13

TIME MISIMPROVED.

While Time, unhallowed, unimproved. Presents a fearful veid. Yet, Holy Father, wild despair Chase from this labouring breast : Thy grace it is which prompts the prayer;

That grace can do the rest. My life's best remnant all be thine: And when thy sure decree Bids me this fleeting breath resign-O, speed my soul to thee!

# THE WEST AND ITS WANTS.

of the Ricky Mountains.

s, its skies, its atmosphere—all are sert. In the east one is seldom our

terprit of the winter months.

d flowers, some gay and gargeous Find late, and subject to heree and are not to be trusted.

sists of fresh emigrants from every nation in Europe - England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland; the Isles of Jersey and Guerasoy; France; every kingdom and Duchy and principality in Germany; Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Often there is to be seen in the streets of a western city as great a variety of national costome, and there is to be neard as great a variety of n tional tongues almost as are seen and heard in Gibraiar itself. Not unfrequent iy a band of strolling Gipsies adds to the grote-queness of the panarama. Onward these emigrants come every year, crossing the ocean by tens of thousands and the setting sun in mighty armies, falfilling unconsenusly the laws of Providence and the predictions of the prophets inspired by Him who formed the earth to be inhabited, and ord fined the desert world to be filled

with cities. When therefore we first turn our glance at the west we are met with an inspiring sight. There is indeed something grand gil of the Proceedings of the Eighth in the morch of a cividzed people towards loke advantage of their superior sagacity and Convention of the P. E the Pacific. There is something subline and act upon it. They know that the much in the Diocese of Wisconsin, on the spectacle of a nation leveling the Hen in St. Paul's Church, Milwau- forest before them, converting the wildera. June 11, 1854 .- Rocme: Advo- ness and the solitary place into forms and that it inspires strangers with confidence; gardens, and making cities to spring up as What is technically called the West by the wand of a prophet where but yes, and make it their home; and thus gia liits that vast region west of the At. terday the wild be ist prowled and where any Mountains, the shores of which the savage raised the war-whoop and huntwashed by the great Lakes; and ed the deer. While that new power the sometion regions which are traversed it not of modern discovery, which converts be two mighty rivers, the Mississippi months into weeks, and weeks into days, the Messeari, with their multitudinous and days into minutes, brings places far gry streams, and which extend to the remote into close proximity and so makes neighbors of those far distant from each jornamented with churches of the noblest This is the board tract of hand and water to her. This is the scene which is now ca comes under the mind's eye when enacting doily before our eyes; and so how speak of " the West," This far the scene is animated and calculated to sen when compared with the east has awaken our admiration. But, alas, there aspect of a foreign country. Its nat. is another aspect not so pleasing. Every surface, its soil, its scenery, its sea, picture has its shade, and this has one at once both sombre and gloomy.

What, we ask, is the character of the sgot of some tall mountain range, or population which is making such rapid ome hold hill and deep valley; the strides westward? We answer, it is to a is are swift and impetuous; the land great degree an irreligious population. rally, except along the inergin of those | The main object of the thousands who are is, is difficult of cultivation and yields advancing thitner is to better their worldly nail return to the husbandman. The condition; to become independent in proary has an infinite variety of appears perty; in short, to make money is the The springs are long and mild, stirring motive with the great multitude. conners moderate; the naturns beief; And we well know that when this spirit of the snow covers the ground during the copiffity has entered the hum in heart it is apt to shut out every other passion. It t in the west everything is the re- soon becomes all-absorbing. It is the of this. There the prairies extend only subject that occupies the thoughts. very side, now perfectly level, and It is the only theme of conversation. stretching for away in green and bit. few missionaries scattered along our fronswells and with an ocean-like solem. Diers tell us that there is nothing which and vastness. Now there is an en. | they find so hard to contend against as this destitution of trees, and now there is a spirit of speculation. It banishes all reup of m jestic oaks clustered in solitary | verence for God and all love of sacred aleur or standing each alone at a things. In many of the newly settled ceful dist ove from his follows upon towns there is no attention at all paid to e notical lawn so smooth and clean the Lord's Day by a large majority of the verdant that one could easily imagine people. On Sanday men follow their busioff in some noblem of's pack in Old ness or indulge in their amusements as land. Armed the tall, rank verdure usual; while by many persons it is set s after week from early spring till late apart as a day of especial recreation. The same tiere is a constant succession missionary finds that there are no men by difficult to foreteil. Ere long the whole household become not only inward with no dear ancestral associations constant succession missionary finds that there are no men by and fly work spiritually, but outwardly and unsuccession and continuing city. With no local ties; the newspapers.

The opinions op published we have no wish to need with their dwellings; with no woods defend. We have repeatedly expressed our tantastic, and others most deligate whose morals and habits it is so hard to symmetrical, interly unknown to east- reform as those who have made Mamoion yes. Here too the traveller suddenly their God; that the love of gain steels and upon scenes so totally different petrifies the soul against every holy imacything Le ever beheld before, so pression and converts those communities so sylvan, so classical in beauty which are constantly gathering upon our beinght imagine he was gizing upon western borders into communities of prac-Green or Indian landscape where tical infidelity. And infidelity we well apparation of the golden Apollo with [know is at all times ready for every atroow or or the Muses and nyaphs and cay. It is ready for rebellion against the is would not seem out of place. have of the land; for every during crime; \*82 on he comes upon a living picture for every low and gravelling vice; for the earthly tale and soony that the scholar | violation of public good faith and of prito mind the Elyson fields of Homer vate integrity; for the tarnishing of a na-Vergit. In this region to othe moon tron's fair fame and of individual victor. stars we'r almost a painful splendor; No confidence whatever can be placed in sussets are of na inexpressible height to community where rank unbelief reigns and of a grary that Naples herself riumphant. Its people may be educated it cave, and the evening twilight with and refined, they may be distinguished by off manager ingers for hours after the high mental cultivation and for the case of day has disappeared. The soil is and grace of their manners; but after all and prolifer and so pliable that the they are diseased within though ever so of a child could comvate it; while fair without. They are nothing more than fruits suitable to the latitude are of a point monsters however winning and gencolour and fl vor unheard of in the then guise they may put on. A people me Siers. The springs indeed me that have no fear of God before their eyes.

og winds from the prairies, and seem | Now just such a people are thousands lise a prolongation of winter; and and tens of thousands who are filling up summers are at times of a tropical so rapidly our western wilds. There are ; but the autumns are long and mild indeed bright and cheering exceptions. bluy, with an atmosphere golden The emigrants from the Atlantic States transparent and toll of a gentle class and from the other states bordering upon that seems to give one wings, while them, and many of the European emidightful weather often exends even I grants. Protestant and Romish too, (we why water. The winters are free face willing to own.) usually carry meir ly free from snow, and moderate; mora's and their religion along with them. give they are almost us cold as Si. They bear the gospel, and they bear the While the lakes siretch out like Igospel graces with them to their new doceans with their boundless expanse (homes. They would no more think of Sers, in stammer varied as the dol- leaving their bibles behind them, nor, if in their bass; and in winter smoking they are churchment of leaving their prayer. Setting I ke mighty confidence, and books behind them, than they would think 2 p clouds and wreaths of mist and bot leaving behind the axe with which they and subject, especially in spring and level down the forest. So far as this portion of the population is concerned there is bessile for the elements to evake. | cause for high encouragement. But for the "to ple too who me lost occupying crest there is reason for apprehension; apstates and to reitories are very differ- prehension for the growth of the rankest in-" vid n. Along the birders of the many places for the preed of a stronge comthe and for a few hundred miles far. pound of both. For infidelity and femous back from the ocean in the various bersin, religious and political, are but twinmant is and saugification's there is a sisters, and wherever we find the one we "I smoness of race and taggarge find the other not far distant. Infelebry forsourd appearance. Descendings is sometimes the probable to hamileism. h from the early colonists their orige, and tan the son is sometimes the prelate to Estimal features and districtions have sinfidelity; but, whether found together or Goda div mergor-whether the peo capart they are equally the best of national

Lorgies, Daten, Sa den, Danish Lorty, of public peace and domestic or-Pspect. Among them the ten the times werse then true religion, however it 23 18 1 08 the usu. y spoken land be deletsed. For even a corrupt religion his better there make at all. It is better to "In the west, while a most every on a believe in Jove or Maliamet man to five while states is represented a very without any fath whatevery to take an other a decorations and visituates, and

with Romanism in all its impurity and des whom nature designed rather for an up. fluctuating state of its society, and its ship, sinconsistent, we will add, with Dr. Sum-three trish elergymen: first to Mr. Hamilton formay, than to have no creed. It is bet, hoisterer than a minister at God's alter, present pr

the Devit. Even the very worst distor, the church teels a happy deliverance. tion of christianity has something good. The modern arguments of Rome do not main will not easily be imbred with the about it. It is better than Protestant in answer well in this country. The story spirit of christianity. The world will be against in the west.

charches are frequent and where the peo-For the sp culators in real estate, the men they care nothing about their own souls or the souls of others, know full well that it is soun! worldly policy to plant a church in every new settlement of our land. They are wise in their generation, and they erection of a place of worship gives a religious air to the whole neighborhood; that it indoces emigrants to remain there ally the small cluster of houses becomes a viilage, the village becomes a town, the town b comes a city, counting up its tens of thousands of inhaditants, traversed by long and spacious streets adorned with stately wavehouses, and be attified with tasteful private mansions, and above all cechitecture. Yes charches indeed almost keep pace

with the growth of the people. They are nearly as numerous at the west, at least in opulous districts, as they are at the east. But it is one thing to build churches and another thing to sustain them; one thing to baild churches and another thing to filt hem; one thing to own a pew and another thing to occupy it: one thing for astern men, whether Episcopali insor not, then they come out to the west to keep up the eastern bubits of industry, fragality und temperance, and quite another thing o keep up the eastern habit of going to thurch or of attending "meeting" here are in all the new western communicies hundreds of respectable citizens. born of New England parents (while those born of Old England perents often ner worse, taking advantage of our voluntary system) and taught by those parents jusis certainly as Sunday came round at all sensons and in all weathers to go to church s regularly as they would take their daily neals; and yet who, when they remove to the distant west, forget the lessons and the and who absent themselves from the sanctuary generally and perhaps entirely, and as if in honor of our Lord, put on no neat meck coontenances and humble and joyous majority of the population is all afform, and hearts to God's house and thank Him for

all His mercies! Yet such spectacles, melancholy as they are, are common at the west and they are all the time increasing in number. They

another name for infidelity. our western confines. R manism cannot realroad has been finished that unites the ance with their request his grace gave notice ins own. One of our Western B. shops Indiana, Illinois, M chig in, Wi consin, and In the first instance he pleads that having been about recently informed us that in his own be covered with a perfect net-work of railgained one proselyte from us we have lanue States every year hundreds of thous point for the decision of the courts. But the gained tentrom them. The utmost which sands of people; bringing in all the com- archdeacon puts in a more serious plen.—a rethey can do is to keep the emigrants who forts, and degencies, and luxuries of the criminatory plen denying the archbishop's comhave come from Romsa countries, or the east; and sending back through St. Louis, their faith. Their vast European fund and Cleveland, and Concinnati, and the much for the ear of the ecclesiastical court as may support Romish bishops and colleges many minor cities that stud the shores of for that of another tribunal, the tribunal of and seminaries and convents and nunne- the great rivers and takes, to New Or- public opinion. Whether it be consistent with ries; that religion may appear on our leans, and New York, and Boston, and i shores and especially on our western bor- Philadelphia, and Bultimore, the agriculshores and especially on our western boss (Pailadelphia, and Britimore, the agricul- superior on questions of faith is a nice point; ders in all its attractive nomp and splendor; tural and mineral productions of the west but it is one for the archdencon sown conscience. but there is too much keen discernment, in almost infinite abundance. And the Az a matter of fact, however, the tribunal bas too strong a spirit of inquiry, too much of merchant kings of America who give have been appealed to and it must take cognizance of the American fondness for matters of fact, to commerce and control the political desthe many scincinnasters and too many times of the Republic will be found in their church. If Archeescen Denison deviates from newspapers "abroad" for any large municipal palaces, not by the salt water, but ber of persons to be taken captive by its by the fresh. The sceptre of power is the school to which the Archbishop of Canter cinarms. Now and then there are instances passing westward. The source of imperial bury belongs deviates from it to an extent quite of young men and young women of a greatness and of sovereign influence will little. The maxim lancial turn of mind who become enamor. The lodged where it should be, in the centre. ed with its pageantries and communes. Wherever the nominal capital of these but such cas are rare. And even it a United States may be fixed, the real, essenharned discor in divinity, or one occupy, tial capital which gives life, and strength. Holy Writ is equally emphatic in its denuncia-ing the right station of a bishop, intatouted and durity, and peace at home, and honor tions against the sin of "diminishing from," as with papel charms, leaves the charch of abroad, must be within the region which Gat, the dolateous schemolic is usually a subscriped. The heart of the number of the atatements to which the Archbishop of Cantony descriped. Or if he he followed it too will be there; the other States, however a region of the statements to which the Archbishop of Cantony some sentimental striping. Some over a region of the statements to which the Archbishop of Cantony some sentimental striping. is by some sentimental steining, some ever eminent for agriculture, and com- himself both in his charges and in his official wook and half-leaved sprig of divarity, I merce, and manufactures, for literature, some satisfactional ideaser of crosses and the arts and sciences, will be but its in i gracifices, some schema discourser on parteces.

ter to wear the badge of the P spe than of and at whose departure from her ranks magnificent prospect in the future, that the

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

fidelity, or what is first coasin to it, Prot. jof the supernatural moving of the eyes in dominant. The queck facility with which estant indifference, the most general and the picture of our lidy of Rimini may be large forumes are made, the sudden change the most dangerous foe we have to contend swallowed whole in Laly, but endorsed as from poverty and dip indence to overflow-It is by Bodini lamself, the Pope's chosen ling wealth unsettles men's minds and turns Yes we repeat it, it is Protestant indif. Nuncio, it creates a universal titter the brains of the most sober. The posierence, hard as the adament and deaf as ithroughout the United States. Half a tion, the influence, the consequence which the adder which the voice of the most ela. dozen more epistles like that of this Nan- in a new country money gives to their quent her ild of the cross fails to penetrate cio to the Archbishop of B dimore would possessor is a prize too dazzing, especially and charm. And this indifference is often knock Romanism here in the head forever. to the young, to be resisted. And thereound where it should be least suspected. Nothing but what is truthful can stand the fore the passion for aggrandizing riches hundreds of thousands, advancing towards It is to be met with at the west even where Horce of ridicale. The sham, and puppetry and tinsel, and automaton machinery ple are outwardly moral and decorous, of the whole Popish system cannot resist the lightning execution of a quiz. It will who are so bent upon money making that convulse Paddy himself with internal laughter while in the very act of kneeling with mock solemnity before his patron sant. Americans seem to have their eyes open to impostures of which Englishmen ire often the unpes. Whatever it may be wing to, and there are appreciable causes, there is something which prevents us, ties engendered in our church a few years ago cleegy and lainy, from being ensuared by the Gorham controversy were gradually subso many of the divines and scholars of is unhappity divided, appeared to have come to England into the ingretricious embraces of the conclusion that they might do better service

There is mareover so fice an intercourse ere between Irish, and German, and American chidren, on the play-ground and in the street, whether they meet in our sumon schools or not, that that redeeming national good sense which Labovet e said was so characteristic of our people anist become universally diffused throughar our javenile population; and which cherever it does prevail is a shield of decose alike against the seductions and the terrors of Popery.

We therefore contend that the religion of the church of Rome is not a growing religion in the west; and though at the first view it may seem to be planted firmly there it is a superstructure resting upon quicksands. Besides it must wear there is in every other part of our country, not the odi us features which it has at home in the city of the Seven Hills and throughout Italy, but a mitigated aspect, a fiver garb, a more innocent countenance, or it cannot live at all. This lesson however it has not learned; its monstrous pretensions are heralded with absolute infatus. ion; and according to the word of prophecy it will perish either by a sudden fissolution or a general decline in Gal's appointed time. The western country, so ar as it shall be a religious country at ail. will not be a Romish country.

But will it be a religious country? We t mily where husband and wife, brothers of seeking after a new home almost every and sisters read no hible, learn no sweet year. Now they are here and now they day shines upon the world, and all nature levery night pitch their tents in some new seems to assume an especial bridal beauty place. The people of the larger towns form a partial exception to this habit, and and cleanly garments and go not up with are more stable and permanent. But a will be for some time to come. A distinetly defined religious character for such a population is hardly to be hoped for.

are the natural and unavoidable result of with what it will be. Its agricultural and that Protestant indifference to which we immeral resources are scarcely beginning have slidded; and this indifference is but to be developed. Its thick woods and for ests of the choicest timber that skirt the Now almost anything is preferable to lakes and rivers are uncut; the vast water this. The very worst distortion of chris- power for mills and factories is not yet tianity has something good about it. And applied; millions of the richest neres are it is for this reason that we cannot share vet untilled; rocks seamed with ores which in that dread which so many of our count are inexhaustible and the wealth of which trymen feel with regard to the growth of cannot be counted, have not vet been open-Romandsm in our land, and especially in ed. Almost while we are writing the first Canterbury for his interference, and in complisprend there, and it does not spread. At lakes with the Mississippi. But in five its best estate it does no more than hold vears from this time the entire States of who understood well what he was talking living portions of Missouri and I wa will already tried and judged for the alleged offence diocese where the agents of Rome have conds, importing from Europe and the At. How far this defence may be good in law is a children of Romish parents, steadfast in and Chicago, and Milwaukie, and Detroit, faith.

holds good eminently in questions of faith, and Holy Writ is equally emphatic in its denunciacorrespondence can entertain any doubt that it would not be very difficult to extract from those

people who occupy this rich and vist do-

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

as we stated before becomes all absorbing

and takes absolute passession of the soul.

(To be concluded in our next)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE

We had included the hope that the animesithose spectage devices which have beguited siding. Men of extreme opinions on either side of the theological questions by which the church to her Divine Head than by making war upon to keep up strife and contention were evidently losing their influence. The successful progress of the convocation movement afforded an opporwith jealousy and suspicion, if not with worse feelings, to discover the common ground on which they stood, and to discern the possibility of co-operating together in giving effi the church by the adoption of practical measurement promotion of godfiness among the demoralized and all but paganized masses of population which crowd the metropolis and all our larger cities and towns. As if by general agreement, questions calculated to disturb the barmony of the church, and to excite the odium theologicum, were avoided. It was felt that the discussion which had taken place on certain controverted points had had the effect of promoting among the clergy greater accuracy of theological thought, and a more profound knowledge of theological science, that the ignorance and the violence of party prejudice had had its day, and ion of the great and precious truths of the faith once delivered to the Saints might safely be left to the silent operation of culmer and deeper reflection in the minds of our

This was the hope, this was and still is the desire of that great body of temperate and humble-minded men who, devoted to their Monter's service, labour and pray for the peace of Jerusalem. Unhappily this hopeful condition Jerusalem. of the church is in danger of being disturbed by the heat and indiscretion of a few zealots on either side. The signal for the disturbance has been given by one whose name is familiar to all in connection with occlesisationlagitation. Archfear not for some time to come. People for ordination in the diocese of Bath and Wells of so many different kingdoms, and coun- articles of belief in reference to the sacrament example of a venerable futher and mother, tries, and tongues, and dialects, have con- of the holy eacharist which placed him in direct gregated there, and so recently, that for antagonism with Bishop Spencer who acted as the present there will be no homogeneity, his illness. The notions then broached by Mr. who leave all their religion to be monopo- no nationality, and so but little chance for Denison were shared by Archdencon Witherforce, ized by their wives and children. The the power of a controlling christian influe and both published on the subject, the latter influence of such a husband and father it ence. Besides multitudes have literally his celebrated work on the holy cucharist, the

blushingly before the world, irreligious, and streams in view where they in their dissent from them as being unsound and mis-And what sight on earth more sad! A childhood once sported, they think nothing chievous exaggrations of a wholesome and tomity where husband and wife, brothers of seeking after a new home algorst every precious truth. And when Archdeacon Wilberorce attested the sincerity of his adherence to them by retiring from an office held on cor att holy hymns, unite its no solemn prayers, are there. They are as unfixed in their tions inconsistent with his personal belief, we and who when God's bright and blessed residence as the Armbs of the desert, who applicated his determination while giving him edit for the act of self-sacrifice involved in it In the case of Archdencon Denison, as might linve been expected from the difference of flos in the two men, the matter took a different turn. formal complaint against him having been laid before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by him referred to the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Denison was, in the course of a correspondence between the bishop and binwelf. admonished to be more cautious for the future Besides, wonderful as the growth of the an to his teaching. This settlement of the dis-west has been, it is as nothing compared pute, intended no doubt by Bishop Bagot to avoid a painful public trial and controversy upon one of the deepest mysteries of the chris tian faith, was unsatisfactory to Mr. Denison's accusers, and probably not very satisfactory to himself. Accordingly on the accession of another bishop to the Sec of Bath and Wells, the former renewed their complaint, but received for answer that the matter having been adjudged he his predecessor the new bishop declined to take proceedings against the archiescen on the same charges. Thereupon the accusers of Arch-deacon Denison appealed to the Archbishop of the archdencou of proceedings against him in

To this the archdeacon demurs on two grounds. it is contrary to the law of England that he should be put upon his trial a second time. petency to sit in judgment on his doctrine, on the ground that he is himself unsound in the This plea is evidently intended not so the views professed by Mr Denison to appeal to this tribunal, and that against his ecclesinatical

Eunt certi denique fines Quos curas cirasque nequit consistere sectum,

and the arts and sciences, will be but its sources a string of propositions inconsistent with the doctrine of the Church of England as that it is for these very reasons, the contained in her fermularies of faith and wor-

Upon this fact,—on which those who have the Mr. C. M. Floury, chaplain to the Molineux peace of the church at heart are desirous of Asylum, Dublin, who also refused it; and then commenting as little as possible,-two grave questions arise, one a question of morality the other a question of law.

As a question of morality, the fitness of a

man who himself lies under the imputation of unsoundness in the faith sitting in judgment on another man for heretical opinions is anything but apparent. In point of law it becomes a China Mission, two clergymen, one a graduate question whether an archbishop is not, as much as the humblest curate, subject to be called to account for alleged heterodoxy. account for alleged heterodoxy; or whether, being himself above the law, he has it in his sower to exercise the judicial functions of his high office for the suppression of all opinions which do not square with his own. This is a question which seriously concerns both the seurity of the church's faith and the liberty of he individual conscience. If an archbishop in he Church of England can by a partial exercise of his judicial authority oppress those who differ from him, while throwing his shield over hose whose opinions, however heterodox, second with his own, we are albeit Protestants in name, ubject to a papacy not less absolute and scarce ly less objectionable than that of Rome. We trust it will be found that such is not the evil condition of our church. Meanwhile we can not look upon the fact that this issue has been raised otherwise than in the light of a heavy and deplorable calamity.

### DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

Consecuation of Immanukl Church, Stera man ver --- On Saturday last Immanuel Church, landsome new edifice, recently erected in the parish of Streatham, Surry, and facing the spaoious common in that locality, was jublically dodicated to the service of Almighty God by the ord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by his icace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. W. R. Nicholls (Rector of Streatham), the Rev. Stenton Eardle, B.A., (late Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Birmingham, and now Incumbent of the new church which formed the subject of Saturday's ceremony). Other members of the lorgy and laity were also present.

lumanual District Church, the foundation tone of which was laid about a twelvemonth ago, has been erected to supply the spiritual wants of a population of nearly 1,200 souls. The entire cost of the building, amounting to bovo £1,000, has been defrayed by private subscription, including a domition of £1,000 from the late Mr. Andrew Hamilton, of Streatham-common, with whom the project of its con-struction first originated. The land required for the site was also a free gift. A portion of the andowment fund and the money requisite for the purchase of an organ have yet to be raised. The Church is computed to accommodate 800 persons, about 130 being free. The structure is persons, about 130 being free. The structure is built in the early English style, having two alsos and one gallery, and the roof is an open one. The windows are lancet shaped, and in keeping with the general style of the architecture. A contral hell-turret, supported by a buttress, forms the principal feature of the oxterior of the church. The materials used in the Missionary at Calkoch, Wissonsia, who, the materials used in the Missionary at Calkoch, Wissonsia, who,

s construction are Kentlah rag and Bath stone. ection was made by the congregation. NEW CHERCH AT HOLYHEAD,-On Thursday

the Lord Bishop of Bangor conscorated the new cost of the erection is about £4,000, exclusive amutual arrangement between the Marquis of Anglesey and the Hon. W. O. Stanley. The chirch is in the early English decorated style, and contains a nave, two aisles, channel to an english the chirch to feel and hands to do. Personal transfer and Chiral to feel and hands to do. Personal transfer and Chiral to feel and hands to do. Personal transfer and Chiral to feel and hands to do. Personal transfer and Chiral to feel and hands to do. of the site, of which sum there is yet £000 outh parch, and vestry. In the afternoon th Bishop, attended by the clergy, who walked in ion, consecrated the new burial-ground, which is set upart for a cemetery. It is one acro and thirteen perches in extent.

THE PHIEND OF THE CLERGY .- We have the pleasure to state that the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Owory and Ferns, and the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, have Intely consented to become Vice-Presidents of this corporation.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, BIRHOP'S TRIUNTON -On Thurwlay last this church, the mother church of Telgomouth, was re-opened for divine service. The building has undergone several extensive alterations, and the large pews which filled the church have been replaced by suitable sittings. The Benn of Exeter preached an ap-

Sr. James's Council, Harchay .- On Tuesday this new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by several of the clergymen of the district. After the usual ormal ceremonies, the Consceration Service was performed, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop. The Rev. A. K. B. Granville, M A., chaplain to the Earl of Ripon, is the first lucumbent of the new church, the patronage of which will henceforth be in the hands of the Crown and the Bishop of London alternately. The Bishop of Lopdon was to hold a general

isitation of his diocese at St. Paul's cathedral, on Thursday, Nov. 2; Baturday, Nov. 4; Monday, Nov. 6; and Tuesday, Nov. 7. The Bishop of Oxford had also intimated to his clergy that he would hold the triennial visitation of his liocoso this year.

Three new churches are to be erected in Paddington, a suburb of London, towards which the Bishop of London has subscribed £1,000; the Queen has given £500 and Viscount Sidney towards the new church in Conventry street, Losdon. At the last monthly meeting of the Society

for Promoting Christian Knowledge the standing committee's report relative to the endowment of the Bishopric of Ferth, Western Australia, was brought forward, when it having been proposed that the sum of £2000 be voted towards the object, the grant was made accordingly.

The chancellorship of the diocese Durham rentered vacant by the death of the Worshipful ferred upon Sebright Green, E.q. The appoint ment is in the gift of the Bishop of Dur Increasing interest is being manifested in the subject of the comial hishopries. It appears that as soon as the Bishopric of the Mauritius

duly formed, and the Rev. Mr. Ryan, the ments will be set on foot for the division of the clines any further correspondence with Mr. diocese of Toronto, out of which two new Bees Brock: which of course does not hinder Mr. bishop designate, consecrated thereto, arrangewill be formed, the seat of one of which will be at Kingston for the seven western districts. The fund locally raised for this purpose already amounts to upwards of £8,000, and it is expected that the two Sees will require for their ear la himself as a member of the evangeless endowment a capital sum of £10,000 in a blitton alliance, and takes public part, for the first to what may be derived from local resources, or time, io its proceedings.

epecially contributed by persons interested in the particular diocese. It is also intended to resolved to establish a Hall at Oxford, under

o Mr. Frederick Barker, who accepted the a?pointment. Mr. Harker's consecration is ex nected to take place next week, and he wil

[ No. 16

shortly afterwards proceed to Australia. The Bishop of Victoria having publicly stated

to proceed to China immediately in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

The prosecution of Archdeacon Denison is exciting increased interest. The Times publishes four more letters on the subject, including three from the Primate, one acknowledging the receipt of the architeneous's second protest which his grace has forwarded "to the proctorengaged by the promoter of the suit, who is more imme-diately concerned than myself in the information which it contains." The others to the propose commission, which is constituted as follows:

"The Right Rev. Hishop Carr, Bath. "The Rev. Charles Langdon, Queen Camel

Vicarage, Hehester.
... The Rev. Charles Pole, Rural Dean, Yeovilton Rectory, lichester.
... The Rev. R. C. Phelips, Cucklington, Rec-

tory, Wincanton. ... The Rev. H. Parr, Shipton-on-Stour.

The architencen acknowledging the receipt of the names replics:

"Having formally and publicly protested against the proposed commission, and against all acts had or done by virtue of it, as null and illegal, I leave to others to judge of its composition as now communicated to me by you gence."

Certainly considering that Bishop Care has been the antagonist in the controversy which has led to this proceeding, his was the very last name that ought to have appeared on the com-

Among the exhibitions of good feeling which

the recent Thanksgiving Services have brought forth, we may mention the following record in the column of the Cornwell Gazette:—

"In the adjoining parish of Foock, the Vicar (the Roy, T. Phillpotts, nephew to the Bishop of Exeter) expressed his regret to a Wesleyan parishhener that on the day specially appointed for the Nation to express its thanks the whole parish should not meet under one roof, to bless that for His goodness together. The parishioner talked the subject over with his friends, and they consulted one of the preschers of the circuit, who entirely approved the suggestion, as that which Wesley in his day would have commended and enjoined. The consequence was, that the Wouleynn (hapel was not opened on Sunday morning, and the whole parish througed their Church, where the mumber of communicants we s

of the Church in forming a bond of unity in a strange land, is illustrated in the statement of the Missionary at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who, speaking of his congregation on Sunday, ways; ..... There is a family who last heard the Litur-The clergy assembled before eleven o'clock in the lifeth school-room, whence they proceeded gy in England; there, an individual who was to meet his Grace the Archbishop, and the lishop of the Diocese, at the church porch. The ceremontal of consecration was afterward consumated according to the prescribed form. The sermon on the occasion was prevached by his Church in the interior of New York, where her Grace the Archbishop, who took for his text the children were beptised four years ago; part of the 16th verse of the 6th chapter of 2nd there, a representative from Maine; and there, Corinthians, viz., "Ye are the temple of the one who knew the Church in Canada. In climes living (lod." At the close of the service a col-widely sundered, these all were first laid upon widely aundered, there all were first laid upon the bosom of the Church-now united here, once more gathered to the one fold and the one shepherd, it is a blessed sight. indeed, to look upon a band thus gathered, realizing the idea of the unity of the Universal Church in an aspect most toughing and beautiful. Surely, if the Missionary has his trials, he also

> Archdencon Wilberforce's Book is out, and in it he openly rolls down into the old Romish rut of the necessity of the Pope's supremacy to the Unity of Christendom, repudisting the Royal Supremacy as irreconcileable with that of "the See of St. Peter." He takes the ground that St. Peter evidently was the head of the College of Apostles, and that the successor of St. Peter should therefore be the head of the Collective Episcopats of the whole Catholic Church which in the augcessor of the Collective Apostolate. He indertakes to allow that the Church of England ins taken her distinctive character from that of the royal dynnatics under whose protection she has lived. He went farther to show that the position is the same at that of the African lonatists of old; that doctrinal divisions in the church are the inevitable punishments of a severance from the unity of the see of St. Peter; and that the only way to be "inserted in the vine," is to go back to the Roman "rock, against which the proud, gates of hell do not prevail." In all this there is, of course, nothing new to any theologien, and the little of ingeniou adaptation of the facts of English Church tory which seems original, is dissipated into this air the moment its principles are carried across the channel. It is pretty evident that the Archdescon's faith in the English Church was abaken irretrievably by the Corliam decision. He seems to have been, very coolly, willing to remain in the Church of England a

wining to remain in the Church of England a considerable time longer, though no longer holding her doctrines; provided circumstances had made it, in his opinion, worth his while. There is nothing original in this, either. Dr. Newman did the same for four years together. But we cannot say all we wish on this subject now. We shall comment on it more at large next week. Wilberforce's unmasking of his true position

will react erriculty on Archdencon Denison. Notwithstanding his voluminous and reiterated protests, the Archbishop has issued a Commison of five incumbents of the discuss of Bath and Wells, of which Bishop Carr (late Bishop of Bombay) is the chairman. The English Church-man denounces the Archbishop's notalirase in appointing Bishop Carr on a case in which he was one of the original parties. But this is unjust. The difficulty arose with Bishop Spencer, (late of Madras) and not with Bishop Carr. Bishop Carr, however, is much the lowe

churchman of the two.

The Rev. Mr. Brock, who lately entered into an officious correspondence with the Bishop of church, has been doing the same thing with the Archbishop of York. He has been very isconically informed that the Archbishop did what be thought best under the circumstances, and de-

the particular diocese. It is also intended to extend the episcopacy in India by a subdivision of the present enormous diocese of Calcuta. The Cambridge Circuicle clates that the lists had determined never to send another opric of Sydney which was vacant opwards of eighteen months was offered in succession to would establish a Hall at Oxford, under the late act of Parliament. Mr. Brock, stated that he had determined never to send another son to Oxford, but rather to Trinity College, Dublin; but that if the evangelical alliance would establish a Hall at Oxford, under the late act of Parliament. Mr. Brock, stated that he had determined never to send another son to Oxford, but rather to Trinity College, Dublin; but that if the evangelical alliance would establish a Hall at Oxford, under the late act of Parliament. Mr. Brock, stated that he had determined never to send another son to Oxford, but rather to Trinity College, Dublin; but that if the evangelical alliance would be a supplied to extend the late act of Parliament. Mr. Brock, stated that he had determined never to send another son to Oxford, but rather to Trinity College, Dublin; but that if the late act of Parliament. Mr. Brock stated that he had determined never to send another son to Oxford, but rather to Trinity College, Dublin; but that if the late act of the la

New-Zenland.

the church by main force. A sculle ensues, in if they are faithful.—Church Review, which Mr. Westerton fails of his purpose.

Ones, Am Due source is Nonwell. Double suits in the ecclesiastical courts recunlikely to follow. Mr. Westerton sues Mr. Fitzroy for disturbance of public worship: and Mr. Fitzroy sues Mr. Westerton for "brawling"or assault and battery-in church.

### THE REVIVAL SYSTEM IN THE CHURCH.

We have now reached an interesting inquiry which we had proposed to ourselves in the out- in Ireland; last year, as appeared from a return, set of this discussion. May we recognize in the stere were only 2,300, system of the prayer-book, fairly interpreted, and faithfully carried out, the good elements of the revival without admixture of the evil? Taking the great mans of men as they are, and are like to be for generations to come, and taking the church as it is, and confining our notice to those administrative means at our disposal, which are strictly discreet, well-tried, and Catholic if you will, is it not is our power to avail us of the very instruments, so far as they are good, which have been found so potent in the hands of others?

nised in our system. What, we ask, in Lent, Missionaries will attest both the hardships and save a protracted meeting? It is very evidently the encouragements connected with their work; the design of the church, that at this season we seek to revive our congregations: to ing. We can appeal movingly to those who have persuaded themselves that any time will do to arnil themselves for deciding the question of obedience, of a season hallowed by such associations. It is well known that Lent is, in many churches, a season of large ingathering : and it seems to be in accordance with the spirit of the church, that, at this time, we should redouble our efforts, preach many sermons, and appeal to sinners by the memory of those events which at the recurrence of their anniversary become invested with unusual distinctness.

Moreover the annual visit of the Birliop affords a fit occasion on which to put forth special exertions. The young can then be gathered for continuous instruction and exhortation.— There is more than a good excuse for calling on men anew to say whether they intend to decide this question of obedience or no. Here, then, are two seasons of annual recurrence in the course of parechial duty, at which old truths may be repeated, and the blows of the Word be made to fall in quick and uninterrupted succession. Of course the utmost confidence must be given to regular and uniform ministrations.— They belong to the very genius and spirit of the church. But it is entirely consistent with this regularity, it is in the very nature of festivals and fasts, if they are anything more than a more form, that occasionally exertions should ora intense. Such efforts, moreover, being moderate and natural, and restrained within prescribed limits, are not followed by re-action prejudicial to the abiding ferrour of the congre-

And we may safely push this matter a little further. There are states in our Union where we have not one clergyman for ten thousand people. Is it not our bounden duty to make in such waste places continuous and united efforts? A sermon once a month is as water spilled upon a dusty soil; when we come again there is no trace of it left; but when many sermons are preached; when one and another with wise words seeks to fasten the nail in a sure place, an abiding result is produced; doctrines are it proves that the Church deseare for the soul it proves that the Church deseare for the soul. seen in their connexion, and all the various of those who have been obliged to settle in that motives of the gospel are brought to hear with wilderness. Many other missionar es might to pertain to another united force. We must in our missionary disolder dioceses, bring out the force of clerical | truly said, 'No man careth for their souls.' and in so doing we shall but follow out the invariable precedents of scripture, and numerous examples of antiquity.

We observe, again, that the Church encourages

a plain, direct and earnest style of preaching. She teaches her priests that they cannot compass the doing of their weighty work, but with countries have to contend with. During the doctrine and exhortation taken out of Holy past year, in which a fever of extraordinar. How she would have us preach, we may learn from the brief sermons which (" or another devastating epidemic, no less that ") we may use on specified occasions. We allude to the exhortations in the communion and visitation offices. How plain they are, and practical: how solemn and how affectionate! There is not one word in them about Cicero or There is not one word in them about Cicero or | "On Sunday, I completed my visitation tou Socrates: no metaphysical abstraction; no at Anatto Bay, in the parish of Metalf, wher stance, hear how she would have us address the vailing, ten persons having fallen victims

and of Ills dear Son. Jesus Christ, and as you day, was one poor girl, a Miss Horton, of excel-tender your own salvation, to take good heed of lent character, exemplary for her moral anthese things in time, while the day of salvation religious conduct, who had come to Antonio Bay lasteth: for the night cometh when no man can on the previous Thursday for the purpose o work . . . That we be not cast into outer dark | being confirmed. The sudden and premature shall be shut, and cry for mercy when it is the hundered me from getting to Metcalf on the first time of justice... Now you may claim the merits of Christ: but if you die in your sins, i didates for confirmation was much thinned by His sufferings will tend to your greater condemnation. O beloved, consider in this your day, between Thursday and Sunday. The church how fearful a thing it will be to fall into the was, however, crowded with a congregation bands of the living God, when you can neither | apparently most devout; and, penetrated by the merits of Christ to cover you in that terrible assembled, I, of course, addressed them on the

Now we are very far from disparaging the nowhere else are the cardinal truths and duties | there have been no less than four visitations of of the gospel more faithfully presented. But yet much of our preaching is thrown away; it is very sound and sensible, and all that: but it effects little. Occasionally we observe a lack of discretion in the choice of themes, and in the handling of them. The themes are not such as bear directly upon our salvation or our duty. Thus, we have heard one announce as his text, "Surely the Lord is in this place," and proceed thereupon to discuss the abstrucest question in metaphysics, whether space be objective or subjective, material or ideal. Instead of taking hold of some strong scriptural thought, and un-folding, and expounding and enforcing it, some take a text, and then take leave of it. Like some running vine, they branch out, and climb this way and that, until one is lost in amarement, to find out how, starting where they did, they ever found themselves where they are.

Some of our preachers are very deficient in earnestness of manner; and their sermons are of little profit on this account. The people have not, and they ought not to have, any natience with the man who reads his serme Let him write it by all means, let him deliver it, if he will, word for word as it is written preach, not read it. We want to see, in the kindling eye, the modulated tones, the ing look, that his is no perfunctory tack, but a work of love and faith. We would have no rant or bombast, no effort to excite a storm just at the end; but we would fain hear from all our pulpits, brief, fervid, carnest sermons, with kind and respectful, yet pointed appeals to the the end; but we would fain hear from all our

Oxford in connexion with that:—another proof as an element of power, and especially over the of Mr. Brock's qualifications as a champion of unclucated and unrefined, who can only be the integrity of the church, to the confusion of bishops and archbishops.

Mr. Aitken has published the fact that he does teach the Catechism, and the whole Catechism, to his parish children. His reason for omitting that part of the exhortation which refers to the training of children by their sponsors, was that he made the same exhortation much more forcibly and impressively in another many. more forcibly and impressively in another man- reliable description of one of their "Protracted Meetings," and the whole scene, in point of ex Two new sees are soon to be erected in the discuss of Toronto, one to be fixed at Kingston, and the other at London or Woodstock. The fairly celipse a Methodist Camp Meeting. Only and the other at London or Woodstock. The fairly cellipse a Methodist Camp Meeting. Only the fires of Purgatory took the place of the termounts to £8000. Calcutta is also to be subdivided, and sees erected at Perth in Western that of the anxious beach. In all this, one Australia, and at Lyttleton or Christ Church, in thing has been gained. The religious sensibility, that spiritual consciousness, which, however The disturbances in the parish of St. Paul's, rude, perundes every human soul, and can Knightsbridge, are becoming too scandalous, never be lost eight of, has been appealed to and Mr. Fitzroy and his friends persist in singing controlled. We again put the question, whether, the responses in the Litany, in spite of the re-peated request of the rector. And Mr. Wester-ton, the protestant warden, walks up to Mr. turn "Redemptorists," nor Ranters, to find Fizzoy, in the midst of the Litany, seizes him their way to the hearts and consciences of their by the collar, and attempts to put him out of hearers. But that way they must and will find,

OPEX-AIR PRESCRING IN NORWICH .-- The promoters of this practice have fixed upon fourteen stations within and without the city. The discenting ministers throughout the country have joined in the same movement.

DECREASE OF ROMISH PRIESTS IN TRELAND. According to the Rev. R. Bickersteth, were about hix years ago upwards of 5,000 priests

#### COLONIAL.

The following give specimens of the way is which Church work is going on, both among northern snows and in the glowing tropics :-BRITISH NOATH AMERICA.-In the sever. Protracted services, then, are distinctly recessed if our system. What we need to the

"The winter had been marked by viciositude of almost unexampled rold, and warm thaws awaken the thoughtless, and to quicken the lukewarm. During Passion Week more especially, when the church repeats so calmly and so dangerous and difficult. I had, however, that the preaching of the Cross is specially interesting. We can appeal movingly to those who of attending divine worship. On the 22nd of January, I observed at Rustico Clorch two young men, who had walked some miles throng the driving snow to attend church, although i was one of the most dangerously freezing day I was ever out in-a flerce wind and drift raging with the thermometer at seven degrees ! zero. I found, a few days after, on inquiring that both these young men were frozen on their return, though they went into the houses on their way to warm themselves. Almost all the Frenc' who attended the chapel on that day were mor or less touched with the frost. On the followin Sunday, the thermometer was cleven degree below zero at the time of my leaving he church. With my face covered with a buffal skin, and with thick wrappings, I found it diffi cult to preserve the requisite amount of heat, I observed on the following Sanday, which was extremely cold also, a respectable farmer's wife, with an infant, which she had brought fe baptism-an instructive instance of hardinon unparalleled in my recollection. It is very in structive to observe the difference in people endiness to suffer hardship, and make exertion that they may attend the church; and few thing are more cheering to a missionary.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsny, of Montreal, writes ne of his statious:---"The roads gro so had that I am obliged leave my horse a mile and a half from the plac where we assemble for worship, and walk a best I can. I often muse, as I take my lone! way, about those with whom I was, in formitimes, wont to go up to the house of God; and though under vastly different circumstances, rejoice that I am allowed to declare the Gospo d Christ among at the scattered ones of His flock We have an attentive congregation, comin together under circumstances apparently littl calculated to promote reverence. A small tabla serves as pulpit and desk, planks placed upo inverted buckets serve as seats, and the woode I building in which we meet is as yet unfinished. I feel that these services are being blessed; an

West Indies and Griana .- Society's miss sionaries in Jamaica, Barbades, Antigua and Guiana, 80. Expenditure, £2,700.

severest form has added to the Sickness in its difficulties which the missionaries in these countries have to contend with. During the malignity had followed closely on the track of cleven of the clergy of Jamaica, (i.e., one-tent of the whole body,) including two of the Society missionaries, have been removed by death. Th

Bishop wrote to the Society on April 25: ---To take a solitary in- I regret to say that the cholera is fearfully prethat ye may not knock when the door access of the 'seasons,' as they are called, day which I had appointed, and the list of conthe prevalence of the postilence, in the interval to protect you, nor to the awful circumstances under which they were ecasion, and trust that, by God's grace, I did not leave them without some consolation under this heavy calamity. Within the last four years epidemies of a most destructive character,"

Sorrn Armea. -- Society's Missionaries in Capetown, Grahamstown and Natal, 28. Ex-

A missionary lately sent the Society an account of his first Sunday in his mission. The after-noon service was thus described:---

"The Bishop of Capetown came to Capendrop, and we assembled in a room, for want of a more fitting place for worship. It was crowded, at least four-fifths of the congregation being colored people. They chanted the doxology as often as occurred in the service, and sang with correctness the magnificat, and a selection from the new version of the psalms.

"After the second lesson, four noult candi-

dates who had been prepared for baptism, three, young women and one young man, all of color, arranged themselves before the communion-table. The service was performed by the Bishop most impressively; all were moved-one or two candidates to tears. The Bishop then addressed himself successively to those who had been baptized in infarcy, to the newly baptized, to the catechinueus, and to those who had not yet been moved to seek Christian instruction. When the service was over, it was truly gratifying to see the friends of those who had been bartized. running up and cordially shaking them by the There was the usual collection of alms at the door, which, although composed almost entirely of pence, yet amounted to several shill-

Cape of Good Hope observes that his discess is

of his journeys have to be made in a cart or on of foot, and that he is to a large extent responsible for the support of each Clergyman whom he appoints. Natal is 1,200 miles from his see, has Graham's Town between 500 and 600 miles; and at present the whole population of the diocese is 800, 000. He mentions one astounding factthat some English emigrants have actually been converted to Mahomedanism by certain Malay

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from Carlton Place is reserved for consideration. We question whether the "Anngram" is as well suited for the Church as for a secular paper.

H. C. B.'s letter is received, and reserved for

The letter of "A Layman," received a few weeks since and intended for publication, has unfortunately been midsid. Will the writer please send a duplicate copy.

consideration. Our columns are too fully occupied to enable us to publish it this week, at

LETTERS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 16. Rev. T. P. Lennoxville: J. A. M., Pakenham (W. C.'s paper has been addressed to luni fil, but is now rectified, and the two last papers sent as directed); Rev. H. B., Newcastle, remit tunce for himself and Mrs. G. in full, vol. 18; Rev. W. H. B., Kemptviffe; Rev. S. J. H., Edmonston, N. B.; Rev. J. W., Grafton, (the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Private Tuition by Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie.

## Che Church.

TORONTO, THE RNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1851.

We adverted at our last to a feature in the proceedings of the late Synod, calculated to awaken the best expectations,-to larger the happiest auguries for the future. It bespeaks that temper of mutual confidence,-that fan balancing of co-ordinate powers,-which is the best security for practical harmonious action. Doubt, disirust, and suspicion would be destructive of this unity. Any undue encroachment of one recognized branch of the Synod upon another, -- an assumption by the clergy, or a pressure by the faity,-would in itself be inequitable, and would disturb the happy equip-ise which leads to us ful nction. And to maintain that fair, independent co-ordinate working, there must be no encroachment by the clergy or the laity upon the rights of the Bishop, a distinct power and party in the legitimate composition of a Church of England synod, This right de ding has happily been recognized, and the good sense of our late ecclesiastical assembly has unanimously stamped the sanction of its approbation upon the equity and truthfidness of this principle.

The same honest judgment has been partially expressed in another question,the prospective selection of bishops in this Province. This is a power virtually conceded, limited only by a reasonable condition, the obtaining within the Province the means of supporting the episcopate. When exertions are already vigorously put forth in many quarters to fulfil this stipulation. and ensure the creation of a fund by which our episcopate is to be supported, it may not be premature,-especially in devising a Constitution for the Synod,-to discuss the best, or least objectionable, means of

acting upon that delegated power, It is a power practically new in the British dominions, the case of the Church in Scotland being excepted; and it should, therefore, be approached with caution. A due regard to rights and privileges should had just been preaching a sermon, &c., to an here be sacredly guarded: there should be builten Church to selebrate the Profield deliver. no encroachment by one body upon powers which may be thought exclusively to

The election of a hish op is, we conceive, tricts, even as is already done in many of our like these, of the inhabitants of which it may be one of those excepted cases in which the joint and concurrent action of the several orders of the synod cannot be brought to bear. The Bishop, the head of the Senod, may be appealed to in such a matter for the benefit of his indement and the weight of his counsel; but he can hardly be expected to throw in his suffrage, or apply cacy and of equity, is a restraint upon one order in the Synod; and should there not. on parallel grounds, be the restraint of an abor! It does seem to us that the choice of a bishop is the natural and ex- Synod, deputy master. At the dinner choice of their head and overseer, it does and sisters in their picturesque costume. the night before my arrival, and many, as I fear. I not seem right that there should be dictaapprobation of that separate body of broththis decision, we think, should be inceversound judgment of the clergy,-such anpeal from them should be thought needful, then let all the branches of the synod-

have a co-ordinate voice. We may be told that he is to be the overseer of the laity as well as of the clergy, and that therefore the selection; should pertain to both. But there is no similarity whatever in the jurisdiction he expresses over each respectively. In the ease of the Lity, it is indirect and undefined; in that of the clergy, it is actual and postave. So great indeed is the distinction, that while from the former case labours brought the Mohawk nation by God's tion having been thereby confirmed, it was his he claimed only that respect and reverence blessing into the true fold, and which from that which is due to the episcopal office, the latter are bound by an oath of canonical field and take courage" as it looks upon these to those churches whose patrimony they were obedience to their lish p in all things law- red children of Christ and His church. ful and honest. It would appear, then, invalious and unfar that the selection of the anspices of the Orange Society awaken us bill should be struck out, words which he could one armed with this constitutional authority to a sense of our duty as christian brothers? hardly understand how the hon, gentlemen over the clergy should be delegated, in when we see guids and our sister of the neighbours to have been introduced into their measure exempted from any standar jurisdiction.

when we look at the means respectively? possessed by each body of ascertaining the qualific trens of alm, who is to be elected bishop. The clergy have an extensive and often a timil ar acquaintance with one say our church is too; but where are the strong our land, but which he would hold it to be the another. They have the best means of bonds which should hind us in holy brotherhood, duty of the legislature to maintain. He would ascertaining, by grad a experience and as in the ancient church christian was bound to therefore more that these words be struck out that the control of the trial, the general scarcing, the theological wanting? Is brotherly love altogether dead Lower Canada who thought with him. In the attauments, the decrease some moss, the among us, or want we some master spirit to stir debate which took place a few nights previous, practised judgment, to administrative us up to more united action? Thank tool? the upon the subject of "Religious Rollidays," hon. qualifications of their no event and, gen- general harmony of the last synodical meeting gendemen on the treasury benches then des revolution up to the present day. He afinded will be chosen as the permanent place

of talent or acquirement in an commant degree. The lany, on the other hand, can have no such opportunities. Their knowledge is limited usually to a locality; and large is limited usually to a locality; and hands the consideration and practical carrying knowledge. Their choice, therefore, might be the dictate of a personal feeling; they have had no means, as a body, of applying the test of fitness by a surer and higher

bishop will be left where it can only, we think, be legitimately reposed,—in the hands of the clergy. Common sense dictates the justice of this, and all Christian few words of explanation. antiquity stamps it with its affirmation. It When the declaration had been read by the is the spirit, too, of the Church of England; though a terror of spiritual despotism, which a bygone domination had usurped, derable length. I believed that it would be vain neighbouring United States. In the tri-umph of a young democracy, powers would some members of the Synod attended only be claimed by the many which, it was thought, were too long arrogated by the that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members that he had a fater age of soberness that I considered a postponement preferable either to a silent acquirement and concluded that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members that I considered a postponement preferable either to a silent acquirement and concluded that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members and that it is a considered and that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members and the put and that my object was to delay the adoption of a constitution, whereas my sole intention was to put a copy of these documents into every members and the put might wish undone. At all events, let us take our precedents farther back; and in looking at the often questionable adoptions.

My reasons for wishing a postponement to of modern improvement, let us be careful | enable the Synod to have the declaration printed to sift abuses from advantages, and resolve to make experience at least the test of words "Book of Common Prayer" did not occur in the document. The Rev. Mr. Boswell deat variance with the spirit of our own.

### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DISCUSE OF TORONTO. OLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS AND MISSIGNARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND OBPHANS' FUND

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St. Paul's, Norval, 1 14 5			
St. George's, Georgetown, 1 10 7	_	_	
Per Rev. Thos. Marsh,	3	5	0
Trinity Church, Howard, 0 18 0			
Clenrville, 0 8 1			
St. Peter's Church, Tyrconnel 1 13 2			
Fingal, 0 11 0			
Per Rev. H. Holland,	3	10	3
30.01.11.11			
60 Collections, amounting to£21	J	18	8

## Correspondence.

DEAN SIN-After so important an occurrence as the decided action of the Diocesan Synod to furnish matter for your valuable columns, it will perhaps seem asking too much to desire the insertion of a communication on the doings of a small Orange Lodge on the 6th instant. But there are circumstances connected with this which make it not altogether unworthy of being rought before our fellow churchmen

On that day, intending to proceed to Kingston, I stopped at the Indian wharf on my way down, he view of calling upon an old friend, the Mohawk Rector. Upon arriving at the Parson age however I found that that staunch loyalist Indian Church to celebrate the Acosfold deliver. nuce of the British Nation, by the good Provi-

dence of God, from Popish craft and tyranny.

As the procession had left the church, on its way to James Brant's house where they were to dina exercine my friend off with them, I was to dine, carrying my friend off with the easily persuaded to go in pursuit. Shortly after their arrival they sat down to a very excellent dinner, of which I was cordially invited to par-

take by two or three Mohawk brethren. For the delectation of those who delight in were two fine roasters, three turkies, several joints of beef, &c., with vegetables, puddings and pies ad libitum. Instead of the strong his veto. Here, then, on grounds of deli- waters so common on such occasions, the guests were supplied with abundance of tea, a new feature in anniversary dinners. The lodge is composed almost entirely of Mohawks; Joseph Claus being master, and Abraham Brant, whom you may remember as a lay delegate at the clusive prorogative of the clergy. In the scated with the members several of their wives of Hamilton, will leave a handsome sum for scarlet cloak, purple and orange scarfs and other insignia mingled with the women's dresses and the energy of the fair manufacturers and the tion, or control, or pressure from any other a few white faces presented quite a scene. The body. They may, in countesy, ask the whole affair rather resembled a large family approbation of that separate body of breth-party than a public dinner. The little kindly ren to their own so can dec son; but attentions shown to one another, the universal harmony and decorum made me think of the this decision, we think, should be irrever-sible by any other power. If, on grounds and undefiled, and christian bretherhood was a

of prudence,—from distrust, in fact, of the living reality, not an empty name, sound judgment of the clergy,—such aptherhood instead of a mere political meeting or worldly benevolent society's dinner, what a gladsome, hopeful sight would it have been. There was the evident yearning of christian hearts for visible christian unity and loving brotherhood in that simple, homely dinner of the Indian Orange Lodge. Brothers in Christ, of red-skin and white, with those whom their hearts held the forest child, sanctified and more fully detime till now has provided their religious instructors here in the wilderness may well "thank ciple on the part of the Legislature with regard

part even, to those who are themselves ing states coming forward to do the church's He aliaded to the words, "that it is desirable And this would be the more untair, brethren from the various societies that, doing church and state. The introduction of these hea we look at the means respectively the works of benevolence in a worldly way, words appeared to him to have taken place assessed by each body of ascertaining the have well nigh supplanted holy church and holy with the view of depriving the country, as it imitation to do likewise?

four times as large as Great Britain, that many singled out as possessing those requisites from the commencement of earnest work in the talent or acquirement in an edunant true and practical way which God ever blesses,

their partialities are bounded by their out of such great things, and subscribe myself,

With all respect, Your Brother in the

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir. - I find that an amendment moved by me We hope, then, that the selection of a on the second day of the Synod has been misap

has transferred the choice of bishops from to attempt amendment without knowing the the Clergy to the Crown,-from the Church exact phraseology of the declaration; I thereto the State. We need not ask what is fore moved. That the declaration and constitu-tion be printed before any discussion take place the spirit and usage of the church in the neighbouring United States. In the trehe claimed by the many which, it was the last clause of my amendment, and concluded

oractices of the primitive church, and are tected this omission, and on his suggestion it was rectified; but it was an oversight which should have prevented entire satisfaction with the remainder. If it was expedient to specify the Sacraments as "a true and faithful declara tion of the doctrines contained in Holy Scripture," the Creeds ought not to have been omitted. The omission of them may hereafter be thought significant when we remember that the American

Church rejects one of them.

2. We had been informed by the Archdencon of York that the declaration and constitution were not in a fit state for presentation to the Synod the day before we were called on to ratify

them.

3. There seemed no reason why the constitution should require to be printed which did not apply with equal force to the declaration of principle on which it was based.

4. Because the declaration sounded more like articles of pacification than a confession

5. Because the adoption of such a declaration by the Clergy was unnecessary, amounting in fact to a determination to abide by their oaths. 6. Because "all misunderstanding and scan lai" would have been more effectually avoided by the omission of any such declaration, and by salixing to the constitution the following or a similar introduction: We, the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada West, assembled in Diocesar Synod for the purpose of framing a Constitu tion, &c.

For these reasons I do not think that n unendment was inconsiderate; and though i vas withdrawn on an expression of opinion from his Lordship, yet it was substantially carried, both declaration and constitution having been printed the same evening,-the former, however oo late for any practical purpose.

1 am, &c. J. TRAVERS LEWIS. Brockville, Nov. 11th.

## To the Editor of The Church

Drin Sin .- The recent Bazaar held by th ladies of Trinity Church, Simcoe, in order to raise funds for the purchase of an organ, ha met with no common measure of success. The spirit in which it was undertaken in the

first instance was most landable, and so the nergy with which preparations for it were arried on; nor were the proceedings attending the sale itself less satisfactory. As in the case of a former bazaar, held also in Sincoe, for the erection of a church in Port Dover, every thing bjectionable was carefully guarded against The articles produced by the labor of the fair operatives have been spoken of by excellent judges as displaying a great degree of taste and

There was every variety of needle-work, for ornament and use, amongst which were to be found valuable contributions from friends at a distance, on both sides of the Atlantic.

Messrs, Austin & Perry, the enterprising carriage builders, most obligingly lent their large wareroom for the occasion, which was tastefully decorated by the gentlemen.

Notwithstanding the weather, which was far from propitious, the tables were well plied by fat things I will describe the dinner. There customers throughout Thursday and Friday during which time an admirably conducted re freshment table afforded an abundant supply o reature comforts.

Taking into account the proceeds of a supplemental sale during the assize week, and a few things disposed of by private sale, the amount realized was £115, from which there was a small sum to be deducted for expenses This, after paying for the organ now nearly were completed by Messrs. White, Hager & Voght, The other church purposes

praiseworthy liberality of the purchasers, re-dounds greatly to the credit of the improving capital of the county of Norfolk.

## Colonial.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

To the exclusion of other matter we give underneath the Hon. J. Hillyant Cameron's speech on the Clergy Reserves. It will be read with interest, though unsuccessful in its results. Hon. Mr. Camenon said, at the beginning of the session he had an opportunity of expressing his sentiments on the subject of the Clergy Re dearest, sat together in innocent enjoyment and serves secularization, and on that occasion he happy fellowship. The natural politeness of went at considerable length into the circumstances connected with the Reserves and their veloped by the church's teaching, was every- history from the time of the Constitutional Act where seen. The noble Society for the Propa- of 1791, down to the present hour. The second gation of the diespel in Foreign Parts, whose reading of this bill having been carried by a missionaries almost in the commencement of its large majority, and the principle of seculariza-Sir, should not this simple gathering under instructions were, that certain words in thi When we see guilds and brotherhoods in our on the treasury benches could have ever allowed work in the church's way, and rescuing our to remove all semblance of connection between teaching, ought it not to excite in us a holy were, of its religious character, and to proclaim jaloud to the people, that there is no sort of Our country is making rapid strides, and we necessity for caristian education and rights in erally, long before there can be any connection of a name with the either there is good hope for were originally kept by the church and state,
seer in the chiral, assume one or other is

seer in the chiral, assume one or other is

seer in the chiral and many with the chiral and what now is his surprise, when hon memseer in the chiral and many with the future. When chiralment all shades and and what now is his surprise, when hon memideas show such unanimity, we cannot be far bers turned round and held, that the words

will be chosen as the permanent.

The Legislature of the same of New York had before the surprise, when hon memideas show such unanimity, we cannot be far bers turned round and held, that the words

in London, U. C. for the purpose of

which he (Mr. C. moved to strike out shoul is above that Logislature, reteed its he kept in this bill. It really seemed to him to would be well for us, in Canala it he kept in this bill. It really seemed to min to a wall so were overlooked by said the depriving the community of all religious tive body were overlooked by said character, for the legislature declare that they [Hear! hear] When we specified the said of the do not desire "any semblance between church inviolability of contracts and mere and state" to remain. The Act of 1791, gave civil right, and will not allow them a and state to remain the to the legislature of Canada, under certain re-to the legislature of Canada, under certain re-strictions, power to vary and repeal, from time the well for us if we would keep in strictions, power to vary and repeat to time, as they might think proper, the provisions contained in that statute, which approprisions contained in that statute, which approprisions contained in that statute, which approprisely tracts between man and his Mike sions contained in that statute, which approprisely the statute of New York have every sions contained in that statute, which appropriate do, is to declare that the income of a protestant clergy in all time to come. An Church Corporation should be annually. Act was passed in England in 7th and 8th Geo. so that the Corporation should be annually as the corporation should be annually Act was passed in England in 7th and 5th Geo.

IV. cap. 98, providing for the sale of 60,000 further to invest that fund in land, a swell as in the former one, the lands were devoted to the same particular purpose. In the 3rd and 4th Vic., the Reserves had been lately administered; the same objects were found to have been as the same objects were found to large numbers of the people in the same of aiding and the same of the people in the same administered; the same objects were found to has occur in means of adding asj be kept in view with regard to the churches large numbers of the people in the su-entitled to the funds. He wished to call atten-tentitled to the funds. He wished to call atten-tentitled to the funds. entitled to the funds. He wished to call attention to the second resolution of his amendment. He (Mr. C.) would not hesitate to declare, that according to the Act of the 7th and 8th Geo IV. chap. 2s. appropriating the 600,000 acres, the legislature had not the power to deal with one of the Upper Canadian papers were acres of their proceeds and that there was not which were the organs of some of the second so the control of the Upper Canadian papers were the organs of some of the second so the control of the Upper Canadian papers were the organs of some of the second so the British parliament gave the Characteristic particles and the British parliament gave the Characteristic particles and the British parliament gave the Characteristic parliament. enny of their proceeds, and that there was not which were the organs of some et al. penny of their proceeds, and that there was not a provision of that Act repealed. The Act of triends sitting near to him, and we the Imperial Parliament, passed hat session, appeared in those papers, and it they the Imperial Parliament, passed has session, appeared in those papers, and if they which gave to this legislature the power to deal with this property, referred to the Act of Grd this very session, would Lower Chada and 4th Victoria, chapter 78, but did not repeal believe that a treaty is held of far man and of parliament bed. and 4th Victoria, chapter 78, but dol not repeat perieve time a creaty of tay a one clause of 7th and 8th George IV., chapter than an act of parliament by the cone clause of 7th and 8th George IV., chapter Somebody had stated in the debute 62. Therefore his first resolution provided that the lands which have been sold and appropriated vious evening that if the Roma Car perty of Lower Canada were conficer under that statute, shall continue to be distrib-uted in the manner directed, namely, two-thirds ect of this legislature, that the emperor to the Church of England, and one-third to the would negotiate with England to p being sanctioned by the Queen. Such Church of Scotland, and that was the principle embodied in his second resolution, which could ment was ridiculous. If this legislate taken up and acted upon; and it was entry to determine to sweep away the Roman tirely different from anything contained in the commutation schemes of the administration. endowments, there was nothing which prevent it unless it was a rebellion in The third resolution had reference to the lands which he hoped to God, her Maie sold under the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 78, prevent, but the time had come when it and any change which the legislation might told that colonial responsibility is to a make from the original appropriation, would be that they were to govern and rule the Therefore, the position which he (Mr C.) assumed, was, that the proceeds which have been that they placed it before the Canalian invested of the 600,000 acres, under the Act of ture, trusting in their good sense and nevested of the 600,000 acres, under the Act of the and 8th Geo. IV., cap. 62, should remain and he distributed as heretofore, and that those lands sold under the Act of 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 78, also should be placed precisely in the accountry would lose all their mode and country would lose all their mode and country would lose all their mode and country would lose all their mode and accountry would

these lands other than in the way prescribed.

proceeds invested for the purposes specified,

the power of the Legislature ceased, and they

could not vary, repeal, or make any appropria-tion of those funds. There could be no applica-tion made of them, except that directed by the

statute, namely, for the support and mainte-

nance of a protestant clergy in the province in

which the Reserves were situated, and for no

other purpose whatever; in the 7th and 8th Geo.

IV., chap. 78, precisely the same, or even stronger words were made use of than appeared

in the Act of 1791. In the 3rd and 4th Vic.,

to remember that these lands are already sold,

the proceeds are invested, and the British Par-

liament has said that they shall be reserved for

the purpose of supporting and maintaining a

they valued their own church, not to deal with the Protestant Church in a different spirit to

what they would be dealt with themselves.

The parties in favour of whom these provisions

were made, had rights given to them by an Act

of Parliament, and they believed that the pro-

ceeds of the lands ought carefully to be applied

for the maintenance of religious faith and wor-

ship, and they called upon the Roman Catholic

by all that was dear to them in their own faith

ind religion, not to interfere with them (the

parties to whom the rights were given) by op-posing the substance of that which he (Mr. C.)

of the Church of England better than the church

dal. The church was, no doubt, obliged to

poor ciergymen down at Gaspe and the Mani-

oulin I-lands were to be supported if the pit-

tance given to the Church of England were

taken away. A certain member the other night

had the audacity to assert, in that House, that

the clergy of the Church of England were fat

tening on corruption " Fattening on corruption"

indeed;—fattening upon £100 or £170 a year. Why, he (Mr. C.) would unhesitatingly assert

that there was more corruption in one day's ex-

istence, in the government, than in a hundred

God-fearing, self-denying men, that these sec-

tarians would now take away their small pit-

tance, their largest income being £170 a year.

The Church of England held, that their clergy

vere entitled to every consideration from the

hands of the legislature, and the hands of the peo-

ple of this country, and when this pittance should

be taken away, the doors of many a church would be shut, and public worship would be no more,

and this would tend to bring up the people in

a state of irreligion, because the boasted volun-tary system could not be depended upon. Now

what were the reports of the voluntaries them-

selves. In the United States it is found that

voluntaries. The American Tract Society, in one

peculiar portion of the United States, spreading

over a large section of the country, there are

80.030 persons who do not attend the only sauc-

tuary, which did not include the tens of thou-

sands of families who only hear the gospel

undred thousand souls have been found in

America who habitually absent themselves

from all places of prayer, is a striking instance

of entire religious destitution in the community

It was the report of the American Tract Society,

not long since published, that made these discov-

eries. Thereports published by every state in the

Union, show that in some towns where there

are four hundred families there is not a single church, and there are six towns in which there

is only one church, and where service is per-

formed once a month. That was the effect or

voluntaryism. And there it also appeared that in some of the United States there were found

55,000 families without a lible in their posses-

sion. But he (Mr. C.) was happy to state that in the Diocese of the State of New York there

was more attention paid to religion, and that

there were more churches and religious houses

preached at long intervals. The fact that four

according to the declarations of a body of

cears of all the clergy. And it was from these

tended for the committee to consider.

them for that. He would like to know he

same position, leaving the government to deal with the instalments, rents, &c., which have been paid, and with the million of acres house who would sweep away incusts that remain, no part of which have been sold, once if they had the power to do so and which he (Mr. C.) thought would be much more than sufficient to divide among the municipalities, and to apply to the purposes of general education without taking from the churches people of this land or of the legislature and religious hodies any small pittances that would predominate, but afterthis act as they receive under the Act of 1791. No power the men who had such feelings in their the men who had such feelings in their was given to the Legislature to deal with any of now, would give vent to it more strong ever. Many of them concealed their ill The moment that these lands were sold, and the and wanted to bring it forth, but they until the measure is consecrated, and the cloud which was no bigger than a man's the face of Heaven, and is so small eye of man can scarcely distinguish it increase in length and breadth, and spr the whole land with the rapidity of a at sea, and everything would be swept [Henr, henr.] Then the present oppositie Church of England might look form recollect that there once were strong be of that church in the shape of enion which they had destroyed,—a strong red would have remained erect as ever, but

chap. 78, the same language is used, and also in the statute passed during the last session of they had undermined and laid prostrat Parliament. The last Imperial Act which gave fury which had burst upon the Cha Parliament. The mass and the proceeds of lands sold under that statute could not therefore he touched. He (Mr. C.) contended that there he touched. He (Mr. C.) contended that there is so that their place should be known no need to the touched. He (Mr. C.) contended that there is to stand forward and adopt the principal to the principal could understant which all could understant. to deal with those lands sold under the Act of amendment, which all could understand 5th and 5th Geo. IV., chapter 78, and the provisions of that Act remain intact. He would, that were it not for many members therefore, move that the dispositions of the house, thinking that the ministry would property under that Act should be kept up as they were before, namely, two-thirds to the Church of England, and one-third to the Church of Scotland. When the hon, gentlemen of the a city of brick and left a city of market. Roman Catholic Church in that House told him alas! it would be their boast, that the that which had been appropriated for religions purposes should not be secularized or touched by the hand of the profane, he would ask them the Gospel to the poor, and make them it for perpetuating religious worship, us the Gospel to the poor, and make then and contented, and had left the land bu religious endowments, -the voice of glad silent, and its church and people moura desolate, because its rulers had proprotestant clergy in Canada; and he would tell that they had no longer any other those gentlemen, who thus exclaimed aloud as characteristics, but repudiated even the

blance of connexion between church and lle moved the following amendment:-That it be an instruction to the said con to leave out the words "all semblanc nection between church and state" in t clause of the bill.

To provide for the continued approfor the benefit of the churches of Englar Scotland, of the monies arising from the the Clergy Reserve Lands, authority of the statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV. ch in the same proportions as they have been tofore enjoyed by and appropriated had set forth in the instructions which he inchurches. viz.:-two-thirds England and one-third to the Church secularizers had said that they knew the wants

To provide also, in accordance with the portions secured by 3 & 4 Vic. chap. 78, continued enjoyment of the said churcall other denominations of christians de receiving the same, for the purpose worship and religious instruc that have arisen and been appropriate churches and for religious purposes, fi-sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands, un-authority of the last mentioned statute.

To provide also for the absolute pays those churches and religious bodies, the pal monies so appropriated from the sale the said acts, so that the Executive Gov shall cease to have any control over the churches and bodies, charged with the of their clergy, in the same manner

provided by law. The yacht Huck has returned from successful cruise for the Arctic's passer The Captain thinks they were pick

outward bound ships. Saw the body of but was unable to pick it up. ARRIVAL OF SIR EDMEND HEAD llis Excellency Sir Edmund Head, faz

suit, arrived in Quebec on the morning Oth instant, as will be seen by the telegraphic despatch, which we receive Quebec last night: "The new Governor-General, Sir Head, arrived at a little before Solder

morning, in the steamer John Mana panied by her Excellency Lady Red.
Misses Ilead and Miss Murphy. Dewere met on the wharf by the Common the garrison, by Col. Thoradyke, B. A.-Col. Irvine, A. D. C., and Capt. Hamile. ary Secretary. Owing to the clearact night, the steamer arrived in port earli usual. Notwithstanding the early ben-siderable number of persons were on the No public demonstration was got up to day of the arrival of His Excellency as been previously known."

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. - We less special telegraphic despatch from Que terday evening, that at that time the Government question was under discuss Patrick moved a resolution for the di ance of the present system of alternate ments. Mr. Brown moved in ameadment before any final arrangement should he in that State than in any other. The reason of Toronto should be the seat for the case that was that at an early period the Kings of Findan i munificently appropriated, in the city of New York, lands for the purposes of religion, would carry: but, if the site of New York lands of the purposes of religion. which have live I through times of agitation and tem is discontinued, in all tikelihood

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8. Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

Eastern war. Wm. Barker, Esq., was chairman of the meeting, and the following committee was formed to make collections through the city, vir. Mesers. Baker. Thos. Craig. D. Glass, John McDowell, H. Mathieson, J. W. Kerr, Thos. On the eve of the 5th, a convey of 3000 Russian encountries.

To the Editer of the Quebec Morenzy,

Oucher, "4th October, 1854.

Mr. Epiron.—I am sure that the writer of the following letter will excuse me for giving it.

Altogether the prospects of the speedy fall of

or some authorised body should not be appointed and Achmet Pacha to Perekop, to prevent the to receive and dispense the offerings which may be made towards the support of the necessitous and in itsiduals to whom Mr. De Boucherville has so tria. feelingly referred.

I remain, dear sir, &c.

W. Agar Adamson.

. Boucherville, October 18th, 1854. REVEREND Str. - The victories lately obtained over the Despot of Russia must be regarded with enthusiasm by the English and French Nations. I among many of my countrymen join with all my heart in giving thanks to the Most High for the brilliant success of the united flags of England and France. United England and tion, and ardour, can only be equalled by the impetuosity and bravery of the French, or by proud Republicans of North America, who being of Anglo Saxon race have not degenerated. A triple alliance and the world is free. Thou-sands of desolate women, bereaved of their husbands, and orphans deprived of their fathers are now thrown on the wide world, expecting. nay commanding, succor from the two first and most generous nations of Europe: such an ap-peal cannot be made in vain. Through you, peal cannot be made in vain. permit me to convey my mite of £2 10s, to the helpless, whose noble husbands and fathers fell gloriously before Sebastopol. The offer though

small, I trust will be accepted. 1 have, &c., Plenue Boucher of Boucherville. The Reverend Doctor Adamson, &c., &c. &c., Quebec.

# European News.

### Arrival of the "Atlantic."

New York, November 13, 1854. The Atlantic arrived here unannounced, owing

to a dense fog at Sandy Hook this morning. She left Liverpool at 91 A. M., November 1st, and brought upwards of 100 passengers.

The Canadian steamer arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th ult., taking out from

Quebec the intelligence of the narrative of Captain Luce, relative to the ill-fated Arctic.

The Cunard Steamer Canada, due on the 18th. did not arrive until the 31st ult., having been

much delayed by dense fogs.

The advices of the Atlantic throw no new light upon the fate of the missing boats and passen-

gers of the Arctic.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship

Company announces that they have purchased the steamship Kungaroo of 1874 tons, and that their new steamship City of Baltimore of 2500 tons, will be launched in December, and the City of Washington of 2700 tons, in the following June. The latest official news to the English and

French Governments, is from the Crimen to the 20th ult. The siege of Sebastopol was progressing favourably for the allies, but not much damage had yet been done to the fortifications. Private accounts by letter say that two outer ports,—the white town, and earthenworks at quarantine, were destroyed by the fire of the English and French fleets on the 7th—the allies lost 100 killed and the Russians 500, including Admiral Kornlieff. A French steamer, which left the Crimes of

the 1st, reports that the allied land force had effected a breach, but it was not yet practicable to storm. The Russian afficial report of the 22rd saxs the

garrison had made a successful sortic, and des troyed the French batteries, spiked eighteer French guns, and took the English Lord Dun killen (!) prisoner. This (Wednesday) morning's mail, brings nothing more definite. The Czar's two sons had arrived at the Crimes

Nothing from the Baltic. The Russian descent on the Dobrudscha seems to be a more manœuvre to draw the Turks from

The reported defeat of the Russians at Gumri Asia, is confirmed.

The Queen mother of Bavaria is dead. Prossia on the "Ind sent a note to the Cras urging his acceptance of the latest proposition of the four Powers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS -Richardson, Spence & Co. report cotton stendy without improvement in price. Breadstuffs very quiet. Flour 2s lower. Philadelphia and Baltimore 41s @ 42s for Obio 43s (a) 14s: for Western Caust 40s (a) 41s. In wheat nothing doing; white 12s 60 12s 6d. Indian corn 1s (a) 2s lower, quoted 42s. Beef and pork unchanged. Bacon steady: retails at 35s (a 37s 6d). Lard very quiet at 53s 6d @, 54s. Consols 941 @ 95%.

#### Arrival of the America. HALIFAN, NOT. 9.

The America, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived here at a quarter past three o'clock. The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived off Holyhead at noon on Wednesday 25th, but could no enter the Mersey till 3 o'clock. The St. Louis sailed from Southampton for

New York on the 25th ult. The screw steamship Alps arrived at Kingston Ireland, on the 23rd, with troops from Halifax and reached Liverpool on the 25th.

The London Times says, we are informed that M. Soule, American Minister at Madrid, was refused permission to pass through France from England to Spain.
The London Morning Post, in announcing the ac-

uisition of Samona, says it amounts virtually fuscition of Samona, says it amounts if not actually to the annexation of St. Domingo The acquisition by the United States of so important a point in the West Indies, a position threatening on either hand the Spanish Islands of Cuta and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West India position, cannot be receiv ed with indifference.

departure of Mr. Gibson, for America, says that he took with him the result of the conference of is protected by eight strong batteries) were si-American Ministers at Ostend. | lenced, and a detachment of 600 marines was

## THE WAR.

Sebastopol is not taken. The latest advices show that twenty days clapsarmies from Balaklava, and their opening fire upon Sebastopol.

Both the French and English had their batter-

ies ready on the 15th ult. On the 17th ultimo fire was opened on the place both from land and The bombariment was continued till night.

The Russians lost 500 killed and wounded. The Russian fortifications suffered very little. -On the 25th the bombar iment was resumed from

the allied batteries only.
When the mail left Constantineple 5 steamers had arrived at Balakiava, with men wounded in repelling a great sortie of 20,000 strong. Generals Raglan and Canrolert had formally

means to raise money, to be added to any that | So far as known, the Russian army is co may be raised in Great Britain and Ireland, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the benefit of the widows and orphans of the benefit who have fallen or may fall, in the The allied army is divided into a siege army. On the 28th

McDowell, H. Mathieson, J. W. Kerr, Thos. Frater, Gibbons, Carling, Lawrason, Dixen, Askin, and G. M. Gunn, Esq. The funds collected to be transmitted to the chairman of the committee.

The allies now number 110,000, and 8,000 additional French are ready to embark from Market on 21st, and 8,000 Turks from Varna. Letters of the 12th say that the Allies have 800 gun batteries, and after a few days' fire will at-

ublicity.

The sentiments it summittees are worthy of Admiral Machinkoff, who commanded at Sinope, regard, and the charity by which they are filus-trated should provoke imitation. May the be-an address, saying, "he will defend it to the last, trated should provide initiation. May use occurrence of the true and gallant hearted gen-tleman move many in the Province to follow his Advices from Constantinople of 25rd say that Advices from Constantinopte of 23rd say that the Russians had taken Empatoria, and that the Russians had taken Empatoria, and that the English garrison of 500 had retired with the loss of one gan. This is denied in English papers.

An allied force is, sent under General Bosquet

advance of the Russians. Affairs look black between Russia and Aus

A great council of war was held at Vienna. the Emperor presided. It is reported that Austrin summoned Russia to withdraw from the rontier of Gallicia.

The whole Austrian army was to be put on a war footing on the 20th.

The garrison at Vienna has been ordered to be

eady to march at four hours' notice. Russia in the meantime continues to menace Austria.
The Czar has gone to Warsaw. Little doubt

France may, in case of need, defy the efforts of all Europe. English courage, steadiness in acbe actual hostilities. PRUSSIA .- Austria had returned an answer to the last despatch of the Prussian Government,

repeating that Austria will adhere indexibly to er policy expressed in the note of the 30th September. The action which l'russia would take sas looked for with anxiety. GREAT BRITAIN .- The British fleet will leave

the Baltic about the end of November, returning a squadrons to Portsmouth, Sheerness, Plynouth and Cork. Five floating batteries and twenty gun boats

lrawing about four feet of water each, are buildng in England for spring operations. An expedition is to be sent out next spring to ring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's

party; Dr. Rac will have the command. FRANCE. - The Emperor has written a letter of condolence to Madame St. Arnaud, and bestowed pension of 20,000 francs upon her as a natnal recompence. The whole camp of the south is to embark

M. Soules' return to Madrid bad caused quite an excitement, and a clamour was being raised to induce the Spanish Government to solicit his

Queen Isabella has abandoned the idea of bdienting. Calavera is in Paris. The Legitimists are preparing for a movement. Austria has just concluded an immense financial

operation by which she has transferred to a company of capitalists all railroads constructed and worked by the Government in Hungary and Bo-

hemia.

The Company pays 200,000,000 francs, on which the Government guarantees 5 per cent. CHINA.-Carton on the 9th September was still besieged, and the distress of the besieged was great. The insurgents yet hold Shanghai. On the 21st the operations of the besiegers continued, and their fire was effectually ans-

Tribizond, Oct. 9. The Abasian Chiefs have refused to receive Schamyl's Envoy; Hariff Pacha has consequent-ly cut off all communication with the coast of basia.

Paris Friday night .- There is no confirmation of the entry of the Russians into the Dobrudscha, t was therefore doubted.

Sir John Burgoyne, on the 14th, fixed the ites of batteries which will destroy the Russian

shipping. A Russian war steamer had been captured by the fleet.

The Moniteur of this morning, contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumri. They lost their baggage and 30 guns, and a Russian general was killed. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. - Authorities differ considerably. The Brokers' General Circular says, the accounts from America which must be considered in favour of holders here, contributed to impart a firmer tone to the market shich continues to be freely supplied. LIVERPOOL MARKESS.

Brown, Shipley & Co., and most private circulars report, that during the week the Cotton market had been quiet, without change in prices. Sales of the week 40,000 bales, including 2670 on speculation, and 2400 for export. Manchester market was dull.

Provisions-Gardiner & Co. report a fair retail business in Beef, at unchanged prices, stock small. Lard less animated; sales 250 tons generally at 6d. decline.
Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, Oct. 27— Mesers, Richardson & Cc., had been in good de-

mand until Friday the 27th, when the advanced rates partly receded, and limited business, market however closed on the week with an advance

of 2s. on flour, and 6d to 9d on wheat.
Indian corn continued in active demand, chiefly
for the continent, and 3-1s 4d advance. Quotations in Western Consula Flour 404, a 41s. Philadelphia and Bultimore 42. 9d a 43s. Ohio 44sa White Wheat 11s 6d a 12s 6d. Red 10s 6d a 11s 6d. Indian Corn 43s a 45s, for White and Yellow, 40s a 44s for mixed.

DONBARDMENT OF PETHOPAULOWSKI BY A POBTION OF THE ALLIED FLEET.

The San Francisco Heald furnishes the following narrative of this affair :-

On Tuesday, the 3rd of October, a portion of On Tuesday, the 3rd of October, a portion of the allied fleet, consisting of the French ship Forte, 60 guns, Admiral Des Pointes, the French frigate Eurydice, 30 guns, Captain A. La Gran-diere, and the French brig of war Obligado, 18 guns, Captain De Rosencourt, anchored off North Beach, and by them the news was brought of the bombardment of the Russian town of Petronaulowski, situated on the western shore of Kamtschatka, by the above-mentioned vessels, with the English vessels of war President, Pique and steamer Virago, on the 1st of September.

Petropaulowski is situated on a kind of inner bay, formed by a sand-bar running across the harbor, and behind this bar were anchored the Russian frigate Aurora and the armed transport Dwing. The allied feet were unable to approach mearer than three miles to the city i quence of a strong current from the northward.

A letter from the Hague, 21st, mentioning the | The bombardment continued for four days. On the second day three of the forts (the town sent on shore for the purpose of dismantling the abandoned forts and spiking the guns. They were surprised by an ambuscade of the Russians. and great slaughter took place. The fortress of departure of the herieging Petropaulowski had recently been reinforced from Siberia by way of the Amoor river, and was defended by 120 guns and 1,200 men. Le allied fleet sailed away on the 6th of September in a disabled condition, and afterwards captured the Sitka, a vessel mounting three guns, and bellonging to the Russian-American Company. The British Admiral, Price, previous to the com-mencement of the action, shot himself with a piste, some say accidentally. The English ships put into Vancouver's Island to refit; the French

vessels sailed for this port. FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. The Eche du Pacifique contains an account of the attack on Petropaulowski which we trans-

On the 25th of July the allied fleet, composed summoned Se astopol to surrender, and requested the women and children, and sick be sent of the French versels the Forte, Eurydice, Artenmey, and flags be heisted upon the Hospitals. I mise and Obligado, and the English versels the

President, Pique, Amphitrite and Virago, left without hope of obtaining provisions, the gar-Honolulu. On the 30th of July the Amphitrite rison of Petropaulowski is separated from the and Artemise were detached for San Francisco. rest of the world by an Arctic winter. A for-On the 25th of August the fleet arrived within trees isolated in the midst of ice, its destruction sight of the mountains about Petropaulowski, would have been no conquest. The object was sight of the mountains about Petropaulowski.
After a reconnoisance of the bay by the Virago the fleet moved up on the 20th, with colors flying, in the following order: the President, the Forte, the Pique, the Eurydice. The Virago was placed by the side of the President, and the Obligado by the side of the Forte. At the moment of casting anchor the four Russian batteries ment of casting anchor the four Russian batteries were opened upon them. These four batteries were opened upon them. These four batteries were opened upon them. These four batteries were opened upon them the harbor: a battery on the left of the entrance to the harbor: a battery on the losses which our ressels have sustained their force nor decreased their force nor decreased.

It was then half-past 4 o'clock. The Virago advanced towards the peninsula and opened a the most thorough good feeling prevailed before upon the Russian batteries. A battery of tween the French and English. On land and mertars near the town replied, but the bombs sea, in the harbor of Honolulu, and under the fell short, exploding high in the air. Lights fire of Petropaulowski, the officers and sailors were kept up in the vessels during the night to deceive the Russians, who maintained the fires at their batteries during the night. In the at their batteries during the night. In the morning every preparation was made for a sewere battle. The Schakoff battery contained 5 heavyguns, the uncovered battery containing 12 thirty-six pounders; the battery on the right was less dangerous, and protected by feeble for tifications. The English Admiral directed the master cannonier of the Pique to dismount one of their guns; the shot struck the cum dismounted to the right was less dangerous, and protected by feeble for tifications. The English Admiral directed the master cannonier of the Pique to dismount one of their guns; the shot struck the cum dismounted to the real and esteem the tolored and esteem the tifications. The English Admiral directed the master cannonier of the Pique to dismount one of their guns; the shot struck the cum dismounted to the same sympathy and emulation. The brave Parker, cheering our soldiers forward, and sailors fell, decimated by an invisible one-tification.

The Asia, and on the shores of Romarsund, they are an immated by the same sympathy and emulation. The brave Parker, cheering our soldiers forward, tifications. The English Admiral directed the master cannonier of the Pique to dismount one of their guns; the short struck the cum dismounted to the two nations have learned by continual intercourse to love and esteem each other. The ing of the Teeth. In section the results and London, and the continual recommendation of emment dentist and those who have been using it for years, stablish its superiority over all the recommendation of emment dentist and those who have been using it for years, stablish its superiority over all the recommendation of emment dentist and those who have been using it for years, stablish its superiority over all the recommendation of emment dentist and those who have been using it for years, stablish its superiority over all the recommendation of emment dentist and those who have been using it for years, and Lond their guns : the shot struck the gun, dismounted my. A friendship founded upon mutual esteem, it, and made it useless. The open battery was and cemented by such recollections, assures the evidently the most dangerous, being protected permanent union of two of the greatest nations by fascines 12 feet in diameter. The Pique was of the earth. pored at the starboard of the Virago, and the President was placed behind the steamer; the Forte took position on the larboard of the Virago. Beyond the sand-bank the Russian transport was visible and three port-holes of the Aurora. The Virago advanced to within cannon-shot of the lighthouse; the cannon was fired, and the ball fell near the steamer; the Virago replied with a

bomb, which struck the lighthouse.

At this time (a quarter after one) a small-boat was despatched from the Pique with the commander of that vessel to the Forte. The French Admiral with his aid de-camp and surgeon went to the President. Admiral Price had just been mortally wounded, his pistol having gone off in his hand, and the ball having pierced his heart. The drums beat a retreat, and their preparations

for the battle were suspended.

An hour later, a Russian sloop rigged like a conster was seen steering for Avatscha. Two small-boats from the President pursued and took it with nine sailors who were on board On the morning of the 31st of August the Schakoff battery opened fire; the Pique, the Forte, and the President began a heavy fire in reply. The Virago landed a body of troops near the battery on the right; the firing of the Scha-koff buttery began to slacken; the troops from the Virago advanced on the run toward the battery on the right; the Aurora by a stendy fire arrested them for a few moments: a loud huzza welcomed the fire, and when the smoke cleared away the troops were seen in possession of the battery. They destroyed the gun-carriages and spiked the guns. The Aurora landed 200 men o retake the battery; the Pique and the Forte pened a fire to protect their men, who re-em

arked in good order.
The Forte threw a hail of cannister shot on the open battery, which replied by a heavy fire, sending four halls into the frigate's hull and as many through the bulwarks. At the end of half an hour the half of the Russian guns were untit for service; the President then turned to aid the Forte; at the expiration of two and : half hours the battery was silenced, and the Russians went on board the Aurora and Dwina. The cannonade then ceased, and on the vessels the night was spent in repairing the damage

one during the day. On the 1st of September the Virago went to the bay of Tarinski, where the body of Admiral Price was interred. While there the steamer picked up three American sailors, deserters fron whalers, who communicated what was supposed to be important information with regard to the topography of Petropaulowski. On the 3rd of eptember a council of war was held on the Forte, and it was resolved to make a second attack the next day. It was determined to land 700 men, of both nations, including a picked body of 176 carbineers. Every man was to receive 60 cartridges, and an additional supply of ammunition was to be placed in sloops. Captain de la Grandiere for the French, and lee for the En ommand of the troops on land. The day was

passed in making preparations.
On Monday the 4th of September, at three o'clock in the morning, the drums called all ands to quarters, and the troops for the land were taken on board the Virago, which landed them on the low portion of the peninsula. The battery fired a shot through the rigging of the Virago; the Forte replied, and dismounted one of the guns of the battery; the guns of the battery, handled with great skill, redoubled their fire on the Forte. The balls whistled over the frigate. One went through the mainmast, about fifteen feet above the deck; another was odged in the midst of the mizenment. The troops were landed at eight o'clock. The two batteries were silenced. The commander of the Forte pointed out a magazine of oil, and promised to promote the gunner who should set it on fire. The first ball effected the object; a heavy cloud of smoke, followed by a clear flame, marked the successful shot. The fire continued

marked the successful shot. The fire continued to burn for six hours.

The troops took up the march, the English marines in the lead. On arriving at the battery, the guns were spiked. The troops, leaving the battery, mounted the hill at a quickstep, and entered into a thick brushwood. Here they were received by a lively fire of musketry, to which they replied in the midst of the brush. The Vierge leaving the troops went to the The Virago, leaving the troops, went to the point at the north, from which a constant fire was kept up. Here, on a brook near the town, a battery of five guns was unmasked, and then

ilenced by the Virago.
In the meantime the fight in the brushwood was very severe. The sailors fought like madnen under the destructive fire of the Russians. Capt. Parker fell, charging at the head of the English marines; M. Boursset fell at his side. Lieut, Lefebre, of the Eurydice, was killed. Mr. Howard, side-de-cump of the English Admiral, had his arm broken. Unable to sustain the unequal struggle, the order was given to re-embark. The first object of the landing was attained. The battery was evacuated, the Russian cannoncers dead upon their gune, and their cannons
spiked. To go further would have cost severe
losses; to have dislodged the Russians from the
wood, of which the size was unknown would The battery was evacuated, the Russian canwood, of which the size was unknown, would have required a siege. The troops retired slow-ly. One company of one hundred men hidden among the ruins of the battery when the remainder passed, gave the advancing Russians a check; under this protection the English and French carried off their wounded. On board the Forte the carpenters were busy in repairing damages. On the next day, the 5th, those killed in the assault were buried at Tarenski. On the oth the squadron made ready to depart, and on the 7th departed. During the day two versels were seen, one a three-master, the other a schooner. The Virago took the schooner, as the President took the Sitks, a vessel of 800 tone, from Ayan, in Ochotak sea, with provisions and arms for Petropaulowski. The cargo of the Sitka was ralued at \$200,000. The schoener

was burned on the high sea on the 8th. Such was the battle of l'etropaulowski, one of the most bloody of the encounters which have to far taken place between the Allies and the Russians. Although the squadron was not entirely successful, yet it obtained several impor-tant advantages. The Russians have lost a large number of men, who cannot well be replaced at that remote point. They have also a large number of guns, spiked and rendered useless for service. Besides, they have lost the provisions, previously much needed, which were on the Sitka. Far from all reinforcements,

the entrance to the harbor; a battery on the point to the right; an uncovered battery of 12 have not weakened their force nor decreased guns on the tongue of land jutting out into the peninsula, which protects the city on the west.

This battery was placed on a low portion of the peninsula, over which the masts of four vessels in the her were discoverable. Three of these in the bay were discoverable. Three of these was expected Petropaulowski would yield at essels were men-of-war and one a merchant the first assault and not that it would resist a

siege. During the whole course of the expedition

The Echo du Pacinque contains a report of the numbers of the killed and wounded of the Left on land...... 19 Total of Englishmen ......111

Holloway's Comment and Pills, the Best Medicines for the Cure of Biol Lags.—Wr. Dingle, of St. Stephen's near Stank, Commant, was sufficient for a considerable time with a bad leg; it had three or four large wounds in it, attended with continual pain god general loss of health, the tried many remedies, prescribed by surgeons and others, but obtained neither relief, our any initigation of his sufficiency. At leighth from recommendation, he tried others, but obtained outlier relief, eer any initigation of his sufferings. At length from recommendation, let tries Holloway's Continent and Pitts, and these invaluable medicines effected a perfect core in a very about period Mr. McKay, chemist, et. Catherine-street, Devouport, souches for the truth of this statement.

French and English.....

# TORONTO MARKETS.

	٠.	D)			P
Flour-Millers' extra sup, per barrel	40	0	4	41	:
barmers' per this the	35	- 47	•	37	
Whent-bull, per hubel, 60 ths	•	10	a	•	:
Oatmeal, per barrel	36	U	٥	40	
lige, per bushel, 86 lbs	6	11	•	7	•
Barley, per husbel, 4x lbs	ı	ď	d	4	
Oats, per bushel, 31 lbs new	3	0	4	3	
Peas, per bushel,	4	Ü	a	5	•
Potatoes, per bushel	1	10	4	.5	•
Grass Seed, per tuphet,	Š	ь	a	**	1
Clover Seed, per builtel,	::3	9	4	35	•
Hay per ton	80	0		90	4
Straw, per ton,	00	0		62	•
Butter- tob, per lb	4	6	4	U	•
l'tesh, per 16,	1	U	4	ø	•
Beef, per 100 lbs	25	0		27	
Park, per 100lbs,	25	0	4	30	•
Fggs per dates	0	9	a	0	
Fire wood per cord,	27	6		10	•

New Advertigements.

### PRIVATE TUITION.

THE Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, M.A. is pre-I pared to devote two hours each day to private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics and dinary branches of an English Education has a vucant room in his house for resident pupil.
Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1854. 16-4win1mtf.

# PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES. TRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, receives into her house at Yorkville, near onto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the pur pose of EDUCATION.

There are at prevent two vacancies. The next quarter will begin on the 1st of

Further particulars may be obtained by letter. addressed-llox 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville.

Farms for Sale in Canada West. A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) con-taining a great variety, may be procused by applying—postage free—to J. K. BUCHANAN,

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire Insurance Ageut, eroxer, commission meronant OFFICE-Corner of Church Street : entrance from Front Street.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Jessen. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspuper. Toronto, C. W., Feb! 3nd, 1854.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED:

MOORE's Poetical Works, mor...... Poetical Works of Milton, Young, Gray, &c., &c., 25 0 Poetical Works of Rogers, &c., complete, mor. For sale by

HENRY ROWSELL, s Wellington Balidings, King st.

SELECTION of the Lest NATIONAL, CosELECTION of the Lest NATIONAL, CosLett (assisted by two Resident Governesses) to The United Empire Minstrel. AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, with the History of the United Empire and the

Orange Institution. Cloth, Ss. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

Toronto, July 3, 1834.

MESSRS, COLLINS & WILSON BEG respectfully to announce to the LADES of Toronto and neighbourhood that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM

Tuesday nozt. the instant. Messrs. C. & W. take this opportunity of inci-nating that they have now entered fully into the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS. and have secured the services of Miss Oakilon. who has had many yests' experience with one of

will be opened for the season on

the first Count DRESSMAKERS at the West end of London.

N.B. No Circulars will be insued.

Toronto, 26th Oct., 1854. A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND

### ATKINSON'S UNRIVALLED PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

UNIQUE preparation, quietly cleaning the A TEXTH. arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the breath, and ruby color to the GUNS and LIPS. WITHOUT ACID, or other hurtful ingredients to the enamel or outer covering of the Teeth.
Its celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris

Sole Proprietors.

W. T. ATKINSON & CO. Chemists and Perfumers. 48, King-street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. Vide circulars. Toronto, Oct. 3, 1854. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LABIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto-THE MISSES MCCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own

nunciliate superintendence.

Mus, McCarrier will conduct the domestic It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Dequing and Arithmetic. (Gorman and Italian

i it required).			
Terms per Quarter To Boarde	r. inc	ludi	ng
Terms per Quarter To Boarde the various branches in English and			
Music, Drawing, plain and orname	utal :	neril	le.
work	. £15	0	0
Pupils under 12 years of aga			()
Day Pupils,			0
Under 12 years			0
Singing	6	0	0
Calisthenies	0	0	0
The Misses McCantent are kind to refer to the following gentlemen	ly per	mit t	ed
TORONTO:			
la		<b>.</b>	

REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WM. STANTON, Esq. Du. Hoppen. Judge O'Reilly,--Hamilton.

WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Ningara, J. RANNEY, Esq.-St. Catherines. 11. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

THE TORONTO

# Circulating Library,

PANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE No. 76, King Street west.

MRS. HIGGINS, in returning thanks for the kind pationage she has already received, bega to inform her friends and the public, that she has added the latest published works, and English and American periodicals to the Library, and considerably increased her stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery.
The terms of Subscription, payable in advance, ntitling the subscriber to-

| Interest | Columbia N. B .- If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sees, and 16s. 3d. for three sets every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS
To deposit the value of the lead and to pay for a single volume 3d, for four days; for a work in two or three volumes, fel, for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume. Toronto, October 26th, 1854. MEDICAL BOOKS

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

The tellnaell Expedition in Search of Str J. Fun Jottings, or Laughs I have taken a Pento 5 73.
Life and Religion of Mohammed By Rev. J. Wenders of the luseet Warls. By F.L. Wood-E. Beecher
Swiss Family Routinous
Flora's Lexicons an interpretation of the inguage and sentiments of Flowers
Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of 1. N. The Recreations of Contemporary North
The Recreations of Contemporary North
The Arting of Pearls for Boys and Girls......
The Pilgrim's Progress; with a Life of Innoyan by Studies.
Youset on the Here:
True Hemedy for the Wrongs of Women. By
Catherine F. Beet ber.
New Ulerk's Assistant and Dook of Fractical

ale by HEFRY ROWSELL, a, Wellington Buildings.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. M RS. LETT, having been induced to open an establishment for the No. IVI an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young Ladies, announces that also will be prepared to receive pupils immediately

August 2, 1>84.

The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will compute the French, Italian and German languages. Music. sugnig, Drawing, Plan and Ornamental Needle-

the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Reshowing the most particular events connectee ligious knowledge.

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

Boarders ...... {£59. £69 Day Pupils... {£20. £75. Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer.

King Street.

Ston to Mrs. Lett. St. George's Equate. Toronto, Feb. 9, 1804.

EXTERPRISE.

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or fort Malden, known as

Elliott's Point, and having thereon a spring possessing power-

ful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to ease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years ist, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Mahlen, have given their opinion, that it was cutitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimentals might be procured from espectable individuals who have tested its eth-

A further advantage in favour of the underking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an greeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is t devaid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner "Ann." in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumseli used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

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The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and

Junean, to copy till further orders, Amberstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854, 3-16

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12-16 1. E. By 3

## Family Reading.

THE BOY AT THE DYKE.

It is said that a little boy in Holland words of the great political actors of the an errand when he noticed the water trick- his name was unknown in the language. ling through a narrow opening in the History will have the air of an atherst dyke. He stopped and thought what the consequences would be if the hole was lations, rather than deaths, of celebrated not closed. He knew, for he had often heard his father tell, the sad disasters which happened from such small beginnings, how in a few hours the opening with pertumes. Let me die to the sound would become bigger and bigger and let of delicious music." Not a word of God in the mighty mass of waters pressing on or of his soul Sensual philosopher, he the dyke, until the whole defence being desired only supreme sensualism, a last washed away, the rolling, dashing, angry voluptuousness in his agony. Contemplate waters would sweep on to the next village, destroying life and property and every- of the Revolution, on the curt that conthing in its way. Should be run home veved her to death. She boked contemp. before they could arrive and the hole their prophets and subyls. Not a glance oak, which increases slowly indeed but might even then he so large as to dely all towards heaven. Only one word for the attempts to close it.

Prompted by these thoughts he seated himself on the bank of the canal, stopped days. Their last night is a banquet; their gathering strength at the root .- Comper. the opening with his hand, and patiently waited the approach of some villagers, mile Desmoutins to his execution. A But no one came. Hour after hour rolled slowly by yet there sat the heroic boy, in and a long imprecation on the road to the cold and darkness, shivering, wet and guillonne, were the two last dying thoughts tired, but stoutly pressing his hand against of this dying man on his way to his last the dangerous breach. All night he stayed | tibunal. Hear Danton on the platform at his post. At last the morning broke, of the scaffold, at the distance of a line A clergyman walking up the canad heard from God and eternity, "I have had a a groan, and looked around to see where good time of it; let me go to sleep." it came from. "Why are you there, my Then to the executioner, "You will show child?" he asked, seeing the boy and sure my head to the people; it is worthy the prised at his strange position. "I am promble!" Hes taids, annihilation; his keeping back the water, sir, and saving last sign, vanity. Relaid the Frenchmen the village from being drowned," nuswer- of this latter age! What mu tone think ed the child with lips so benomined with of the religious sentiment at a free people cold that he could swerech speak. The whose great figures seem thus to march astonished minister relieved the boy. The dyke was closed, and the danger which that terrible minister, death itself, results threatened hundreds of lives was prevent- neither the threatenings nor promises of

"Heroic boy! What a noble spirit of self-devotedness he showed!" every one liberty wor by so much heroism, and by will exclaim. A heroic boy be indeed so much genius, has not found in France was; and what was it that sustained him through that lonesome night! Why, when it, a people to defend it against that attehis teeth chattered, his limbs trembled, and his heart was wrong with anxiety, did ended in a soldier; and some apostate rehe not fly to his safe and warm home? What thought bound him to his sent? was lervity it, it bends; when you buy it, it it not the responsibility of his position? sells itself. It would be very foolish to Did he not determine to brave all the facimmolate itself. Who would take any tigue, the darkness, and the cold, in thinking what the consequences would be it be existent! So figured atheist revolutions. should formake it? His mind pictured the quiet homes and beautiful farms of the people inundated by the flood of waters and he determined to stay at his post or to

Now, there is a sense in which every person, every boy and girl occupies a position of far weightier responsibility than that of the little Hollander on that dark · and lonesome night; for by the good or bad influence which you do and shall exert, you may be the means of turning a tide of wretchedness and eternal ruin or a pure stream of gludness and goodness on the world. God has given you somewhere a post of duty to occupy, and you cannot get above or below your obligations to be faithful to it. You are responsible for leaving your work undone as well as having it badly done. You cannot excuse yourself enying "I am nobody-I don't exact any influence;" for there is nobody so mean or obscure that he has not some influence; and you have it whether you will or no, and you are responsible for the consequences of that influence what. ever it is. Take your stand before the wo ld then with a determination to devote your influence to virtue, to humanity, to God. Let the children begin life and grow up with these solid principles of netion, to fear and to honour God, to be true to your conscience, and to do all the good you can. Then will your path indeed be like that of the just which " shineth more more and more unto the perfect day."

CHILDREN .- I remember, observes Bish on Hull, a great man coming into my house at Walliam, and seeing all my children standing in the order of their age and stature said, "These are they that but never seen in fair weather .- John make rich men poor." But he straight Newton. 2 Cor. iv. 17. received this answer, " Nay, my lord, these are they that make a poor man rich; for there is not one of these when we would earth. We are as patients in an hospital; part with for all your wealth." It is easy regimen, medicine and cure are at present to observe that hone are so griping and hard fisted as the childless; whereas those | be discharged cured, and that will make who, for the maintenance of large families, are inured to frequent disbuesements, find such experience of Divine Providence in the faithful management of their affairs, as that they by our with more cheerfulness those they receive. Wherein their care anything in the world worth doing we must be aboved when God takes it off from must not stand shivering on the bank, and them to Himself; and if they be not want. I thinking of the cold and the danger, but ing to themselves their faith gives them Jump in and scramble through as well as case in casting their burden upon Him, we can. It will not do to be perpetually who both more power and more right to calculating risks, and adjusting nice it, since our children are more His than chances; it did all very well before the flood, our own. He that feedeth the young ra. when a man could consult his friends upon vens, (Psalms exivii, 9.) can the fail the an intended publication for a hundred and best of His creatures ! Worthy Muster fifty years, and then live to see its success Greenham tells us of a gentlewoman who for six or seven centuries afterwards; bu coming into the cortage of a poor neighbor, at present a man waits and doubts, and and seeing it furnished with a store of hesitates, and consults his brother, and his children, could say, "Here are the mouths, | uncle, and his first cousins, and his partibut where is the meat?" But not long cuber friends, till one fine day he finds that after she was paid in her own coin; for the is sixty-five years of age-that he has the poor woman coming to her after the fost so much time in consulting first cousins buried of her last and now only child, in- and particular friends, that he has no more verted the question upon her: " Here is time left to follow their advice. There is the meat, but where are the mouths?"

IRRELIGION OF THE GREAT MEN OF France.-I know not when, but corrisin it is that the nation has an immense progress to make in serious thought, if she wishes to remain free. If we look at the charac. ters compared as regards religious semi. ment of the great nations of Europe and latton, Selections from Spaincy Smith. America, and even Asia, the advantage is not for us. The great men of other | Who is the Good Child !- It is a countries live and die looking up to heaven; great mistake for children to think that our great men appear to live and die, for, they connot be religious. In a book called getting completely the only idea for which . The Beatitudes,? which every one ought it is worth living and dying-they live to read, it says : " A little girl who is afand die looking at the spectator, or at most, tectionate and obedient to her parents, kind at posterity. Open the history of Ameri- and gentle to her bothers and sisters, and ca, the history of England, and the history a miable and benevelent towards everybody. of France, read the great lives, the great is doing the will of her Father in Heaven. deaths, the great martyrdoms, the great It, in the exercise of these virtues, she is

ready, for Christ's sake, to sacrifice a words at the hour when the rating thought of life reveals itself in the last words of favoriteinclination, to subdue a bad passion to repress an unkind emotion for conscience the dying. But cross the Atlantic, traverse the Channel, come to our times, sake, she is certainly fitting herself to be open our annals, and listen to the last mumbered among the blessed.

"A little boy who gets up early in the was returning one night from a village to drams of our liberty. One would think morning, says his prayers, is always at his which he had been sent by his father on that God was eclipsed from the south, that tites to be affable and obliging towards every hody, never sava a had work, loves his mother so dearly that he never offends her in word or deed, and does all things for men in the greatest year of France. Look | conscience and his Saviour's sake, is not far from the kingdom of God."

when it recounts to posterity these annihi-

at Mirabeau on the bed of doub. "Crown

me with flowers," said he, "intoxicate me

Madame R dand the strong-hearted woman

only hymn the Marsedlaise ! Follow Ca.

in procession to annihilation, and to whom

God! The Republic of these men with-

out a God has quickly been stranded. The

a conscience to shelter B, a God to average

ism which has been called glory. All

publicans emmor be heroic. When you

heed I the people ungrateful, and God non-

FOR THE AFFLICTED .- Luther used to

sny, " If it were not for tribulation I should

not understand Scripture;" and every sor-

rowing saint responds to this, as having

Believer I desire to find thy will in the

Divine will alone. Be silent when He

strikes, contented when He denies, think-

ful when He give und resigned when He

Faith, hope, patience, bumility, are only

vrought in us by menns of those tainly

which call forth the several graces of the

Spirit into exercise .- C Simeon. James

However matters go here, the wors

shall be a tired traveller, and a joyfid wel-

come home.—Rutherford. Rev. xiv. 12.

blows alway the chalf from the corn. We

ought ourselves to have laid aside our

vanities, but God docta at for us .-- Salter.

When we can hear all trouble as a part

of the burden of Christ, and obtain His

assistance to bear it with us, we shall find

it daily grow lighter and lighter, and at

length press upon as only like the burden

of wings on a hird, embling us to fly the

swifter and the higher toward. Heaven.-

What God will, how God will, and

When Christ darkens our sky, and

when God will, defines the rule which

should govern all the desires of the child of

brings a cloud over it, it is a ground on

which He designs to point His coverant

minbow. The rainbow is very beamiful,

Happiness is reserved for Heaven; and

hope, with a few carnests, must suffice for

chiefly to be attended to. We shall soon

THE VALUE OF DECISION OF CHARAC-

TER .- The fact is, that in order to do

such little time for over squeamishness at:

present, the opportunity so easily slips!

away, the very period of life at which a

man chooses to venture, it ever, is so con-

fined that it is no bad rule to preach up

the necessity, in such instances, of a little

violence done to the feelings, and of efforts?

made in defiance of strict and sober colou-

----

up for all .... J. Scott. Rev. xxi. 4.

God. O. Winslow. Matt. xxvi. 39.

Affliction is God's winnowing frame that

takes away .- Serle. Matt. xxvi. 39.

felt its truth.—Bonar. Psalm exiv. 12.

-LAMARTINE.

Lam. iii. 33.

Serle. Isiah xi. 31.

Such children are religious, and experience joy and peace that no one can conceive of, until he becomes like them. Have you, my dear reader, no interest in the matter? Will you not try to be good and holy, like Jesus Christ !

GROWTH IN GRACE. - The growth of a alarm the villagers it would be dark mously on the besotted people who killed believer is not like a mushroom, but like an surely. Many suns, showers and frosts je out she was quitting -- O! Laborty !" pass upon it before it comes to perfection : Approach the dangeon door of the Girons; and though in winter it seems dead it is

> THE GREAT SUBTERBANEAN BAILWAY cool and indecent pleasantly at the trial, The preamble of the North Metropolitan Radway bill has been declared approved by a committee of the House of Commons The promoters had a hard butle to fight. which fasted II days, but they triumphed in the end. This interesting and movel undertaking will commence at the General Post Office, in St. Marines le Grand and proceed beneath the streets and roads of the metropolis till the way to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Publing. ton. The entire distance will be 41 miles It will cross Smithfield, and proceed along Picet Valley to the Newsond, taking Coldboth field's prison in its way. For the to movel of this building the promoters have made on arrangement with the Maldlesex magistrates. The terms are that the terminaters of the radway, to return for the ground in Coldbob-fields, are to build a prison for the county of Maldlesex not less than six, and not more than nine miles from London; the building to contain accommodation for 1500 prisoners, with 50 acres of ground attached, so that those of the prisoners who have not learned in-loor trades may be mode to perform rural labour, in accordance with the industrial principle on which the prison is conducted. Three unles of the North Metropolitan Radway will run underneath roads, or unoccupied property, which will considerably lessen the expenses incident to the construction of the line. The entire estimated cost is £1,000,000. The Sobterranean Rate way will join the Great Northern, the London and North Western, and Great Western lines. The stations are to be at Victoria Street, Clerkenwell, King's Cross, Euston Square, Hump Leid Road, Osonburg Street, Baker Street, Edgeware Rad, and opposite the Great Western Hotel, with a branch to the Great Western station. Trains will start every five minutes. The time required to perform the journey will be a quarter of an hour, and the faces for the whole distance will be 2d for the third class, 4d for the second class and 64 for the first class carriages. The North Metropolitan Railway will therefore be a great accommodation to the people of London, and will doubtless have an immense traffic. At a special meeting of proprietors, on Monday, the solicitor read the head of a lift for extending the author-

# Advertigements.

ized line to the Great Western Railway

and to the General Post Office, when a

resolution, approving the bill, was encited

anvadaonsly.

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English, French, Italian, German, Music, Pians and timp, Denning,

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For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. KEN-SEDY, Church Society's Office, King Street; or to Mrs. FORSTER, Pinchurst, Toronto, July 19, 1854.

Forster's instruction.

MRS. CROMBIE'S AOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGY STRIKT, TORONTO.

TMIS ESPADICSHMENT will be re-opened after the Malsummer trecess, en Monday,

the 21st of August, 1854 Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bostop of Coronto, the Rev. John M'Cuil, L.L.D. Pressions of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett. B D. Rectiful Paranto, Rev. Edinand Baldwin A., Assistant Minister of St. Jumes's, Rev. J. G. D. WKenste, M. A. Leonnbent of St. Pauls, Feronto, Rev. R. J. Metheorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. E.S. Kennedy, Sec-

retary of the Church Sweets. Poronto, 17th August, 1851.

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Toronto, March 28th, 1854

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Toronto, 26th January, 1854. WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTWENT! A MOST ASTONISHING CURK OF SCROSULOUS ULCERS

this of the Pilla, and before that was all no d, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the meni-mes for a short rune longer, according to the directions, may articitly adhering to your rules as to does, &c., she was

t remain, dear Sir, yours (1919). (Signed) J. NOBLE. Dated August 19th, 1852. erfectly cured, and now ed by a the best of health, I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSTP-LAS IN THE LEG AFTER MUDICAL AID HAD FAILED. Copyed a Letter from Mrs. Exciteth Vertex, or the Peat Office, Mourie Road, near Hogner, Susses differ I in. 124, 1853. To Propasion Holloway. Sir. I suffered for a con-

To Progressor Hutting synostic, I suffered for a considerable period from a revere affect of Fryspeles, which at leagth settled in my leg and redicted at meshed frequency. My sufferings were very great, and I quite coupling that it may permitted am mendiated, when I was natived to have recomment open (whitenest and Pulls). I am soon hour stelay, and am happy of say the result was summerly successful, for they effected a radical cure of my log and instituted one to the explainment of health. I shall see at speak with the utilised confidence of your mestions, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood annihalty all cted, who derived earl (soon file).

Lam, Str, your oblighed and faithful a reant. (Signed)

En 12 all Fill YE CES.

SURPRISING CURE OF A DAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist Soc. Lower M. 35 lane, Manchester, autod beb. 12th, 1833.

Mas lane, Manchester, and deel. 12.6, 18.6.

To Provision Hottower — our Sir.—I have great presume in towarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary coord a field breast effected sulely by the use of your cerebrary distinction and the Mrs. Justice Bell of Pitt-street in this town, has been for a const resulteriment. of Pittostreet in this town, has been for a constitutable time. Labouring under in round elebility toos of appetite, and general ith mealin, occasioned by incertain wounds in the troat. She had much experience in the use of all time keeps or remedies for the circle of uteries, but with uter any beneficial tendit—in fact, she had nearly lost all tand and hope of a cuit being effected. Lethic substressibe and pointed condition of bedy and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable thormeof and Puls, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most actouching; her time time the effect produced was most actouching; her under the influence of Electric fluids. Look type title was specially improved, the sores and inters in appetter was specify improved, the seres automoring; for appetter was specify improved, the seres and there is the breast gradually tested, and the iterators excitement of her system was whilly removed.

Lieman, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) T FORSIER KER.

The following important communication has been for-arded to Protesor. Holloway for publication by Mr. B. bron, Chemist, https://exect. Norwich.

DEKADFULLY DISCASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING OIVENUE BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND POINTS, near the base. PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

Copy of a Letter from Coparis Smith, or Great Various A cates January 1988, 1856.

To Mr. Oscov — can Str. 1. Lettel you the particular of a cure effected by Professor Hullowing's treatuable medicines. Mr. John Walton, take in the Wajosty's Service in the British Free 4 Malta, half a very post discertical in the British Free 4 Malta, half a very post discertical. in the British Freet at Malta, had a very rod observed, ancle; and after lying in the Malta Hospital for so, month, was sent to brighted as an invalid to Portamonth croppital, where he cromained an inmade for four months, there, as at Malta refusing to these the limb amputated he was turned out mourtable. He then came to Yarmouth, a d-was under a mention greatening for about there mo othe, but his ancie become no much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by me action, he tried Holloway's Onthrent and Proc, which, by one emitted application, hoshed all the ulcers, and testo of it in to perfect health and stoccitch. I terman, dear Sit, sours were true.

ulcers, and resto ed h in to perfect health as discough.

I termain, dear Sir, yours very truly
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Aftert Rosel, Great Yamouth.

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