be made in the Cathedral on the day of consecration, to which all the Parishes the child being the soundest sleeper of the

crease and improvement. There are in Chatham, use, gave warrant for the adventure of proceeda Parish Church and a Chapel of Ease of the Church of England, and there is a Church of most inconvenient delay to fetch a cart for the far as regarded the number of pupils, and in the year 1848 they numbered together, with the female institution, nearly 300. He had commenced the college, we may say, without endowmenced the college, we may say, without endowment of the college, we may say are colleged to the college of the colle late, unfortunately, for the afternoon service at given, in order to furnish an idea of the task, St. Anne's Chapel. The Bishop of Fredericton the Bishop of Quebec and his Chaplain, by pre- for a whole night.

account may be consulted which appears in four were confirmed. Duebec had the happiness of receiving a very blication of which had been desired, to make up a volume with those by other hands delivered Basilisk having come up to Chatham on Wednes-Thursday, reached the Magdalen Islands, disnd irreproachable character, and will make a tant from Chatham about 150 miles, on the

day, they went on board in the evening of that this day was to reach Entry Island, distant by day, and leaving the harbor at daylight on water twelve miles from House Harbor; but useful minister in the church. Some opinion morning of Friday the 9th. They landed at land, first gaining Amherst Harbor as a resting may be formed of the spirit of the man, from the House Harbor, where the Rev. F. Boyle, the ompanying statement of his reasons for Island Missionary, resides. Mr. Boyle was ing into the church:

Archive absent at another island called Grosse Isle, but "I feel it due to myself, and to my beloved the Bishop became the guest of Mrs. Boyle, and a French gentleman, and partly by hire from brethren in Christ, with whom I have been Mr. Mountain was accommodated at the house French Acadians, three horses were at length aitherto associated in bonds of fraternal christian of Mr. Flockhart, consular agent for the United procured for riding, and a fourth to draw the Saturday, 10th September.—Some description back, with the two Clergymen, at one o'clock, change of views, devolving upon me the necessity and duty of dissolving my ecclesiastical in No. 4, vol. 1 of this paper, (for Sept. 1850) connection with them; a connection especially endeared to me by long years of the pleasantest dinary state of spiritual destitution in which the on the margin of the waves, along one of the social christian intercourse, and of correspond- Protestant portion of the inhabitants (amounting tracts of sand-beach which connect the different

and affection. This change is as surprising and one-tenth of the whole population) were found At West Point, the road ascends a hill, and unexpected to myself, as it can be to any of my christian friends. By education and conviction, His Lordship having then afforded them his fourteen miles. Under the light of a beautiful I have been loyally a Presbyterian, sincerely own passing ministrations, and having ascerattached to the Presbyterian Church—to her tained both their dispositions and their wants, excellent ministry, polity, order and doctrines—
to her admirable schemes of benevolence and aggressive plans for the spread of the Gospel.

I have hitherto regarded the question of his service was Mr. Boyle, already mentioned, but the service was Mr. Boyle, already mentioned, a house kept by one of the Acadians.

Wednesday, 14th September.—The Basilisk was now lying in the Harbor, and with the help of one of her boats, the Bishop and the two clergyministerial authority, in common with most of the dissenting clergy, as peculiar neither to which valuable institution, within the few years PARITY nor IMPARITY, but as equally belonging to both; I have, consequently, deemed the points of difference between them as of very theological preparation in whole or in part minor importance. My own mind, conversant within its walls, who are now occupying the gregation was collected at the house of Mr. With and fortified by the ordinary arguments in Missionary field in Lower Canada, besides McLean. Twenty-five persons were confirmed, avor of the parity of the ministry, was, until of others who have left the country. It was ne- being about half the number present. The ecent date, perfectly satisfied and at rest on the cessary that the Bishop should proceed at once Bishop addressed them in the usual way. With these views of the ministry, with to Grosse Isle, where the Sunday was to be conference was held, after service, with the instinctive aversion to controversial divinity, passed, and being accommodated by kind neigh- heads of families respecting the erection of a of Christ is built of far other and better material and strong in my convictions on the subject, bours with a boat, he went up there accordingly Church on the Island, a doubt having been and regarding the divine claims of episcopacy as an ecclesiastical fiction, unauthorized by scripling twenty miles. They were lodged upon preferable location, — but the inhabitants of ture and the church's earliest history, I devoted their arrival at the house of a Mr. Keaton, a Entry Island decided to carry on the undertakmyself to other departments of theology more congenial to my tastes and feelings, than what Boyle, and the family did their best for their and a very cordial spirit was manifested among I conceived to be this dry and unprofitable controversy. About three years ago, prompted by was an elderly woman long confined to the house from Amherst Harbor, very liberally promised

his disapproval thereof in a letter to the Rev. Henry G. Pirie, the Incumbent of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunoon —Scottish Magazine.

IRELAND.

Decrease of Poper.—A report of a tour of inspection made by the Bishop of Tuam through his diocese in August last, contains interesting details illustrative of the progress of truth among.

In that incomparable and unanswerable work. The bone, blessed to her by her reception intogrovers.

I could not, consistently and conscientiously, minister in a church whose polity I could not these regions, at the moment favoring the enterprize, it was deemed advisable to embark, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertainty these regions, at the moment favoring the enterprize, it was deemed advisable to embark, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertainty and the wind, which is wonderfully u blossom as the rose. The number of persons confirmed in the Magdalen Islands, was sixtyson of Mr. Keaton's volunteering to aid, and a youth being also with the party belonging to COLONIAL.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP AMONG THE MISSIONS
IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

(From the Consider Explainment of the International Control of Co A fine moon, for a short time, was with them; but darkness supervened and worse disaster followed; for before midnight, the wind veering little broken bank, finding that they were many

The town of Chatham and two smaller places in the neighborhood, Douglastown and Newcas- the wind was found to have changed again, but tle, have been created by the lumber trade, some consultation was held, as it blew very the same Communion in Newcastle. The dis- baggage and to proceed on foot; and the Mistance from Chatham to Fredericton is about 113 | sionary himself as well as the two youths who and Mr. Mountain slept at this place, and on been the consequence of the adventures of the the following day reached Fredericton, just too night. These details have been the rather

Boiestown, a poor looking village, at a distance of about 60 miles, after midnight. The Bishop and appearance as may be supposed to have States who came to attend the consecration, and slower from island to island entirely guestly goes from island to island entirely alone and has been known to be out in his boat

the Bishop of Quebec and his Chaplain, by previous invitation, were the guests, during their stay, of His Excellency Sir Edmund and Lady Head, at Government House, a privilege which will be understood by others who may have enoyed it. They remained nearly a week at worship of the very few Protestants scattered Fredericton, engaged in public services, meetings, and hospitable entertainments connected with the great occasion which had brought them together, for the description of all which the this day. Sixteen persons assembled, of whom another column of this paper. The Bishop of psalmody was provided for without difficulty, the family of Mr. Muncey being all musical affectionate greeting from many old members of his first flock, in vastly differing circles of Confirmation as usual. The scene was differociety, including some of the negro population. ent from that of the consecration of Fredericton In the afternoon of Sunday, 4th Sept., his Lord- Cathedral; the Church was a small wooden ship preached at St. Anne's Chapel, in addition store: the accommodation of the simplest possito the other duties mentioned in the account ble kind: the worshippers a little band, the just referred to; and early on Monday the 5th, candidates for the holy rite of course fewer left Fredericton to return to Chatham from still: but the promise of Christ was not forgotwhence he was to be conveyed in the Basilisk ten, nor His Grace, it is humbly hoped, denied. to the Magdalen Islands. The Bishop and Mr. And it was indeed a comforting thought and Mountain reached Chatham on Tuesday, the pregnant with matter of thankfulness that the the Bishop's church decupled.

Alabama.—Conversion of a Presbyterian of Wednesday (the Basilisk not having arrived)

Alabama.—Conversion of a Presbyterian of Wednesday (the Basilisk not having arrived) destitute Protestants inhabiting these detached St. Paul's Church, Greensborough, twelve persons were confirmed. The Parish appears to be in a flourishing condition.

The Parish appears to be preached in the Cathedral at Fredericton, the publication of which had been desired, to make shew the work of Religion at least keeping pace with the advance, in other respects, of the set-Tuesday, 13th September .- The object in view

> the wind rendered the attempt utterly hopeless. It was agreed, therefore, to make a détour by computed to be thirty miles. Partly by the kind accommodation of Mr. Muncey and that of paggage cart: and the Bishop set out on horse of straggling village, the road lay for ten miles eminences on which the settlements are formed.

or the general improvement of their condition. was prepared to accommodate the Bishop for be greatly instrumental towards the accompl the night, and Mr. McLean, a respectable ment of this object .- Colonial Church Chronicle settler, was equally desirous of making Mr. Mountain his guest; but the weather favoring their return to the Basilisk, it was suggested before the meeting broke up, that it would be

desirable to go on board at once, instead of waiting for the boat which Capt. Egerton had promised to send in the morning; the continu-ance of fair weather being extremely uncertain, and the island being quite inaccessible under other circumstances. The requisite number of rowers soon stood forth as volunteers for the service. They embarked accordingly between nine and ten o'clock, P.M., and reaching the basinsk about eleven, took leave of the Rev. Mr. Boyle and the rest of the party in the boat, who went on to Amherst Harbor. The visitation of the Gulf was now closed; and great indeed were the grounds of thankfulness for its having been so successfully accomplished and for the fruits to be witnessed as well of Christian beneficence on the part of the great Church Societies in England,* as of Missionary labour upon the spot. When it is stated that the Bishop had held eleven confirmations, consecrated three churches and four burying-grounds in the District of Gaspé, and had held three confirmations and found a church so far advanced as to admit of his using it, in the Magdalen Islands, where three years ago he had himself visited places never before trodden by the foot of a Protestant Minister, it will be perfectly understood by those who are acquainted with the subject, that all this imports something more than the facts of the proper completion of certain buildings and the performance of certain ceremonies; and that it carries with it, with every necessary deduction on account of human error and infirmity, much happy verification, (although, indeed, upon a small and humble scale), of the divine promise that the wilderness and the solitary place shall

* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has maintained the Missions: the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has assisted largely in building Churches, and has supplied Church Service books as well as Bibles, Prayer-books and Tracts for distribution.

one, making a total in the District of Gaspé of

Miles and Kingston, in the parish of St. John, was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese as a burying-ground. Since then, through the zealous and indefatigible exertions of the Ven. Archdeacon Cummins, assisted by a grant from the Local Association for the Propagation of the Gospel, and a loan from the Bishop, with some private contributions, a small building, plain and rough, but (when the means are considered) remarkably adapted to its purpose, and exhibiting much ecclesiastical taste and judgment, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Bevell 304 cey, and a median's name nave been provided for the erection of a larger and more bstantial edifice which may be consecrated as the Parish Church. The building was crowded with a very respectable congregation, though from its size unable to accommodate more than

eighty persons.

Monday was chosen, as being the first of August-the anniversary of emancipation, and as such kept among the peasantry as a kind of oliday-which gave the Bishop an opportunity in his sermon of addressing the people upon the duties connected with their freedom, and the a talent to be accounted for hereafter-therefore to be improved more to their advancement in the habits of Christian civilization, and the still higher attainments of Christian faith and duty. More particularly did the Bishop dwell upon the improvement so urgently called for, and of such immense importance to their welfare and respectability as a free people in their domestic habits, the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and all the duties and

decencies of the Christian home. In connexion with this use of freedom, the Bishop pointed out to his hearers how great a blessing their new chapel might be to them, as place where they might habitually seek the Lord, and learn how to make their worldly advantages really blessings to them. He urged gion to their future as well as their present nterests. He wished them to feel that freedom was a gift of immense value, but still less valuable than religion—the greatest blessings of time being less than the least of eternity—the chief importance of freedom being really that it puts it into men's power to serve God better and the chief evils of slavery, those of a moral and religious character-ignorance, thoughtlessness, and sometimes hindrances to religious nstruction and moral improvement.

Most earnestly and emphatically did the Bishop endeavour to impress upon the minds of his humble hearers that religion is the great end of our being, that we were made for God and for eternity, and that until we have opporunities of knowing and serving Him, we are in sad state of destitution, let our worldly circumstances be ever so good - there being a orse slavery than that of the body, from which Christ alone can free us: as one of our great Christian Poets has said,

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves beside."

God's service alone is perfect freedom: and the reeman after all but Chrisf's servant, bought at the price of His own most precious blood. The Bishop then expressed his ardent hope and prayer, that the opening of this building might be not the beginning of a good work in that eighborhood-for that had been begun already, ough amid many difficulties and discourage nents-but a very important step towards the urtherance of it: that there might be more eligion among them now than ever; and that, oo, more generally diffused; calling upon them to thank God for the blessing He had already granted to the zealous exertions of the Archleacon, for the present their minister, and to persevere in this good work-using the advanages thus secured to them of calling upon God, and seeking Him in His house of prayer, that so He might be found of them, according to His own promise, as a God of peace and god and assuring them most solemnly that to find God is to find peace, wisdom, treasure-all

The Bishop ended his discourse by expressing hope that the building now opened might soon be found far too small for the worshippers resorting to it; and that their parish, hitherto of so small account in our Church, might soon become remarkable for its numbers, and its piety; reminding them very emphatically that religion does not consist merely in outward advantages, such as places of worship set apart for God's service, but that the true living Church -not of wood and stone, nor of the most costly of earthly materials, but of Christians themselves -if only they are Christians indeed.

After the service was over the Archdeacon addressed the congregation on the importance of continued exertions in the shape of small as man." weekly contributions towards a fund for the erection of a Parish Church, when the building for other ecclesiastical purposes: showing them | read his text from Gal. 3, 28.

enterprises for the spiritual good of the people | by a nice calculation how their humble offerings of one-half bit weekly, if only regularly made, Mr. Patton, who keeps a school on the Island, might, in the course of five years from this time,

No. 15.

JAMAICA. - Bishop's College. - We have to reord the foundation of a theological and educa-tional institution bearing this name, by the respected and distinguished prelate who occupies

For a long period of years this desideratum has been sorely felt, and the many failures which have taken place in endeavoring to found such an institution have been the opprobrium of Jamaica; on the other hand, the very small sister island of Barbados has long been distinguished, not only for her excellent Codrington College, but for the many able men who have been nurtured within its walls, and who now adorn the several learned professions, and give tone to the various positions of life in which

they move.

Nor can we pass over in silence the progress of similar institutions in the colonies of ecent growth, and the promise which they hold forth of supplying their youth with a solid edu-cation, based on right Christian principles, rendering that painful and hazardous separation between them and their parents or guardians, for the purpose of being educated in Europe, no

It has been left, then, for the present Bishop of Jamaica to carry into execution that which has been long the wish, not only of his predecessor, but of every father of a family in our

His Lordship has accomplished his praise-worthy undertaking at the cost of great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, which, we believe, s not generally known. The commodious resilence, and the convenient and healthy locality of Bishop's Lodge, have been voluntarily sur-rendered by his Lordship for the whole term of his Episcopate in this See .- Colonial Church

A military burial-ground has been consecrated at the station of Newcastle.

AUSTRALASIA. - (From Tasmanian Church Chronicle of May 2.)—NEW ZEALAND.—An important meeting of the members of the Church of England was held at Thordon School-house, BARBADOS. — Trinidad. — The following has Barbados. — Trinidad. — The following has been handed to us for publication.—Ed. Port of Spain Gazette.—Opening of a new place of worship in the Parish of St. John.—On the 6th May, ship in the Parish of St. John.—On the 6th May, have a clean about an acre, given by Messrs.

The meeting unanimously assented to the "general principles proposed by the Bishop as the basis of a Constitution of the Church in New Messrs."

Resolutions Zealand, to their amended form." Resolutions were also adopted, pledging the meeting to the promotion of education, the endowment of the Church both European and native, and the exension of the Gospel among the neighbouring teathen tribes in connexion with the Australasian

Romanism and Dissent.

[From the Church Journal.]

strangely dropsits tail, and becomes transformed, of a sudden, from fish to frog, the spectator who happens to witness so curious a performance, will naturally exclaim "What next?" likewise, when certain ladies, a few years since. chose to unsex themselves, and, dropping the loose outer garments of their sex, revealed themselves to men in the closer fitting "continthe exclamation in every one's mouth. The next step" has been early taken-a second and a third also-running up to a climax. It now appears that this contest about dress like many other contests on the same subject, has been merely a surface contention: the real principles connected with it, and at issue, lying nderneath. The event has proved that the inexpressibles are but, as it were, a banner of the woman's rights" army—not the actual "casus And, accordingly, one of the leaders, with no little sagacity, is willing to forego the noxious Bloomer, the better to contend for the right to wear the metaphorical "breeches." The Rev. Antoinette Brown," appears in the ady-like, albeit not very clerical, costume of onnet and shawl. But what a power of woman's rights and covetousness of man's position and pertinacity, rage in the breast of that pretty

We have seen, but lately, her claim to a platform oration insisted upon, to the utter destruc-tion of harmony among the friends of the "good cause" which she professes to have at heart. The spiritual Amazon flashed defiance, from under her bonnet, to the host of males who thought her pretensions unbecoming and immodest. And the Miss Antoinette Brown, backed y infidels and fanatics, threw scorn in the face of the clergy, whose great Apostle had told them I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the men." Meanwhile, an aged colored lady, Mrs. Sojourner Truth—braving the calls for "hoe cake" and "oyster stews" which her auditors seemed to have thought more in her line—has been undertaking to enighten the darkness of our citizens.

But this mounting the platform is but the second step: the third has been to ascend into There is a Reverend Miss. We had upposed that the title to which Miss Brown ays claim, was not granted her by any men in their senses, except by way of joke; and even when the Editor of the Tribune spoke of Miss Brown's "lending the weight of her clerical character to the Temperance movement," we could not but think we saw him slyly laughing in his sleeve. But no! It is all a sad and solemn reality-this claim to the pulpit. The Tribune publishes, under a heading in large capitals,-ORDINATION OF THE REV. ANTOINETTE

BROWN,—an account of a sad mockery.
On Wednesday, September 12, (as we infer from the letter of the Tribune correspondent,) Miss Brown was ordained Pastor of the Congregationalist church of South Butler, Western New-York. "The little brown meeting-house of the congregation, "which the assemblage of the Sabbath fills to overflowing," was not sufficiently large for the occasion. And "the Baptist Society opened its larger house."—
"The severity of the storm detained at home President Calkins, of McGrawville, Mr. Winchester, of Fairport, and many other reverend gentlemen who were expected." But clergymen there were present. "The Rev. Mr. Nipper, there were present. "The Rev. Mr. Nipper, of Victoria, opened the exercises with prayer." The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Syracuse, with Gerritt Smith (!) entered the desk. And the Rev. Mr. Hicks addressed the "Pastor." Mr. Candee. Mr. Candee. one of the Deacons, and Elder McCoon, of Buter, took part in the exercises. Mr. Candee opened the addresses by saying, that "their church did not believe in the necessity for ordination;" and then explained why an ordination was held. He left the burthen of the proof, however, to Mr. Gerrit Smith, whose ability to expound the Gospel, doubtless corresponds with his faith in it. Mr. Smith finally made way for "brother Lee," whom he endorsed: "I know brother Lee-know that he will give you a sermon for the occasion. I think it will go far to enlighten the public on the point, that a woman has the right to preach the Gospel as well

Mr. Lee now came forward. He asked the now opened might still be useful as a school, or his life had he delivered a written sermon. He

Said the text was an unusual one for an ordination sermon, but ne more unusual than the occasion: the setting apart of a female to preach the Gospel. Some communities allowed female preachers, but they were those which never considerable size and purity set in it "in its ordained ther pastors. On receiving the invitation to preach here to-day, he had questioned the propriety of accepting; had never examined the question whether the Scriptures authorized woman's occupying the position of public preacher of the Gospel. But, as he could give no valid excuse for declining, he concluded that if, on examination, he found that the people of South Butler were right, he ought to give his sanction It was his duty to come and rebuke them. While raising these queries his text occurred to him, and, as it was to be presumed that the parties had reasons for their position, he should, therefore, vindicate this breaking in upon the customs of the Christian world.

After a highly logical argument to prove his various positions, one of which was, that all antiquity agrees in the fact that there were female efficers in the primitive church. After explaining St. Paul's directions, so that he should agree with himself, he concluded with saying, that we had not come together to confer right to preach the Gospel: if she had not this already, Ged-given by her capability, we could not communicate it. We could only give our sanction to what we believe, in formally recognizing the relationship. But I shall ask you to read his sermon, which will soon be printed, to obtain any just idea of its truthfulness and

Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Walworth, then addressed the paster, saying, that she stood in a novel position, but in one not new-it was as old as the Bible. He admired her position, because she had dared to make the innovation; to be the first, in this age, to assume a position on this question. You are called to break the bread of everlasting life, and O! be faithful! Let it be said of you, "She hath done what

The choir now sung, "Let Zion's watchmen all awake," and the services closed with a benediction, by Miss Brown.

"Church" the "little brown meeting house," and a flock "composed mostly of farmers,"

Vindicator contains a melodramatic account of a visitation tour made last week through the region diocese. One brief sentence at the conclusion of cess which has attended the eff-ris of Bishop Plunkett to direct the minds of Dr. M'Hale's flock to the genuine source of our common Christianity. In plain terms, "his Grace" has made a eoncession which, to use the words of his candid biographer," will ast und the bigots and make the ignorant stare." A transation of the Old and New Testament, in the Irish language, will be shortly issued for general distribution." Long may the "bigots" continue to be "astounded" by

STRANGE UNION OF PROFESSIONS-Elder G. G. ADAMS, the preacher and trag dian, died re-cently in Boston. He was an odd character, and one who both played and preached in that city. A few years since he performed an engagement at

forms its readers that "Canterbury has gone, and York has gone, and London is gone; or, if their names have not utterly perished from the face of the earth, they are only preserved as the designation of Erastian sees (if, indeed, they may be called such), the possessors of which his Lordship's former power, and during which cannot pretend to derive their jurisdiction-to the Bible has obtained a place in 2,000 of our say nothing of their supposed orders-from any other source than Queen Victoria's footstool." By way of compensation for the loss of these three sees the same journal announces the bles-sing of the bells of "St. Thomas of Canterbury" at Fulham, on Rosary Sunday, and the establishment, in connection with this new masshouse, of a "Confraternity of the most precious Blood." From the signature to the "Mandate" authorizing the establishment of the Confraternity, it appears that W. R. Gawthorn, the quon-dam correspondent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has obtained the appointment of secretary to "My Lord Cardinal Archbishop." Like master like man!

the new mass-house at Hammersmith in the

"We would suggest whether they would not be more correctly placed-and also more conve-That is the position of the images at Southwark Cathedral, Mortlake, and Clapham, which are larger than those at Hammersmith. And should not the Blessed Virgin be placed on the Gospel side, especially as the Lady altar is on that side? There is also a beautiful Madonna over the north porch, in a suitable niche."

MIRACLEMONGERY OF DR. WISEMAN .- A WORK of nearly 700 pages, recently published with the endorsement of "Nicholas Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster," entitled The Glories of Mary, contains among others the following samples of the wares vended by that Archimpostor among his "subjects" in England:—
1. "Saint Dominic made the people recite the

rosary, and, Oh, prodigy! at every 'Hail, Mary! man under the form of red-hot coals. On this 2. "There was a lady, named Dominica, who for a time said the rosary, but having afterwards

given it up, she fell into such poverty that one day in despair she gave herself three stabs with a knife. When she was on the point of expiring, and the devils were already p epared to take her to hell, the Most Blessed Virgin appeared to her and said, 'Daughter, though thou hast forgotten me, I would not forget thee, on account of the rosary which at one time thou didst recite in my honour. But now, if thou wilt continue to recite it, I will not only restore thee to life, but also the property which thou hast lost.' Dominica recovered her health."—P. 503. 3. "In Normandy a robber had his head cut

off, and it was thrown into a ditch, but yet the head was afterwards heard to say, 'Mary, give me the grace to go to confession. hastened to him, and, having heard his confession, asked him what devotion he had practised? The robber (or the head) replied that all he had done was to fast once a-week in honour of the

4. "One day a girl was reposing after a ball, when she was attacked by the devil, who in a visible form was about to carry her off; he had he reminded how many promising youths, already seized her, but she had no sooner said, who afterwards became eminent men in Hail Mary!' than the devil disappeared."-

5. "Once, when the monks of Clairvaux were reaping in the fields and praising the Queen of testified their grateful appreciation. Heaven, the Most Holy Mary was seen caressing them, while two other Saints wiped off their perspiration."-P. 519.

"In the Franciscan Chronicles it is related summit of which was Jesus Christ, and a white one, on the top of which was his Holy Mother: he saw some try to ascend the red ladder; they the late Samuel Sherwood, Esq., M.P. P.

"There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is advised to go and try the white ladder, and by

CALIFORNIA AND THE PERVERT NEWMAN .-The Papists in California have presented Dr. considerable size and purity set in it "in its original grotesque shape,"-emblematic, ume, of the presentee's character-with the inscription :- "Reverendo Admodum Doctori J. H. Newman, Vero Fidei Defensori Catholici

LIST OF LETTERS TO NOV. 8. J. M., Port Colborne; C. C., Leeds.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date.		Santo sugar		1st Lesson.		2d Lesson	
P	Nov	13.	25th 8, aft. Tri.	j M	Prov.	15		
-		77		(E.	*	16	1 Tim 1	
Mo.	"	14.		5 M	Ecclus	41		
				E.	**	42	1 Tim2,3	
Tu.	66	15.	Q.Ses.in eachCo	M	"	43	John 7	
				E.	"	44	1 Tim 4	
We.	**	16.		M	- 66	45	John 8	
				E.	66 1	46	1 Tim 5	
Th.	66	17.		M	"	47	John 9	
T.11.		Tr.		E.	66	48	1 Tim 6	
Fri.	"	18.		M	"	49	John 10	
				E.	66	50	2 tim 1	
Sat	66	70	DATE OF THE PARTY	M	**	51	John 11	
sat.		19.		E	Baruk	1	2 Tim 2	
	66	00		M	Prov.	17		
B	-	20.	26th S. aft. Tri.	E.	"	19	2 Tim 3	
			f To ver	rse 2	0.			

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1853.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO AND PROVINCIAL EDUCATION.

In order to keep clear of the slightest imputation of unfairness, to which Dr. Ryerson conceives we should lay ourselves open by declining to republish from the Patriot his correspondence with the It is difficult to believe that such things have Rev. S. B Ardagh, we have inserted that taken place in the full blaze and enlightenment | correspondence, with considerable abridg-19th century; but it was so. This ment, however. The abridgment has been young Miss is actually a clergyman, according to the Congregational principles. She has her our columns in a matter not the most interesting possible to our readers, and to "whose thoughts have room to range neath the restrict Dr. R. to what he complains of as broad sky, whose opinion conservatism cannot trammel." May we not end as we began, and ask, "What next?"

a personal injury—viz, the introduction of his name into the discussions of the Synod.

We have therefore inserted no more of We have, therefore, inserted no more of DR. M'HALE AND THE BIBLE -The Galway his correspondence than relates to Mr. Ardagh's speech. As to a vindication of of Connemara by the "Lord Archbishop of Tu-am," with a view of counteracting the progress remarks of the Bishop of Toronto, or the Rev. E. W. Dewar, or any other individual who may express objections to it, Dr. R. can hardly be so unreasonable as to suppose that we will permit him to make The Church his organ.

We promised to take up the concluding paragraph of his letter. It is as follows: "If his Lordship intends his remark as an on to believe from the tenor of his charge I think I may fairly be allowed to ask, why his ordship has not favoured me, and the country at large, with the benefit of his example and administration, instead of his denunciation on was a leading, if not ruling, member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils of Upper preached on the following Sunday at Oak Hall, and other places. He always defended his pro-salary of £300 per annum as such; but I have fession as an actor, and contended that there was no seems to have been merely assumed to give him notoriety, for he generally tapered off his sermons by an announcement of where and what he was next going to perform.—N. Y. Times. or for requiring the introduction into them of A COMPENSATION .- The Catholic Standard in- the Word of God or religious instruction of any system I have struggled to introduce during the last six years, and not with one-tenth part of schools, and the intellectual and moral char-

acter of both teachers and schools have, confesse ly, been greatly improved." As to his Lordship's keeping aloof from the present Common School system, it is sufficient to say that he does so, because he does not approve of it; and his objections to it being founded on religious grounds, strike at the root of the whole concern. As to his sentiments and exertions with reterence to "religious instruction" in secular schools, if Dr. Ryerson, in consequence of being unable to discover any evidence to IMAGE WORSHIP AND MARIOLATRY. - The fol- the contrary, has really come to the conclulowing discussion on the position of images sion that his Lordship, whilst he possessed for devotional purposes" occurs in a notice of considerable influence over the arrest considerable influence over the arrangements of public education, was indifferent about "introducing into public schools the Word of God or religious instruction of any nient for devotional purposes-against the pillars kind," then, Dr. R., in forming such an impression, is under grievous misapprehension. The following outline will set him right. It presents a rapid sketch of what the Bishop of Toronto has done for

Provincial education; and we give it with the idea that, as matter of history, it may be useful; whilst we desire to have it recorded in the columns of The Church. in which we are not aware that it has

ever appeared, except in detached por-The Bishop, it is well known, left Scotland for Upper Canada in 1799, with an important educational object in view, having been invited to take charge of a College projected by General Simcoe. That Governor, however, was recalled before the plan could be carried out; and Mr. Strachan thereupon established a Seminary on his own account, at Kingston, in January 1800, the only one for many years where a liberal education could be obtained. In 1803 this Institution was transferred to Cornwall, where it flourished under Mr. Strachan's superintendence, who was at that time in Holy Orders, till the war with the United States in 1812. In June of that year the Seminary underwent another removal, being transferred to Toronto, (then York,) to the Rectory of which town Dr. Strachan (the Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon im in 1807) had been appointed. During the continuance of hostilities the school was subject to many interruptions; but it soon recovered on the return of peace, and remained under Dr. Strachan's direction until his resignation in 1324. No one needs to the Province, received from him the most

efficient tuition, of which they have so often

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. Dr. Strachan's forethought and exertion were by no means limited to the School that brother Leo once saw a red ladder, on the under his charge. In 1807, whilst yet at Cornwall, he, in conjunction with his friend.

proved of great importance to the wellwith trifling alterations of the original law nish the only means of obtaining a liberal education from 1807 to 1830, when Upper Canada College was founded; and they have conferred upon the country advantages beyond our power to estimate.

Scottish Parochial School System; and, the Delegation had just withdrawn, yet n and effective in operation. It soon became influence, rendered permanent, with some amendments, in 1824. This Act continued those highly auspicious manifestations, so fre in operation, without any material altera tions, till repealed by the 18th of 4 & 5 that exists between the several branches of the Vic., which introduced the new system of Reformed Catholic Church." School Acts, so complicated in their machinery and so perplexingly obscure in their enactments. The following were amongst the regulations adopted by the Board of Education soon after the passing of the Common School Law of 1816:-1. That the labours of the day commence

2. That they conclude with reading publicly and solemnly a few verses of the New Testament, proceeding regularly through the Gospels. 3. That the forenoon of each Saturday be devoted to religious instruction

Much the same regulations were applied to the Grammar Schools, and may still be applied without contravening, as we believe, any enactment. In regard to the religious instruction on Saturday, it was left to the discretion of the parents to direct their children to retire or remain. On this subject no complaint was ever made; and slender as this reference to religion, evening and morning, appears to be, it had nevertheless a blessed effect in promoting the good order and discipline of the schools. As to the present system of Common Schools, we need not repeat the remarks we made at the commencement of this article. It is so hostile to the genius of the Church and the obligations which her Clergy consider they have assumed, that modifications ensuring something better than religious teaching of a merely negative character must be made, before the Bishop and his Clergy can conscientiously lend themselves to working it out. The Church of England in this Province has asked for the privilege enjoyed by the Church of Rome, which enables that Church, by means of separate schools, to inculcate upon her youthful members her own posifor the collection of our share of the school assessment, in support of schools where our own children shall receive positive instruction in the principles of our creed.

Whilst the Bishop was President of the

HIGHER SEMINARIES. The Bishop's connexion with the foun ridual who aspires to be remembered as the founder of the "best common school system in the world." His Lordship's lulness, unrelaxing his perseverance unabated. "Galea caniticm premit:" his armour is worn as lightly, and the weapons of truth are wielded as effectively as ever by this brave old soldier of the Cross. Dr. lished in New York, says: Ryerson, with all his talents, will need to use them all, and strenuously too. to surround his name with the lustre of so much deserved renown, even should he be spared likely to be parted by a broad gulph indeed; and Dr. R., so long as he maintains his present views and plans, can scarcely look for co-operation or counsel from the BISHOP OF TOKONTO. The Superintendent of past; or that his inability to act as Dr. Ryerson's auxiliary will paralyse his conlinued exertions in the cause of education.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to ob. serve the unfailing and the warm interest which journals such as the New York Churchman take in our history as a church.

"Most sincerely" (is the fraternal language of that valuable church paper) "do we congra-tulate our brethren in Canada West on the auspicious inauguration of the Ecclesiastical Legislature in their Diocese. Synodical action, in the real and true sense of the term, is there now a fact as well as a right. With all the ess of the proceedings, a spirit has been manifested, which, we are confident, will not easily be induced to back out. Their principle evidently has been, to hasten slowly; and they have taken care not to go so fast or so far in any thing as to have any steps to retrace. Our report is made The Church." made up from that excellent paper

and every District of the Province." This to disguise the gratification we feel in pos-Act, which, through the same influence, sessing the good opinion of our esteemed was rendered permanent in 1808, has co-temporary, and of others like-minded.

The following, with reference to our being of the colony; for the district schools, Delegation, is from the same source: it notices a circumstance which, if we renot affecting its principle, continued to fur- member right, was not contained in the "A Delegation from the Diocese of Toronto to the Church in the United States has for

several days been in attendance on the sittings of the General Convention. It will be seen by COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Hon. John Wilson has the great merit of introducing the first Common of that body. Owing, however, to some mis-School Act in 1816, which was as soon as the revenue of the Province would admit of a moderate appropriation. Mr. Wilson was encouraged and assisted by his ing started a suggestion to that effect, the Rev Certain members of the House of Deputies have friends, and amongst these, by Dr. Strachan, Mr. Patton of the Delegation met the occasion in drawing up the Bill, arranging its details, with all imaginable appropriativeness and feli and carrying it through the Legislature. It city. Though speaking entirely on the spur of was in some degree modelled upon the the moment, there being so little expectation of the thing on his part that even his colleague in whilst very simple in its details, was easy | could well be more graceful and happy than his and effective in operation. It soon became speech. We deem ourselves happy in being very popular, and was, through the same able to lay this charming speech before our readers in an authentic shape. the whole thing as one, and not the least, among

A CORRECTION.

quent of late, of the vital and essential unity

In commenting on the sentiments expressed by His Lordship in his late Charge, with respect to the "Clergy Re serves," the Colonist remarks:

"There is inconsistency in them. In one place he says in effect, that should the secularization take place it would almost ruin the Church; in another contends that worse things might happen, and that a very moderate subscription on the part of the members of the Church would more than compensate for the loss

We have carefully examined the parts says, "The prospects of the Church in like-minded and animated by the worthy this Diocese are, in a temporal aspect, example. Denton has long been a great dark and threatening; for, should her re seat for the manufacture of felt and beaver maining property be confiscated, our hats, and the trade has of late years, owing Missions from time to time will become to the general adoption of the silk hat, that in all cases the ministrations of the these sad circumstances the poverty of the Church will then cease; but it will be so place is such, that the inhabitants were for a time in many; and from the poverty quite unable to build another Church of our people, their hardships in their new though greatly needed. Their distressing settlements, and severity of the climate, case was most warmly taken up by the they are, and will continue to be for years, Rev. Richard Greswell, Tutor of Worcester (even where willing) unable to support College, Oxford-a native of the place, meir clergy." He then goes on to con- where his father had held the perpetual sider our hopes of a successful termina tion of the impending struggle, showing period of nearly sixty years. He conthe inevitable fate of the Romish Church property, should they aid in our robbery. Denton an additional church, schools, and Finally, he considers the position of the a second resident clergyman. A subscrip-Church should the sacrilege be accome tion list which he headed with the muniplished. His Lordship says, "Were we ficent donation of £500, was raised by all true to our baptismal vows, such a other members of the same family to more calamity might in a short time be more than £1000, and finally reached £4,000; than repaired;" and then goes on to show tributed on an average 15s. per annum, church-yard. The cost of the church the Church would be better off than she is alone, which has now been finished, was at present from the Reserve funds. There about £5,200, leaving a debt of £1200, is little doubt, but that if every member for which Mr. Greswell is personally reswere "true to his baptismal vows," the ponsible. Mr. Gladstone is the intimate Church would be in a glorious position, friend of Mr. Greswell, and made a point Board of Education religion was acknowledged and respected in all the Provincial do. But so long as the parable of the net in a glorious position, friend of Mr. Greswell, and made a point of attending the consecration. At the laying of the foundation stone he made an excontaining the good and bad fishes applies to her state whilst unlitant here upon earth, so long will voluntaryism produce dation of higher seminaries is a matter, the evils enumerated by His Lordship. exhibiting so much of intellectual ability, The Colonist has not noticed the Bishop's steeling principle and moral resolution, provise, -the qualitying "if," and thus undertakes the commencement to-day? It is the

CLERICAL CHANGES. The Rev. Heary Brent, Incumbent of share, for instance, in procusing the spien. St. Mark's Courch, Barriefield, Kingston, did endowment of King's College; in ob- has been appointed by the Lord Bishop or taining the charter for that institution, and | Foronto to the Rectory of Clarke, for at length opening it under promising aus. merly combined with Darlington. The the confiscation of its property; and when at Darlington. The Rev. E. C. Bower has in a corner; and there are very many of as a minister and a gendeman, they ex received there will best and most fruitfully the worthest and the wisest of our feliow- press a hope that the churchmen of the men who feel that such achievements in locality to which he is appointed will res the noble cause of education are indeed a pect and esteem him on their account

THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

Speaking of this important assembly, the Home Journal, a secular paper, pub-

"Nothing, we believe, occurred during the sitting of the Convention, to mar its harmony, and it is agreed that so large a number of superior and estimable men have seldom be to see the same advanced, yet vigorous age. together. The Episcopal Church is a great But the respective paths of the two are power in this country, chiefly as being a repository and safeguard of what was greatest and most sacred in the habits, feelings and opinions of our forefathers."

next issue the communicated account of in South Africa. The choice (says the

DIVERS ECCLESIASTICAL TOPICS.

The promised defence of Bishop Gobat he is the man to do it. has appeared from the committee of the the essence of the vindication.

"That if by the term 'proselytizing practices' is meant an aggressive system of polemical passed at the Annual Meeting of this Society. their number has been very considerable, in at the Convocation now in ser consequence of his high character and his His Lordship entrusted the resolution to the facility of conversing in Arabic. Through these gentlemen deputed by the Synod to act as de-

47 Geo. III. cap. 6, entitled "An Act to graph savours of egotism and needs some scientious motives, as far as the Bishop can establish Public Grammar Schools in each apology; but it would be affectation in us judge, formally to separate themselves from their own Churches, and to enrol themselves before the constituted authorities of the land, as Protestants." In the Turkish empire all Christians must place themselves under the protection of some recognized head. Upon this principle many of the Protestants have claimed the protection of the Anglican Bishop, and he has provided them with Ministerial superintenmember right, was not contained in the dence. Had the Bishop refused to receive them, they would have joined some other Protestant mmunity, or even the Roman Catholic Church. rather than return to their own. One whole village thus went over to Rome, because the Bishop hesitated to receive them. Those who uit the Oriental Churches are gladly received the Church of Rome, and thenceforth proected by the French Ambassador to the

Upon this the English Churchman comments, in its usual strain, temperately and judiciously.

"It would appear that Bishop Gobat certainly ceives, though he may not seek, 'Converts' com the Greek Church. We presume that othing effectual can be done to set this matter right at home or abroad, unless that it is taken up by the Bishops. Moreover, considerable culty arises from what we must term the n-Catholic and most unjustifiable reserve and ntempt which the authorities of the Greek Church exhibit towards us. Bearing this in nd, we confess that we look upon the recent uty which we owe to our own Church, espeally as no allusion is made to this contemp ous treatment of us: indeed, the language is ordering on fulsomeness. Whateverthe relative osition and character of the two Churches may have been centuries ago, there can be little doubt that all the essential elements, and practical fruits of a Church, are far more evident in our case than in theirs.

The Irish Romanists, constrained no doubt by the influence of Protestantism over public opinion even amongst their own body, are going to set forth, by authority, a translation of the Douay Bible in Irish.

Newcastle-on-Tyne with 90,000 inhabtants, has only eleven clergy.

A new Church has recently been consecrated at Denton in the Diocese of Manchester. It is a noble and a most alluded to, and confess that we cannot encouraging evidence of the good that may discover the "inconsistency" to which he done through the zeal of one earnestour contemporary refers. His Lordship minded individual, aided by a few others vacant, as their Incumbents die. Not fallen into a hopeless state of decay. From curacy which he has just resigned, for a ing of the foundation stone he made an excellent speech, of which we quote the in contemplation which will add very concluding paragraph :-"One other word. What is the work that

he has consummated to-day? It is the consecrathat it may be deemed not unworthy of the the only "inconsistency" we can find is foundation of a school. The Church is to us the special notice even of the ambitious indi. in the Editor's method of stating the case. symbol of spiritual truths and powers; the school is to us the symbol of a varied instruction founded and based upon religion, and likewise extending to those branches of knowledge which bear directly upon the performance of our common duties in our trades and avocations. What lesson do we learn from the happy union we have seen to-day between the con the Church and the foundation of the school? pices; his opposition to its destruction and Rev. Dr. McNab takes up his residence between the training and cultivation of the he failed in protecting the right, his turning with hesh vigor, at an advanced age, Barriefield. "The congregation of St. do, to his Maker from whom he has received them. On the contrary, that there is the to the arduous and beiliant work of estab. Mark's" (says the Patriot) "have pre- closest and happiest harmony between those ishing an University on the purest princi- sented to Mr. Brent a very handsome two, that he commits a profanation against God ples, to bless and hallow the Province; valedictory address, in which, after exto dissever them—that where the truths of the cheese are events which were not transacted pressing their warm sense of his conduct to dissever them—that where the truths of the Christian faith are fully taught and rightly learning, which is the special object of the high honor and a bright ornament of a until they shall have leason to do so on man's life. His nordship's late charge, their own, which they are confident will subject; and I am sure there is not one of us under the head of "Education," shews that be instantaneous on his arrival amongst who does not heartily re-echo with all the powers of his soul those prayers which have been offered up to Heaven, that it may please Almighty God to bless this great work in its beginning, in its continuance-I won't say in its termination, for I trust it will never end. I believe, on the contrary, that every blessing this neighbourhood derives from these schools vill have within itself a multiplying power, and that each generation as it grows up to manhood will derive from them, if they be conducted in the spirit in which they have been founded, a continually growing power, both to discharge the duties that belong to men upon this earth, and likewise to lay up for himself in Heaven a better treasure than any that this world can

The Rev. W. Armstrong, Rector of Tindenham, Gloucestershire, has been ap-We have marked for transfer to our pointed to the new See of Graham's Town, Common Schools need not, however, distress himself with any apprehension that Ormstown." We are indebted for it to exertion, a sound theologian, useful and

> October, a grant of books, value £2 10s., was voted to the Rev. V. VanLinge, for distribution in his mission.

It was unanimously voted, That the resolution efforts to detach members from other communions expressive of the grateful sense this Society en and to unite them with his own, no such efforts tertains of the kindly sympathy evinced by our have been made. But the Bishop has given Brethren of the Protestant Episcopal Church in support to School-masters and to Scripture the United States, in their contributions and exreaders, who have been able and willing to read ertions on behalf of Trinity College, be engrossed and explain the Bible in the vernacular language, on parchment, and entrusted to a deputation, irrespective of the dogmas of any particular composed of members of the Society to be named Church. He has, on the same principle, allowed enquirers to have free access to himself; and tion to the President, for presentation to the Presiding Bishop of the said Church

voted to Mrs. John S. Macaulay of Kingston, for nation Records; 5. Correspondence; 6. School A

The Secretary stated that he had been unable to complete a list of the members of the corporation who were in default; he requested, therefore, that no action, in order to carry out the penalty imposed by the standing order passed at the last annual meeting, might be taken for at least another month.

At the meeting held on the 2nd instant, the Secretary showed that £297 15s. had been invested during the last month for the Widows and Orphans' Fund; that a further sum of £47 16s. 3d. would be invested the next day, so that, with the exception of a few dollars, the whole of the balance to the credit of this fund at the close of the past year, will be invested. A salary of £50 per annum was voted to Mr. Chance, a gentleman who has been sent by the

Bishop to the Maintowahneng with Dr. O'Meara. to prepare himself for taking charge of an Indian Mission.

Kezhick, remuneration for his services as inter-preter to the Rev. Mr. Mulholland previous to his appointment as schoolmaster. A grant of Service Books was voted to the Rev. F. W. Allen, for St. Paul's Church, Cavan.

was voted to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regt. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Book and Tract Committee:

Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Rev. H. J. Grasett,
B.D., Rev. H. S. Scadding, D.D., Rev. Dr.
Blake, B.A., Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B.A.,

Henry Rowsell, Esq., and the Secretary. The following gentlemen were ballotted for and duly elected members of the Corporation: Rev. W. Ritchie, of Georgina, Rev. Henry Holland. of Tyrconnell, James Turlach, Esq., of Port Maitland, J. Boulton, Esq., of Dunnville,

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

Robert Spratt, Esq., of Toronto

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY IN THIS DIOCESE, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY, 25TH OF SEPTEMBER. 18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Previously announced in the Church newspaper Georgetown .. per Rev. T. W. Marsh .-St. Paul's, Church, Adol-icksburgh........... 10 0 per Rev. J. A. Muloch John's, Bixley, per Rev. Dr. St. Paul's, Newmarket. 2 0 1 Trinity do. Whitchurch Village........... 10 7 per Rev. S. F. Ramsay

220 collections, amounting to £308 6 113 MISSION FUND, (TRINITY SUNDAY.) reviously announced St. Paul's Church, Adol-

per Rev. J. A. Muloch— 153 Collections, amounting to.....£190 7 6

THOS. SMITH KENNEDY,

Our Rebiew. Contents :- Manuduction for Unbelief: Prussia; Mrs. Martin's Bee-Hive; Evening Hymn; Letters of Adna; Hour of Prayer; Baptismal Regeneration; The is any remedy for that state of things under the Loretto Nuns; Thanksgiving Lay; Edi- present School Act. tor's Table; Book Table; Ecclesiastical Intelligence; Calendar for November .much to the beauty and interest of this excellent magazine. These improvements are to take effect at the compencement of the next volume (Vol. xt.) in January. A judicious change, in the first place, will be made in the time, the intention being to adopt henceforward the distinctive appellation of "The Churchman's Monthly March. Magazine;" an appellation thoroughly consistent with its sterling Church character. And, best of all, is the assurance that

change of form. Instead of the double column, as at present, the lines will be extended across the page; the type will be larger, clearer, and nore easily read; and the number of pages will be doubled, each number containing sixty-four, nstead of thirty-two pages, making two beautiful volumes in a year, each containing nearly four hundred pages of original and selected matter. There will also be published the likenesses of the deceased Bishops of the Church, accompanied with short biographical sketches. The magazine for each year will be illustrated with at least six beautiful engravings, of which at least four will be of the deceased Bishops.'

The contributors to this periodical occupy a high rank in theological and literary reputation, including some of the leading men in our sister Church. We should be glad to promote the circulation of the Churchman's Monthly Magazine.

We are quite ready to endorse the seninculcation of sound and vigorous Church principles have indeed won for her so Government of Schools in respect to religious established a character that her very name and moral instruction," cases attached to a book is enough to make it pass current amongst those who love and is in Mr. Ardagh's statements any one of the are assured, have already been productive namely, "manliness, candour, or honesty?"

2. In the next place, Mr Ardagh represents beloved in his parish and neighbourhood. of abundant and blessed fruit; and, there-He will have work to do, and we believe fore, we are pleased to see that she is still unwearied in her efforts. The publication before us is a compilation worthy of the was required that the Bible, the foundation of was required that the Bible, the foundation of Jerusalem Diocesan Fund. It is longer CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. devout and gifted mind which has executed than we can conveniently transfer to our At a meeting of the Society, held on the 5th it. The extracts are from our best Church writers; all judicious; many of them cordially recommend the book.

> SCOTTISH MAGAZINE AND CHURCHMAN'S RE-VIEW, No. 34, October, 1853.

This is a periodical on which we set a of view, is high; and its adhesion to thorough Church principles full-hearted. The last number, the contents of which we he saw some try to ascend the red ladder; they he saw some try to ascend the red ladder. The ladder the ladder the ladder the saw some try to ascend the red ladder the ladder the ladder the ladder the ladder the ladder the saw some try to ascend the red ladder the ladder subjoin, exhibits its characteristic excellence. 1. The Scottish Church and Mis. Rev. Dear Sir,—1 beg to know at your lence. 1. The Scottish Church and Mis. earliest convenience, whether the Bible without sions; 2. Tractarianism in Scotland; 3. earliest convenience, whether the Brote window note or comment is included under the head of

her handsome donation of £25 to the Widows Notices of Books; 7. Ecclesiastical Intelligence; 8 The Scottish Episcopal Church Society; 9. The Greek Church.

COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE, for October, 1853. We always greet with a sincere welcome each monthly arrival of this excellent periodical. The contents this month are, Religious Perplexity in Spain; Insurrection in China; Correspondence on Various Subjects; Reviews and Notices; and

CHURCH REVIEW, for October, 1853.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

It is from no diminished interest or conidence in this valuable magazine that we have not noticed the number for the current month before. The contents are, The sum of £4 was voted to Mr. Charles 1. Religion for the Republic; 2. Colleges for the People; 3. Turkey and Russia; 4. Chronology and its adjuncts; 5. The Masquerade of Infidelity; 6. Life and Character of Bishop Berkeley; 7. Position of the Church; 8. American Ecclesiastical

> THE ANGLO-AMERICAN, for November, 1853. We give our friend the usual welcome.

Mr. Maclear, the enterprising publisher, contemplates, we are informed, the introduction as soon as possible of steel engravings, the only particular in which the magazine can be considered incomplete. This step, of course, will entail on him increased expense; but we hope an increased circulation will be the immediate result. The public, we trust, will not allow him to suffer for his spirited under-

Colonfal.

CURRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE REV. DR. RYER-SON AND THE REV. S. B. ARDAGH. To the Editor of the Toronto Patriot:

SIR,-In the Patriot of Saturday, in your report of the "Proceedings of the Diocese of Toronto," you report Mr. Ardagh as saying, that "he had himself requested a teacher to teach the Church children the Catechism, and the result was that the Trustees had decided that the children could not be instructed in the Church Catechism in that school He appealed o the Chief Superintendent, and was informed that the matter would be settled satisfactorily in the next School Act. The next School Act, however, took no notice of the grievance.'

The candour and correctness of Mr. Ardagh's statements may be judged by the following etters and facts :-Parsonage, Barrie, March 29th, 1849.

REV. SIR,—At the request of several parents directed the Master of School No. 1, in the Township of Innisfil, he being a member of the Church of England, to instruct the children of that Church in the Church Catechism for an hour every Saturday. On my next visit, I was informed by the Teacher that the Trustees absolutely forbad him to do so, and even to allow the Catechism into the school. I have since remonstrated with them, on the ground that my request was in accordance with the wishes o the parents and of the Master, and that there could be no interference with the children of any other denomination-but all without effect-I think that this is a case of peculiar hardship, from the fact that the school is distant twenty miles from my residence, and therefore I am unable to instruct them mycolf except at distant intervals also, though most intervals are parents, also, though most desirous, are incapable of instructing their children themselves.

These Trustees have thus set at naught the wishes of the Parents, the Visitor and the

S. B. ARDAGH, Rector of Barrie.

Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

Education Office, Toronto, 5th June, 1849. SIR,—The preparation of elaborate documents and other duties which required my attention before the close of the recent Session of the Legislature, have prevented me from returning an earlier answer to your letter of the 29th of

The case which you mention is the only one of the kind which has yet come to my knowledge under the operations of the present School Act. money matters are in a condition so prosperous as to justify an increased expenditure to be applied as follows:—

With the change of page will also come a which was approved by him,) religious instruction is left as a matter of arrangement between the Trustees and Teacher. I cannot of course decide in a way which will contravene that section; but in the next edition of the printed Forms and Regulations, I will provide that the wishes of parents shall be consulted in reference to the religious instruction of their children in the unexceptionable way which you desire.

I have never known before of any Trustees stepping in between the parents and their children and the teacher on this subject. For the present year I do not see that I can do anything meet the case.

I have the honor, &c. E. RYERSON. The Rev. S. B. Ardugh, A.M., Rector of Barrie.

To meet the case submitted by Mr. Ardagh, and all similar cases, I proposed the proviso to the 14th section of the School Act of 1850. In that section, after the protective clauses, that READINGS FOR A MONTH, PREPARATORY TO CON-FIRMATION, by the author of Amy Herbert, & C. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Toronto, his or her parents or guardians," the following clause is added: "Provided always, that, within timent expressed by our Church cotempo- this limitation, pupils shall be allowed to receive rary the Calendar, that "any book from such religious instruction as their parents or the hand of Miss Sewell must be accepta. guardians shall desire, according to the general ble to Churchmen." Her services in the to law." And in the general regulations provided

Ardagh had submitted are provided for. understand the Church. Her works, we qualities with want of which he charges me,

me as actually hostile to the use of the Bible in all religion, should be read. How did this Rev. Superintendent get out of the difficulty? He actually put his ban upon God's Holy Word. He said the received version was not the Bible, singularly beautiful and impressive. We but only a mere translation. Archbishop Whately had made a somewhat similar remark, but Dr. Ryerson had not the manliness nor candour, nor honesty to quote the Archbishop's words in the connexion in which they were said."

In regard to my estimate of the common transation of the Bible, and which was known to high value. It is under sound and gifted Mr. Ardagh, let the following letters which management; its rank, in a literary point passed between him and me on the subject attest —letters relating to the provision of an Act which was passed in 1849, but which, on account of my remonstrances, was repealed in July, 1850.

"Parsonage, Barrie, March 12, 1850.

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Believe me, &c. S. B. ARDAGH,
Rector of Barrie. (Signed)
The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, C. W.

REPLY.

Education Office, Toronto, 23rd March, 1850. SIR,-In reply to your note of the 12th inst., I fear any translation of the Bible comes under the prohibition of the 54th section of the new ool Act. It is the construction I put upon it when I first saw the Act in June last, and was one reason why I expressed my preference to relinquish office rather than administer the new law in the event of its being made the basis of the future system of Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada. This most objectionable section will not be introduced into the School Bill which will be introduced into the Legislature during

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) E. RYERSON. The Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Barrie.

In Mr. Ardagh's statements above quoted he alludes to the proceedings of a County School Convention held last winter at Barrie. And if I shewed a want of "manliness, and candour, and honesty" in quoting Archbishop Whately, why did not Mr. Ardagh tell me so at the timedid he shew me the kindness to invite me to partake of his hospitality at his own house, and then, more than six months afterwards, behind my back, and when I could not be heard, make

this valorous attack upon me? The facts are—that Mr. Ardagh insisted that here should be no discretion as to the reading of the Bible by all pupils in our Schools, that the LAW should make it compulsory. On the other hand, I expressed my objection to compul-Niagara. sion in matters of religion; that I did not believe Parliament had the right of compelling me or any body else to read the Bible or go to Church, although I believed it my duty and that of others to do both; that I would do all I could, as I had done, by persuasion, and by providing facilities, to have the Holy Scriptures read by Protestants in all our Schools; that under these offluences and facilities, the Scriptures had been ntroduced into 2,000 out of the 3,000 of our Schools; that the true way to get the Scriptures read by Protestant children in all our Schools was for the Clergy and other friends of the Bible to employ their influence and exertions for that purpose in each School Section, and not by com-pulsory law; that if the Legislature should Proceed to make the reading of the Scripture compulsory by all the pupils of our Schools, it must assume the power of determining the version of the Scriptures to be used; for, as Archbishop hately had shewn, (in answering the same ob ection against the National School System in reland,) the Scriptures as given by God to man consisted chiefly of Hebrew and Greek manu-scripts, while what was used in ours and other andern languages as the Bible was a translation of those manuscripts; and, however satisfactory the common English version of the Bible was to 8, its authority was not acknowledged by all Thus my advocacy of persuasion instead of legal compulsion, in the religious matter of reading le Scriptures in our Schools, and my reference

> I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, E. RYERSON.

Monday, 17th October, 1853. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 29th October, 1853.

and a dishonest quoting of Archbishop Whately

one of the many difficulties, as stated by

His Excellency the Administrator of the Goernment has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :: Miles O'Reilly, Esquire, to be Judge of the Dunty Court of the United Counties of Went-Worth and Halton, in the place of Hamilton R.

O'Reilly, Esq., resigned.

George William Malloch, of Brockville, Esq.,

Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public in U. er Murtagh, of St. Thomas, to be Clerk of

John R. Gemmill, of Port Sarnia, to be Clerk

Colonial Summarp.

in DR. GOADBY is lecturing to crowded audiences.

Mr. Killaly is about to proceed to England at e puplic expense, to compare the railways there With ours. COBOURG TRADE. - The Cobourg Harbour less for this year are expected to double those of

Mc Certain American lumberers have presented Egan, M.P.P. for Ottawa, with a bandsome

Carriage, for kindness and respect shown to them. THE SARAH SANDS .- The steerage passengers the Sarah Sands have made loud complaints. hat the provisions were the greater part com-NORTH SHORE RAILWAY .- The electors of St.

aurice have ratified, by a large majority, the et of their Municipal Council to take £50,000 of lock in the North Shore Railway.

The Rev. John Jenkins, of Montreal, has, it it erian Church in Philadelphia.

hambers, the publisher, was in this city last sek. Mr. C. is on a tour of investigation lough Canada and the United States, and will Probably extend his visit till Spring.

MURDER - A man named Dugald Crawford deter is supposed to be Robert Adams, a commion of the deceased, who had quarrelled with m in a gambling and drinking house, and afterards followed him into the street and stabbed

EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.-Loud are such a low-condition. The authorities seem lerly indifferent. The £5,000 appropriated by the Legislature for a Normal School is not yet n advantage of; and the schools that do exthe country places are represented by the teur and the Pays as being in a disgraceful

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC .- The ship Fingal from pool, which arrived at Quebec a few days had 34 deaths from Cholera on board, out of passengers, during her voyage of 50 days that port. It appears that the passengers e Fingal were the unfortunate passengers e Joseph Howe, which was wrecked. They thus enfeebled by exposure &c. and were in quence rendered more liable to disease. was towed back to the Quarantine stawhich was re-organized for the occasion nger to the citizens is apprehended. - Globe. Professor Hincks, of the Toronto University. the whole of his valuable manuscripts, which were on board of the ill-fated ship Anne

By a Post Office Regulation of the 8th inst., happears that "Publishers of newspapers and licals will, for the future, be permitted to and to their subscribers, enclosed in their pubations, accounts for balances due, without curring any postage therefor."

A meeting of Protestants was held in Monton the 6th instant, to devise means for uring free discussion in matters of religion. was numerously attended. A Protestant sociation was to be formed to carry out the tentions of the meeting.—Patriot.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY AT BARRIE. e Freight Station, and Engine house are last Paching completion, and preparations are bemade for the erection of the Passenger Station. Herald says that "this day, 18th Oct., the ng deer Morning takes her farewell of Barrie, bestined in feture to run between Orillia,

The Sarah Sands sailed from Quebec for England on the 4th. She took home two Companies of Artillery .- Ibid.

The Troops have been removed from London The Mail Contract for 1854 between Hamilont and Montreal has been given to Bethune at

£24 per trip. Dr. Tache, Receiver General, is now on a tour

in the western part of the Province. INDIAN SUMMER .- We have had delightful eather for some days past, but on Saturday all he symptons of Indian Summer were particularby observable, such as hazy sky, dusty roads, agreeable temperature, and the most brilliant tints imaginable, on the foliage of maples, sumachs, and other trees .- Patriot.

TORONTO MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—We are ed to understand that Messrs, Jackson & Co., have given £40 sterling to this noble Institution.

NEW JUDGE.—Charles Robinson Esq., of
Hamilton, has been appointed Judge of the County Court of Perth.

Loss of the Fairy Queen .- At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Queen's County, P. E. Island, resolutions were passed condemning in the strongest language "the base and man conduct of the master and others of the crew who treacherously took away the two boats capable of containing all the passengers and crew, when the steamer was in a sinking

FORT ERIE .- This village, which has been in ruins for some years, is improving with lightning rapidity. Land Speculators are laying out the vicinity into town lots, and think they could not have made a better investment. It will no doubt, in a short time be a large and prosper-Railway to Lake Huron; and another line of Railway is also in contemplation to the Falls of

Messrs Geowski & Co have accepted the contract for the Michigan Northern Railroad, which will unite Port Huron (opposite Sarnia), and Grand Haven, (opposite Wilwaukie on lake Michigan), a distance of 200 miles.

MONTREAL SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY .-The first vessels of this company, of which Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & C., are the agents, have been contracted for and are now

SINKING OF THE STEAMER SCOTLAND .- This steamer, whilst she was going down the St. Lawrence, on Friday morning, early, struck on a rock and sunk; fortunately no lives were lost. STEAM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC .- It is reported that it is in contemplation to put on a line of first class Steamers between St. John, N.B., and

We are grieved to receive the melancholy intelligence of the foundering of the steamer Fairy Queen between Picton and P. E. Island, near the sull Rock. Ten lives, it is thought have been ost. "Their names, (says the Picton Chronicle) is far as we can ascertain, were Doctor Mc-Kenzie of the army who was on his way to Bermuda, Misses Arabella and Alice Dewolf, laughters of the late Elisha Dewolf, Esq., Wolfville, rs. Kay, of the East River, Hugh O'Harra, cook, and f. Hammel of Charlottatown. There was another female whose name is not own, the steward of the boat, and two others whose names also unknown."

Archbishop Whately and known to every man of ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF VOLUNTARYISM .-^{co}mmon intelligence, in invoking such legal ^{co}mpulsion, is represented by Mr. Ardagh as a There was once a poor preacher who supplied an equally poor congregation up somewhere in the woods, under a contract to have so much on on my part of our English version of the Bible, a disregard of its use in our Schools, rye for a year's preaching, if they saw fit to retain him for a year. He was very fearful that he should get the sack prematutely, and did all he knew how to fend off that appalling calamity; among other precautions, going round to the leading members of his congregation to learn how his preaching suited them. "Brethren, said he anxiously, "just tell me frankly how you like my doctrine; and if you don't like it, let me know, let me know what doctrine I shall preach to please you—for I must have that rye.—M'Kenzie's Message.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT NIAGARA. - This Bridge when completed will be one of the greatest Me-hanical achievements in the world. The Bridge will consist of two parts, suspended from two cables, a covered one for common travel, and above that, on its roof, an open track for the rail-road. The Bridge will be 800 feet long, hung by wire ropes five feet apart, to four huge wire cab'es stretching from shore to shore with a John R. Gemmill, of Port Sarnia, to be Clerk considerable deflection over the tops of towers 60 the County Court of the County of Lambton. If the cables are to be 9 to 4 inches in ameter, each formed of 3,390 strands of wire. Operations have already been commenced on the Canada shore. If this Suspension Bridge is successful, it will be accomplishing what has been pronounced by the celebrated Mr. Stephenson, to be impracticable. It is be done next June. This kind of bridge on the suspen-ion principle is much cheaper than a Tubular Bridge, the cost of t, to be sure, will exceed 62,509 pounds, but the ost of the tubular bridge at Montreal is estumat-

> ed at 1.750.000 pounds. PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The following is a list of the Prizes awarded by the Provincial Association for Reports and

says, for the current year. Professor Hind, Trinity College, £20 for the est County Agricultural Report-(York, Ontario and Peel.)

Mr. John Lynch, Brampton, &15 for the 2nd best Report—(County of Peel.)
Mr. A. F. Scott, Brampton, £10 for the 3rd

Mr. John Lynch, Brampton, £5 for the 4th best Report—(County of Grey.)
Mr. E. W. Thompson, York, £5 for the best

aid, seceded from Wesleyan Methodism, and ac-lepted a call to become the pastor of a Presby-Manure. Mr. Thos. Mc Micking, Stamford, Welland, MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS -Mr. William £10, THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE, for the best essay

United States.

From the Sandwich Islands the news is highly important. Dr. Judd had been removed from the office of Minister of Finance, and Elisha H. Allen, late United States Consul, appointed in

A decided step had been taken towards annex-COUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—Loud are ation to the United States. The French and British Consuls had protested to the King against such an act, and the American Commissioners had replied in a firm but dignified manner. This movement had caused the greatest excite-

ment in the Island. ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. The four o'clock express train from New York on Monday evening when near Tarrytown, was stopped by the breaking of the forward wheels of the locomotive. The train was at the time on one of the causeways crossing the river, with water on both sides, and just where the train was, the banks on each side were about eight feet bigh. The forward driving wheel on the right side was off the track. The rod connecting the wheel with the other on the same side was bent like a hoop, and the wheel had three spokes broken. On the left of the engine, one of the large wheels was lying on the ground under the tender, broken to fragments, and it probably checked the locomotive from plunging down the bank, or, what would have been worse, from moving forward one hundred feet further, upon a timber bridge, when great loss of life must

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8 .- O'Donohue, the Irish patriot, who had announced to deliver a lecture before the Irish association in this City last night, was not suffered to proceed. He was in such an excited state, and became so violent in his denunciations, that the officers of the society silenced him.

THE TOMB OF FRANKLIN .- A dilapidated dark slab of stone, at the south-west corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, marks, (or did, a few years ago,) the spot where rest the remains of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin; but you cannot see their grave, nor read the inscription without scaling a high brick wall, in viola tion of the law, or securidg a good opportunity and the favor of the sexton, each of which is Pot at Cedar Point be completed.

Said to be attended with difficulty. So well hidden is this grave, and so little frequented,

cher, his wife, vs. F. W. Thomas, is now to Glasgow; and £7 was collected on the ng argued before Judges Grier and Kane, in the United States Circuit Court of Philadelphia. The female plaintiff is the author of the romance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the defendant is the publisher of a German translation of that production in Die Freie Presse, a German newspaper printed in Philadelphia. The plaintiffs seek to recover damages for this alleged violation of their copyright; and the question at issue is whether a copyright extends to any other lan-guage than that in which the work is entered. his question is said to be entirely new, there being no analagous precedent in the English or American law reports. Publishers and authors will look for the decision with much interest. If this case is decided against Mr. Thomas, the oksellers who offer translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for sale, may be subjected to similar prosecution. We notice that La Rnch Liter-

\$20,000 in improvements at the mouth of the Genesee River. A new pier is being constructed 1700 feet in length. The Rochester Advertiser day says, "We hope, when it is seen how this \$20,000 is expended, an additional sum may be appropriated, that will be coefficient to finish what is needed, and make our harbor secure as it should be.

Buropean Dews.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE AFRICA.

stated has been made to the Government by the Sultan of Turkey will, it is believed, be refused, though leave of absence for a limited number may not be difficult to obtain.

Paris, having just arrived from London, delegato several arrests.

that Prussia, although neutral, does not remain passive; that on the contrary, her position is that of a meditating neutrality. The more Prussia maintains her disinterestedness in the Russian and Turkish strife the more will she exert herself, and the more likely is she to be

AUSTRIA. Vienna, Oct. 16. The diplomatic conference for the settlement of the Oriental question has suspended its labors for some time past. Though inactive it is not dissolved. The army of Marshal Radetsky, the garrison of the German fortresses, and the 9th and 12th corps, will be exempt from the reduc tion of the Austrian army. That measure is

to the regiments of Borderers, and the 10th and 11th corps of the army in Hungary.

A feeling of coldness is stated to have occurred between thn Empeaors of Prussia Russia.

confined to the provinces on the Turkish frontier

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Sultan has demanded that not only shall the fleets of France and England pass the Dardanelles, but, in addition, shall cruise in the Black Sea, in order to prevent the Russians lrawing their provisions from Sebastopol. It is stated that this demand has been necessitated by the reduction of the Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus, many of which are employed in transorting the reinforcements to the army of Ali

A letter from Constantinople states that a contract has been made for the purchase of 6,000 horses in the south of Persia, for the Turkish army, with the consent of the Shah of

From Varna a despatch dated 29th September says :- "Omar Pacha has organized a regiment of Pontonniers, whose instruction was making rapid progress every day. He has nearly completed all the material for throwing a bridge across the river, but it is not expected that he will make any movement until next It is believed that Prince Paskiewitch will

command the Russian troops should they enter upon a campaign.

M. Govone, a Sardinian officer, reports in the highest terms of the state of the Turkish army. Prince Gortschakoff is loudly complained against by the officers in the Russian army, who state that should he not be removed before hostilities commence the army will be ruined, It has been stated that the commisariat of the Russian corps of occupation is most infamously managed, and that the instances are not a few that there has been no wheat forthcoming. The Turkish camps. From 10,000 to 12,000 Russian soldiers are constantly in hospital with typhus fever and dysentery.

Prince Gortschakoff, it is said, has ordered 3,000 huts to be erected on the left bank of the Danube, and the Wallachian Government has to pay thirty thousand ducats for their construction.

pay thirty thousand ducats for their construc-

The cholera is subsiding in England; or, at all events, there is a lull. The Peace Society have been holding a three days' conference in Edinburgh, which Mr. Cob-

Mr. Gladstone has had extensive demands made on his oratorical powers during his sojourn

THE FEARFUL SHIPWRECK ON BARRA HEAD. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Annie Jane, Captain Mason, from Liverpool, bound for Quebec, with 500 emigrants and fron rails, left the former port some six weeks After being at sea three weeks, she returned to Liverpool with loss of mizenmast and other spars. At this time 100 emigrants left After being refitted she proceeded to sea again with six additional able seamen, as she was found short of hands. For 13 days nothing occurred, except that the ship met rough weather, till the 15th of September, when the ship was overtaken in a gale, and lost her mainmast. Captain Mason or ered the ship to be put before the wind till a temporary mast was rected, and intended to make for Liverpool, but was advised by a sea captain, who went from Liverpool as a passenger, to try and make for his destination. The ship hove-to for eight days, and lost all her upper spars, becoming quite unmanageable. She was ordered to run before the wind on the 23rd of September, and came in sight of Barra lighthouse on Wedne the 28th. The captain and crew struggled hard to get to windward of the island, but as the evening approached, it was clear that the island could not be weathered. The ship's head was therefore directed towards a flat sandy beach, and she struck about twelve o'clock at night with such fearful violence that all her framework started, shutting in her cabin doors so that have followed. The night was very dark .- the passengers then in the cabin could not get Another huge breaker struck on her quarter, and the poop deck sank, crushing some 200 emigrants to death. In ten minutes more the ship was in pieces. It was most heartrending to hear the shrieks of 300 human beings struggling for life. The poop's deck by this time floated, and 100 of the emigrants and pasengers found standing room on this fragment many of them perished with cold, or were smothered under the trampling of others. About day-break the tide ebbed, and left the fragment high and dry, when 102 walked ashore 348 having been drowned or killed in fifteen minutes the previous night. The bulk of the emigrants were from Scotland, a good number rom Ireland, some Germans, and a few French. other large buildings to the smallest office. Spe The ship's crew were Canadians, except the

mate, all Canadians, were drowned. The boat-

swain, from Dumbarton, on the Clyde, was also

that we have known many native Philadelphians drowned. All the survivors speak with the of man's and woman's estate, who could not direct one to the locality where it may be found. Thirty seamen have arrived from Barra, per the Interesting Copyright Question.—The in- steamer Chevalier, to Oban, and proceed to Glasesting case of Calvin E. Stowe, and Harriet gow. Captain M'Donell granted a free passage

steamer for the distressed seamen. CHARLES BURNETT, Sailor, Dundee. JAMES BOYD, Carpenter, Quebec.

The ravages of the cholera in Newcastle have been very distressing. In several instances, owing to the panic prevailing among the poor, and their unwillingness to touch the bodies of those infected, clergymen have been obliged with FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, their own hands to place the corpses of the departed in the coffins, and to assist in screwing down the lid.

BIRTHS. On Friday, the 28th ult., the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Richards, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIED. At South Hackney Church, London, on the 6th October, F. J. Richards, Esq., Captain Royal Marines, to Emily Alicia, daughter of the late Major Cameron, Royal Artil-

ilar prosecution. We notice that La Rhea Litteraire, a Canadian magazine which has some circulation in the United States, is publishing a French translation.

In the United States Government are expending The United States Government are expending States Government are expending The United States Government are expending States Government are expen Common Pleas.

At Cayuga, on Tue-day, 1st inst., Bernard Foly, Esq.,
Judge of the County of Haldimand, to Caroline, youngest
daughter of Major O'Delt, of Woodlands, County of Halton, late of H. M. 37th Regiment.

DIED Dronned off the Annie Jane, near Barea Island, on the 28th September last, John Potter, second son of Mr. Stephen Rovert Cattley, Superintendent of the Mechanics Institute, Hamilton.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, Nov. 8th., 1853. Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel 31 3 FRANGE. FRANGE. The application for French generals, which is stated has been made to the Government by the Sultan of Turkey will, it is believed, be refused, though leave of absence for a limited number may not be difficult to obtain. M. Charles Decleciuse, ex-commissary of the department of the Nord, has been arrested in Paris, having just arrived from London, delegated by Ledru Rollin and the central committee. Several documents have been seized which led to several arrests. PRUSSIA. Berlin, Oct. 13. The semi-official Zeit has an article alleging that Prussia, although neutral, does not remain that several arrests that some the contravery have previous processing that the text and the contravery have previous that the contraver have the contravery have previous the contraver have previous the contravery have previous the contravery have previous the contraver and the contraver have previous the contraver have the contrave

New Advertisements.

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received until 1st Decem ber, for the various works required in the NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL.

15-td

to be built in Toronto. Plans and Specifications will be seen at the W. HAY, Architect, 62 Church Street

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Nov. 10th. 1853.

rised edition illustrated with maps, piates and Woodcuts at these of Scripture Geography and History Illustrating the Historical Portions of the Old and New Testament, designed for use of Schools and Private Families, by Edward Hughes, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., ble Maps, or a Historical Desorptive Adas of Scripture Geography, by William Hughes, F.R.G.S., cloth colored 10s., paper plain he Language of Flowers with Historical Very Poetry.

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Starting Questions,
The Young Man's Christian Year, or Hints to
Young Men, by the Rev J. C. Ryle, B A. 0 0 9

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1853, VENTILATION.

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is almost complete, and will be found worthy of aspection before purchasing elsewhere. His Millinery Department will be found to be the largest in this City, and perhaps not less than any other Establishment in the Province

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MILLINERY DEPARTMENT has without exception the advantage over all others in this branch of trade.

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the time of the Provincial Fair. In the different orders of Official Robes, that strict regard to correctness of style will be ad-Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853. 6-3m

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABL SHMENT will be re-opened L after the Midsummer Recess, on Wedneslay the 17th instant. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L. D. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edward Baldwin M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. G. D. M Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St., Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society. Toronto, 1st August, 1853.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

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

WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON. every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 3 clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fares-Cabin, 2s. 6d-meals extra. Deck, 71. Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 19, 1853,

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Steamship, Loco-motive, School House, and Plantation Bells, motive, School House, and Plantation Bells, made in an entirely new way recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including all send to New York in four hours, and by Canal Singing

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

Lady Resident, Mrs. WARNER. ASSISTANTS: 2nd " " .. Mrs. LIDDELL.
3rd " .. Miss Driscoll.

Drawing..... Mr. Bull.

Music, G. W. Strathy, Mus.B.

Mr. G. F. Hayter. Singing, Mr. HUMPHREYS. The Studies include a thorough English edu-

eation, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing. The religious instructions are under the kind

endence of the clergymen of St. James' Cathedral. TERMS: (To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.)

NO EXTRAS.

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

continue to be appreciated and encouraged. The School will re-open on the 5th of Sept. for Boarders.

Persons wishing for further information are equested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

Toronto, August 3rd, 1853.

further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford. Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tues-ay, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

ALFRED BRUNEL, Superintendent. Toronto, June 23, 1853.

WANTED.

untry life. Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

City Assessments. THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the

C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto 18th July 1853. 51-tf

ROAD. MOTICE.

Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives at Bradford, at 10 25. A M. Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3.39 P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5.45. P.M.

ecommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15 A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.30. A.M. arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M.

the Cars, by passengers taking their places at Stations where Tickets are sold. All Extra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent. ALFRED BRUNEL, Superintendent

51-tf

WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting. The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at

Railroad at night, this will be found the m expeditious and pleasant route to New York and Boston The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'clock.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office.

Toronto, April 23rd 1853. 30 FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONDUCTED BY

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

Drawing Master..... Mr. Lucius O'Brien. Writing Master..... Mr. Ebbels.

Lady Principal,..... Mrs. POETTER.

Resident French Governess, Mad'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. EBBELS.

Education.....£15 per annum
Finishing Pupils.....5 additional.
Boarding.......30 The great success which has attended the first

Mrs. Poetter has taken the splendid house. with grounds attached, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Jones, situated on Front Street, where she will have increased accommodation

MRS. POETTER. Front Street

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad. THE Freight Train going north, will until

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

A LADY competent to teach English, French Music, Drawing. She must be a member f the Church of England, and fond of a quiet

August 30th, 1853.

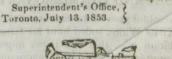
current year, will meet on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice.

The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours, until the Assessment of the City is revised. By order of the Court, CHARLES DALY.

ONTARIO, SIMCOF AND HURON RAIL-

select assortment of the best class of clothing in the varied styles, has induced him to ex end that branch of his business, the travelling com-

Express Train leaves Bradtord, at 2.54, P.M., Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 71., Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in



DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS To Rochester, New York and Boston, PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt McBRIDE.

Grafton aud Colborne. For passengers who do not wish to travel by

Establishment for Young Ladies, MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEBURST, TORONTO.

Of Singing Mr. Humphries. Of Music...... Mr. Ambrose. English Master..... Mr. C. Luscombe.

awarded for "the best Bells, f r sonorousness the various branches in English and French, with and purity of tone." Nearly 10,000 Bells have Music, Drawing and Needlework...£15 0 0

and Railroads in every direction, at all lands notice. Mathematical Intsruments of the most approved construction on hand. Address.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, NY. Toronto, April 6th. 1853.

50-12m0

to th

Family Reading.

FEARFUL PICTURE OF THE DELUGE.

(From the " Dublin Warder.") "The Deluge" (Danby) .- This wonderful production of the painter's art is a scene of utter horror and desolution. The floodgates of heaven seem in reality to be opened, and the fountains of the great deep to be broken up. Except where light from heaven falls on the ark in the centre of the background, and is reflected by a few other objects, a dark greenish and unearthly hue, like what occurs in total eclipse of the sun, overspreads the whole. The inhabitants of a rocky-bound valley, surprised at dawn by the rushing waters, are making a desperate struggle to reach the summit of a craggy hill that still rears its dark mass high above the flood. To the left, in the foreground, is the trunk of a tree that still resists the rushing torrent, but bending beneath the weight of its load of frenzied human beings. The top and principal branches have just been broken off, and strew the whole foreground of the picture with all the objects, human and bestial, that had sought safety on them. Amid the deadly and intensely selfish struggle for existence which meets the eye in every direction, the maternal love of women is like the light on the ark, still brightly and redeemingly conspicuous. One, with her left hand has caught a slight branch of the lower part of the trunk of the tree, and regardless of herself, turns to look at the infant which she closely embraces with her right arm-it is dead, and a shrick of agony seems to be escaping from her lips. Another, with two babes tied on her back, clings desperately to a branch which is just giving away, and a more grown child, with one holding on by the garment in which the little ones are sheltered, is just disappearing beneath the turbid water, the semitransparency of which is wondrously depicted-and the look of despair of the mother, with her eyes fixed on the rending branch is painfully true to nature. Further up on this tree there is a scene of fearfull interest. A serpent is holding on by his tail, and is coiled twice round the body of a woman, with whom it seems about to plunge into the boiling abyss beneath, while a man is engaged in an energetic effort to loose the hold of its tail, and another woman is, with outstretched hand, appealing to the mercy of a man still farther up, who with the face of a fiend is endeavouring to push a mother and two children off the over. loaded tree; while another, at the very end, has his foot on the throat of a young and beautiful woman, forcing her downwards into the foaming waters. In the centre of the foreground is a half submerg. ed lion, clinging helplessly to a branch, while a serpent coiled round another branch above him is attacking him with impunity. Rage and terror are expressed with fidelity in the face of the lion; yet a girl, swim. ming, is straining every nerve to join this Still farther to the right, fearful group. on a rafi, arrested in its course by the fallen branches, is the corpse of a beautiful woman, stretched across the body of a drowned giant; and bending over her, in a weeping attitude, is an angel, surrounded by a blaze of light; while everywhere around is death, and the desperate struggle to prolong existence. Leaning over a shelf of rocks, on the face of a hill in the dis. tance, is a man about to draw a woman up by the wrist; but instead of looking to her own safety, she turns to grasp the little babe at her feet, as if life were not worth saving without it. The groups thicken as the eye wanders up the precipitous hill, and the summit is piled with so dense a crowd of naked human beings, that they are fall ing off on both sides. In the centre at the very top, is a man with his hands convulsively clasped and raised towards heaven, the Chinese are the more deceitful. The as if in prayer: while near him is another prevalence of deceit amongst all classes with his head erect, his arms folded on his of the people in both nations, is one of the breast, and looking down sternly on the greatest and most distressing obstacles to scene of desolation. In the centre back the progress of Christianity. The followground on the left is a partially-submerged ing incident will show that deceit is not city, with seated collossi, like those of only a characteristic of adult Hindus, but Tacbes in Egypt; and half the blood-red is bound up in the hearts of children, and disc of the rising sun is above the line of may give some person a practical idea of the horizon, and its lurid light is dimly seen the raw material on which Missionaries glinting on several objects, and reddening have to operate. the edges of the figures falling from the A bov. called Asher, belonging to the vilbrow of the overcrowded hill. It is a lage of Edeyengoody, and distinguished only composition of sublime terror and inimitable for dulness and obstinacy, had left school

be forgotten.

Henry Kirke White, toiled hard for fame. the night scholars, and who was not much His ambition was, that his name might older than himself, proceeded to give him not be forgotten, that among the claimants a little chastisement. for earthly honours he might be recognis-

soon to relinquish,

"What are ye now. But thorns about my bleeding brow ?"

being to the enlightenment of pagan na- all over and invisible, and then had flung

The question was soon settled: and Martyn's name and memory are embalmed in the hearts of thousands turned "from darkness to light" by the force of his example, and the labours of his short but

secrated life. Napoleon and Henry Martyn! Behold in one the soldier of ambition, and in the other the soldier of the cross! The one sacrifices myriads to obtain imperial honours; the other sacrifices his own life to place the crown immortal upon ransomed pagans. Napoleon lives in the praises of his countrymen, in the glory of France, in the pleasing consciousness of his own These are his aliment, as they were his impulse. When these are gone, all are gone. But Martyn's life is found in God and in the service of God; sources which never can fail, a fountain of felicity which never can run dry.

Who would not prefer to follow the botsteps of the youthfull missionary over burning plains, and through benighted ities, with the lamp of life and salvation in his hand, than to mingle in the stormy career of the conqueror, with the wheels of his chariot dripping in gore, and his ear saluted alternately with the praises and the maledictions of mankind?

PARIARS ATTENDING A MEETING [From the Gospel Missionary.]

Our native Christians in Tinnevelly, deprived of the pomps and vanities of heanenism, retain a longing for excitemen and show, which is partly met by the due elebration of the greater Christian festivals, and partly by the public meetings for religious and charitable purposes which are held from time to time in every district in Tinnevelly; when great numbers of people ssemble together, not as formerly to wor. ship idols, but to rejoice with their fellow Christians in the progress of their common cause, to gain interesting information, or o gratify feelings which, if they are not udable, are at leas: innocent.

No class of native Christians attend nese joyful gatherings with greater zeal or zest than our Pariar converts. Being po rest of all, they have least of all to give; but they are a social, inquisitive, excitable class of people, and they take care to give at least their presence, which as these meetings are held in the day time, is in their case equivalent to the loss of a day's

Last December, at the close of the anniversary meeting of our Bible Association in Edeyengoody, which was held immediately after a heavy fall of rain, about twenty men and lads belonging to a village about eleven miles to the west of this, beyand the Nattar river, came to see me before they started on their journey home-

"Why," I asked "have no women come from your village to the meeting?"

"Oh," said they, "they intended to come. They came as far as the river, and were obliged to return."

"But," I replied, "how was it that the river was fordable to you, and not fordable to them? How did you manage to cross? "Oh we managed easily enough. We

"Well done," said I; "but surely you are not going home again to-day.

cross the river before it is quite dark.' I need not say I was glad to see that they made so little of what would have deerred most Europeans from attending a Missionary Meeting. R. CALDWELL.

> HINDU DECEIT. [From the Gospel Missionary.]

It is hard to say whether the Hindus or

artistic execution, and once seen will never w thout having succeeded in learning to read, and according to our rule in such cases he was required to attend the night THE POET AND THE MISSIONARY. school. He seldom chose to attend, except expressly sent for; and one night The vouthful poet and eminent scholar, after he came, the youth who instructed

A scuffle ensue, the neighbours gathered ed, and his genius acknowledged. It was round, and made bad worse by taking difthis that made him mourofully inquire, ferent sides, and at length Asher rushed "Fifty years hence, and who will hear of Henry?" out, and being in a high passion he said he Under this impulse he sacrificed health would throw himself into the well, and bring and even life. He trimmed the midnight his blood upon them all. By this time I lamp with a hand tremulous and bony, and heard the noise, and went out to learn the scanned the classic page with an eye al- cause, and perceiving a number of people most drowsy in death. Having received, running towards the principal street of the according to his aims the highest honours village I ran also, and learnt, as I ran, the of the university, he exclaimed respecting particulars I have mentioned. I was also these laurels, which he had so hardly won, told that the people had endeaveured to and which, as the sequel proved, he was prevent the boy from carrying his purpose into effect; but he had broken away from them, outrun them, and before they came up to the well he had jumped in, and they

In sacrificing health to fame, however, heard the splash. When I came up I found Henry Kirke White saw his error in time the well surrounded by a crowd of people to reach that higher, purer motive, which who were busily engaged in giving orders combines with feelings of regret and sor. to each other, performing wild gestures, row, the hopes and aspirations of the Chris. and making as much noise as possible. The well, like all the wells in these parts, Another Henry toiled in the same path was an open one, with walls of mason-work. of greatness, but with an eye more steadily and a few small projecting stones in one of fixed on a higher prize. Martyn, the the corners. It was about ten feet to the sainted missionary, stood relatively in the water, and the water was about an equal grade of university honours where Kirke depth. On looking down I distinctly saw White had stood. But a higher impulse something white floating motionless in the than earthly ambition had taken possession middle of the well. I was distressed at of him. "I hear," said he, "the voice of the sight, but having failed only a few weeks suffering humanity calling from the dark places of the earth for relief. What but from the bottom of a well, I was hesithe gospel can afford it? I hear the same tating about going down myself, when a time the voice of my risen Saviour, say shrewd person I recognised among the ing, Go ye into all the world, and preach crowd gave me some information which at the gospel to every creature !- Shall I stay once relieved my mind. The something at home, and enjoy the learned leisure of a white seen floating in the water was the fellowship? Shall I compose eloquent boy's cloth, but Asher himself was not sermons, and preach them in crowded in it. It appeared he had taken off his

the cloth into the middle of the well, and sent after it a great stone which he found lying convenient to his purpose. He then self with only his nose above water, where he lay, enjoying the excitement and clamour which were going on overhead, until this phenomenon afforded.

he was found out by better eyes than mine. I think I may well be doubtful whether any country-boy in England-any agricultural labourer's son-would be found able to perpetrate so crafty a trick on the sudden, without assistance, and so success-

The story in itself may be considered as an amusing one, but here is the inference and the moral :- What an amount of deceit must be prevalent amongst Hindus of riper age and more cultivated intellect! to the reception of the Gospel message in spirit and i truth! and how necessary it is that those who are interested in the prosperity of our Mission should pray that all who hear and all who receive the Gospel

visited the village of Edeyengoody, and though many were attacked, all recovered but one, poor Asher, the first who was attacked, and the only victim. You may Imagine the inference deduced from this circumstance by our native Christians. R. CALDWELL.

From our English Files.

Conversions from Popery .- On Sunday last popery in St. James's Church, Latchford, Warigton, and were received into communi the Church of England by the Rev. J. Wright, incumbent, being the seventh time during the pray for England." last fifteen months that such a ceremony has taken place in that Church .- John Bull.

DUBLIN CRYSTAL PALACE.—Have you ever read old John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress? If not, here is a piece of it, an apropos of the Exhibition and all your trumpery there. The passage occurs in the description of Vanity Fair, and is worthy of due consideration:—

'And as in other fairs of less moment, there are several rows and streets under their proper names, where such and such wares are vended; so here likewise you have the proper places rows, and streets (namely, countries and king-doms,) where these wares of the fair are soonest to be found. Here is the Britain Row, the French Row, the Italian Row, the Spanish Row, the German Row, where several sorts of vanities are to be sold. But, as in other fairs, some one amodity is as the chief of all the fair, so the wares of Rome and her merchandize is greatly pro-moted in this fair; only our English nation, with others, have taken a dislike thereat."-

A DICTIONARY LIBRARY .- The apt reply of a stinguished scholar of our own country to a benefactor of the institution of learning with which he was connected, when an increase of the library was the subject of discussion, deserves perpetual remembrance.

"We need more books," said the professor. "More books!" said the merchant; "why, have you read through all you have already?

"No. I never expect to read them all." "Why, then, do you want more?" "Pray, sir, did you ever read your dictionary

"Certainly not."

"Well, a library is my dictionary." borough for the next year.

Sono.—Northward of the Earl of Leicester's m the square that bears his name. stood King's square, on one side of which stood that unhappy nobleman was executed, his Ho heing the watchword with which he advan-

hall a strong box, on which was painted the words "To be saved first, in case of fire." After the Earl's death it was opened, in expectation of finding some rich treasure, but nothing was found save the toys of an only and departed child, whose memory, by these simple relics, he sought fondly to cherish.

MISAPPLICATION OF WORDS BY FOREIGNERS. -The misapplication of English words by foreigners is often very ludicrous. It is said that been compelled, by the force of circumstances, Dr. Chalmers once entertained a distinguished to declare war against Russia. By so doing he served. The poor man, in a public prayer, soon after offered a petition that the distinguish-Church of Scotland."

THE NEW DECIMAL COINAGE. - The employés at the Royal Mint, Tower-hill, have been actively at work in striking off the new decimal silver inage, which, it was stated, will be issued for public circulation as a currency of the realm at the commencement of the next year, as they are stamped 1854, when the present old silver coi age will be called in. The sovereigns, halfovereigns, and florins, or tenth of a sovereign, will remain without any alteration.

CIRCUIT OF THE EARTH .- A writer in the Cotton Plant states that when the railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco is completed, a traveller | land, France and Turkey have, however, nothing may make the circuit of the earth, by railway and by steamer, in the space of 93 days. The

From New York to San Francisco, 4 days. From San Francisco to Hong Kong, 25 From Hong Kong to Calcutta, From Calcutta to Bombay, From Bombay to England, From England to New York,

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL .- An English correspondent of the Register gives the following description of a prominent man in England:— "Perhaps the most rising man altogether is the Duke of Argyll, a little sharp, red-haired fellow of 30, intelligent, and not unfair; for a person in his position he is poor, and politics may not be inconvenient to him, in a way which you understand as well as we; but I should say that of all the public men here he has the best chance of a ten years' Premiership.

ANECDOTE OF PITT .- Mr. Pitt was a remarkaly shy man. He was on terms of the greatest timacy with Mr. Camden, and being at his house on a morning visit, "Pitt," said his lordship, "my children have heard so much about you that they are extremely anxious to have a envelop the glimpse at the great man. They are just now damp cloth, y going in with me for a moment." 'Oh, pray don't ask me; what would I say

'Give them, at least, the pleasure of seeing

And half led, half pushed into the room, he approached the little group, looking from their father to them, from them to their father, twirling his hat, without finding a single sentence at his disposal. So much for the domestic eloquence of an orator. - Selected.

stagnant pools, whence deleterious gases are object, without touching the flesh, he believed farm at Woburn. He found friends as well as

water was spouting forth, when suddenly a jet rapidly clambered down the stones in the corner of the well, and there ensconced himself with only his nose above water, where

ABBAS PASHA AND HIS Dog .- Abbas Pasha lately obtained from England, by great exertions, a gigantic mastiff, of the celebrated Lyme breed, and the monster was the talk of the whole city of Cairo. As the Pasha's private secretary proceeded through the narrow streets, ied by his very docile but very formidable-looking acquisition, the Turks did not fly, nor did they seek shelter, nor put themselves in attitude of resistance. They stood still and trembled. Some muttered only "Wonderful wonderful !" others adopted literally the Haydon phrase, "Our trust is in God." was heard to exclaim, "Many of the creations What an obstacle must thus be presented to the reception of the Gospel message in the dignified dog, "Art thou sent to consume us utterly? The general expression, however, was, "God can protect us even from thee, oh terrible one!"-New Quarterly Review.

The Romish clergy on the continent are very busy in their attempts to convert England ward parts!"

A few weeks after this event, the cholera

A few weeks after this event, the cholera

Of the control of them.

Of Edward parts, and the control of them the control of them. It commences "Almighty and everlasting God, who has ordained in thine unfathomable wisdom that men shall only be happy by means of the true faith, look down in pity on England, once the island of the blessed ut which for a long while past, being caught in the errors of heresy, has fallen from the true belief :- drive away from it all the ignorance destroy the vain, dark, false teaching which keeps it from the knowledge of the truth." Its conclusion is as follows: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for England. Holy Peter and Paul, pray for England. Holy George, Eng-land's champion, pray for this land. Holy Pope Gregory, father of England, pray for th land. Holy Pope Gregory, Father of England, pray for this land. Holy Augustin, England's apostle, pray for this land. Holy Boniface, wh came out of England an apostle to the Germans

A PHILOSOPHER.—After ceasing to write for the stage, Lemercier, who was a very learned man, delivered a remarkable course of lecture on literature, at the Athénée of Paris. cheerful disposition remained unimpaired to the last, even by his physical calamities. One day, as he was reading to the members of the French academy a new drama-a comedy strange to say, bearing the title of "Attila"-"I must throw myself your indulgence, gentlemen," said he mildly "I am struck blind, and cannot proceed." He ad, in truth, totally lost his eyesight, which he never recovered. A short time afterward he made his appearance at the academy, where ne of his colleagues had undertaken to read, i his name, a charming essay on the writings of Pascal, which he had just completed. At the close of the lecture his friends crowded round him with congratulation. But alas! poor Lemercier could not rise from his chair to offer his thanks. He had been stricken with universal paralysis. He was conveyed home with the ost tenderness by his brother academicians and two days afterwards expired .- Bentley' A BURGLAR CAPTURED BY A LADY .- Liver

ool, Oct. 3 .- At the Borough Police Court this orning, John Tutty, a man well known to the olice, was charged with breaking into the ouse of Mr. Elliott, Estate Agent, Camden Street, and in the course of the proceedings the gallant mode of his capture was elicited. On Saturday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock Mrs. Elliott, who is a lady of considerable per-sonal attractions, went into her chamber, when she found that her jewel case on the dressingtable had been meddled with, and that variou articles were disarranged. She was questioning The Rev. Henry H. Duke, M. A., vicar of the servant, whom she had called into the room Westbury, Wilts, has been elected mayor of that for that purpose, about the matter, when she which contains a representation of a child with suddenly perceived a man's feet projecting a chaplet round its head and the hands tied be slightly from under the bed. She ordered the girl to go into the street, being careful to shut who holds a sword in his right hand, while a the front door after her to keep the thief in, and seek for a policeman. The robber hearing the mansion of the Duke of Monmouth. When that unhappy nobleman was executed, his friends changed the name to So-Ho Square. Sofriends changed the name to So-Ho Square, So-Ho heing the watchword with which be educated at the chamber door. Mrs. Elliott, however, a firmness and tenacity which resisted the fel-PATERNAL LOVE.—It is said of one of the low's strenuous exertions to shake her off. The Earls of Roden that there stood in his stately servant girl returned in a few seconds with an officer, and the burglar was given into custody. The most singular part of the matter is, that Grotefend, of Hanover, that learned Orientalis some time ago the same courageous lady re- said he had deciphered an arrowheaded inscrip ceived the thanks of the Grand Jury in Liverpool for a similar capture of a house-breaker in his son to be burnt to death in order to ward off her premises. The prisoner, who in July last the affliction of Babylon, something similar to was committed for three months for a felony, what we read of the King of Moab—"Then he was sent for trial at the sessions.

THE TURKISH WAR .- At last the Sultan has guest from Switzerland, whom he asked if he has conciliated his own subjects, and placed ould be helped to kippered salmon. The his allies in a much better position than they foreign divine asked the meaning of the uncouth word kippered, and was told that it meant presequently, the combined fleets can enter the soon after offered a petition that the distinguished divine might long be "kippered to the Free course all treaties between the Sultan and Russia are now at an end; but this renders the task of the Four Powers much easier. They have a clear field before them, and can now present such a treaty of peace to Russia and Turkey, as both parties may sign without humiliation. Should, however, the Emperor of Russia refuse to ratify a reasonable treaty of peace, what will result?

We have not the slightest doubt that Austria and Prussia will join the Russians. Since the fatal partition of Poland, Austria and Prussia have been fastened by a chain of iron to the Czar of Russia, and, whatever may happen, will never join the Anglo-Gallican alliance. Engto fear from these three powers; and this Russia, Prussia and Austria will soon find out, if they render inevitable a war of which they will bear all the responsibility and all the iniquity. What can Russia do, if deprived of her marine? What can Austria do, wedged in, Harrison, butcher, Lancashire-hill, was passing as she is, between Hungary and Italy? Having broken all the engagements of 1815 and 1848, brother, he casually plucked a few blades of tall made in the name of liberty, to the whole of seeding grass, and putting them into his mouth, Germany, of what weight are the promises of Prussia? Besides, we must consider that, if cassians are sure to revolt. The result of such | The inflammatory appearances, however, instead a war would not long be doubtful. England, France, Turkey, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Circassia have certainly nothing to fear from Russia, Austria and Prussia. We shall, therefore, either have peace very soon, or else a dreadful war, from the effects of which the swelled so frightfully as to preclude the pos--Emile de Girardin.

Mr. Wakley, in the course of an inquest observed that it would be well to acquaint the public with the fact that, if persons in a house n fire had the presence of mind to apply damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke; but the surest mode would be to

NAPIER AND THE INDIAN SWORDSMAN .- We give an anecdote illustrative of the unparaleled dexterity of the Indians with the sword, as well as of Napier's simplicity of character. After the Indian battles, on one occasion a amous juggler visited the camp, and performed his feats before the General, his family, and staff. Among other performances, this man cut in two, with a stroke of his sword, a lime or lemon placed in the hand of his assistant.

one of the buildings, late at night, to fetch To determine the point, the General offered his dent of the experimental farm; and from the water from the pump unintentionally approached with her candle to the nozzle from which the out his right arm. The juggler looked attentively at the hand, and said he would not make of hydrogen gas, which streamed out with the the trial. "I thought I would find you out!" thought, threw down candle and water-bound, and fled screaming into the house. It may easily be imagined what food for conjectures easily be imagined what food for conjectures and not the right?" "Because the right hand and not the right?" "Because the right hand and not the right?" is hollow in the centre, and there is cutting off the thumb; the left is high, and the danger will be less." Napier was startled. "I got frightened," he said; "it was an actual feat of delicate swordsmanship, and if I had not abused the man, as I did before my staff, and challenged him to the trial, I honestly acknow ledge I would have retired from the encounte However, I put the lime on my hand, and held out my arm steadily. The juggler balanced himself, and with a swift stroke cut the lime in two pieces. I felt the edge of the sword on my hand as if a cold thread had been drawn acro it; and so much (he added) for the brave swordsmen of India, whom our fine fellows defeated at Mecanee." This anecdote is certainly a proof of the sincerity of an honest ready to acknowledge error, and of bravery and calmness in expiating that error -

> OMER PASHA AND THE PHYSICIAN .- The Con stitutional communicates the following fact, which is confirmed by letters from Constantino-

ple and Schumla:—
"A European physician, who arrived a few months since at Constantinople, by dint of constant solicitations obtained the direction of the Military Hospital at Schumla. Omer Pasha was not long in finding out that this physician held mysterious conferences with the Russian spies; and, from that time, he was on his guard. Being made aware that this physician had con ceived the design of poisoning him, Omer Pasha sician to cure him. The Director of the Mil tary Hospital at Schumla came immediately with a potion, which he presented to Omer Pasha. The Turkish General requested the physician to taste it first; and, as he refused, ne forced him to swallow it in his presen Seeing that he was going to leave the tent, the Pasha forced him to remain, in order that he might judge himself of the effects of the potion. n a few hours the physician died of the poison.

In the memoirs lately given of the late Sir C. Vapier, it was stated that he owed his liberation after the battle of Corunna to Marshall Soult; but Major-General W. Napier (his brother) has written to deny that this was the case. He

Marshall Soult treated him with great kindness, and would, no doubt, have continued to do so; but he marched from Corunna three days after the battle, leaving Sir C. Napier to the care of Marshall Ney, who protected him for several months, and finally gave him his liberty. The circumstances deserve to be repeated, as showing the generous temper of Ney. His Aide-de-Camp (Captain Clouet) reported that a frigate had sent a flag of truce to inquire if Major Napier was living? 'Tell them, Yes. Clouet looked expressly at the Marshall, and said. 'He has an aged mother—a widow.' 'Let him go himself, then, to tell her he is alive, was the response. And with Major Napier he freed about twenty-five English soldiers, who had been badly wounded and left behind.'

ROMISH PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED IN PARIS -The correspondent of the New York Observer, in a letter dated from Paris, remarks that lately the Priests asked leave to make public proces sions in the streets of Paris, and the Government did not admit this request lest the labouring people should be offended. Louis Napoleon reerves to himself the right to say to the clergy 'hitherto shalt thou come but no further.'

CHILD SACRIFICES .- The abominable practice of sacrificing children to Moloch, the god of th Babylonians and of the ancient Hebrews, ha lately received a curious illustration in the Baby lonian cylinders published by the Syro-Egyptia Among those cylinders one is female figure stands by in the act of supplication if for presentation to the god; she has the right shoulder uncovered, and the hand on the same side is elevated, as if in the act of addressing earnestly or supplicating the god. The moor and the stars are represented above. In a letter lately read before the same society from Dr tion in which Nebuchadnezzar is made to offe took his eldest son, that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall." (2 Kings, iii., 27.)

INSANITY IN ROMISH CONVENTS .- Mr. Sevnour has stated, on the authority of an officia visitor of the Roman convents, that one-half of the nuns die raving mad before they have reached the age of twenty-five. It is not otherwise with their unhappy sisters of Tuscany. A gentleman, whose veracity and whose means of information are unquestionable, informs me that in one of the best managed converts in Florence, three girls have died during the course of the last year, screaming, foaming, cursing the system to which their youth had been offered up. Hitherto, con-siderable facilities have been offered by the Tuscan law for the temporary return of the nuns to their families, in cases where the certificate of the family physician had pronounced such return to be necessary. But the law is constantly evaded or defied by the superiors of the convents. They hold at bay relatives, medical advisers. bishops, and even conceal or disregard the orders which they receive from Rome. In the Papist, as in all other despotisms, the delegated tyranny often defies its head, and effectually escape from the control by which in theory it is curbed Cor. of London Christian Times.

SHOCKING FATALITY FROM CHEWING GRASS .long Heaton Moor, accompanied by an elde brother, he casually plucked a few blades of tall commenced chewing them. On arriving at home he complained of a swelling round the root of nce war were to break out, the Poles and Cir- his tongue, till at length his mouth was inflamed. of yielding to professional treatment, were bstinate, increasing to such an extent as to block the throat, and thus prevented the unfortunate young man from swallowing his food On the Thursday, the glands of the tongue had sultan will certainly not be the greater sufferer. sibility of getting any aliment into the stomach. This state of things continued; the best exertions and skill of surgeons were baffled beyond description, and as the distressing symptoms grew rapidly worse, the poor fellow ultimately died n great agony from suffocation.

The Liverpool Mercury states, that a highly respectable clrrgyman died on the 20th ultimo after months of agony, the loss of an eye, and envelop the head and face completely in the two years of hopeless decline, caused by the cork which he was loosening from a soda water bottle flying with immense force against his eye, at a moment when he was in full health, and surrounded by all the comforts of a happy fireside.

THE INVENTOR OF THE POWER-LOOM AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL .- Waiting the result of his petition to parliament, he yet could bring himself to suspend his master-passion for experiment; but, as though driven for a time from the manufacturing field, he now indulged in that of agriculture. In 1801 he got a prize from Napier thought there was some collusion between the juggler and his retainer. To divide by a soon after received from the Duke of Bedford an Many of the Berlin houses are built over sweep of the sword on a man's hand so small an appointment to superintend an experimental cathedrals? Or, shall I lay my honours as well as abundantly generated. A week or two back a to be impossible, though a similar incident is at the feet of Jesus, and consecrate my thus rendered himself as dark as the night

early intelligence of the Duke's third son there flashed out at once upon the brave old man a quick and true feeling for all that was noble of true, to which his nature, warmly responded Their friendship began in play, and ended in ad-miration as marked and full of sympathy as could When I went to Woburn," the old man afterwards wrote, describing the steam-boat model he had constructed for Fulton, I gave it to Lord John Russell, then about ten or eleven years old, as a plaything. It went by clock-work; and Lord John used frequently to amuse himself with setting it affoat on the stew-ponds in the garden." In the next year we find him publishing a volume of verses, of which Lord John received the dedication; and, up to the year of his death, it is touching to see the eager and trembling fervour with which he follows each successive step in the young statesman's public life. From that happy interval at Wobarn, indeed may be traced the brighter fortune as gilded the old man's declining years. Parliament soon granted him the patent which his memorial prayed, and this protection brought other more substantial justice with it .- Household Words.

Charles Dickens denies the statement of the London Times, that he availed himself of the experience of Inspector Field in the story of Bleak House. He also says that the report that he had undertaken to write that officer's biography was the greatest news to him that the Times contained

A roll of papyrus, purchased from the sepulchral diggings about Luxor, turns out to contain some pleadings at the Greek bar. They are three centuries older than the Christian era, and are said to be older than any known manuscript

A corespondent of the Builder urges the use of Indian ink for state papers, as carbon is its base, which is indestructible when preserved from damp and other equally injurious influences. The writing in Doomsday Book, after the lapse of eight centuries, is in better preservation than the state papers of the last two kings of England.

There are sad accounts from Portugal regarding the disease in the fruit trees - chesnut, pear, peach, especially orange trees and vines, giving died without number. The disease is represented as beginning at the root, which not sending forth sufficient support, the rest of the

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—This subject ha heen warmly taken up by the merchants of Avignon, who have forwarded a handsome subscription to Elihu Burritt, the originator of the

EMIGRANT SHIP LOST .- The ship Anne Jane, from Liverpool, was totally lost on the night of the 28th September, off Berra Island. Some of the passengers were for Toronto, amongst whom we hear of Mrs. Townley, a sister of Alderman Carr's, and eight children; also three

a sculptor, in Regent's park.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED. The United Empire Minstrel, SELECTION of the best National, Consti-A tutional, and Loyal Orange Songs, Poems. and Toasts, with a Biographical and Chronological Table-a History of the Popes of Rome, from the first until the present-and various other matters relating to our common Protest-

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Several additional statue; of the kings and queens of England have been placed upon pedestals in the new palace of Westminister. They are of stone, and were executed by Mr. Thomas, a sculptor, in Regent's park the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particu lars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

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