TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

Wake! my harp! no longer slumber, Let us have the highest strain; Neither let the "measured number" Any of thy fire restrain. See! before thee-what a lesson! Mirrored on the glassy lake; There! its gentle flowing bosom-Here! its waters madly break. Now, again, the billows closing; Onward! onward! still they flow, Till at length fresh rocks opposing, Threaten as severe a blow. Such, proud Ottawa! thy wonders; Here, all gentle! there, all strife! Now, you mimic heaven's slumbers; Then, you teach us what is life.

Yonder, see the raftsmen coming, Now, they reach the torrent's edge; Here, the timber, quickly moving, Rushes to a fearful "wedge." There, we see a life imperilled, By the fury of the wave; One look again !- deep! and kenneled! Lies the victim in the grave. Further, still, in upland jungles, Merrily the axes sound; Now the forest giant trembles, Soon it covers all the ground: But a voice, amidst the crashing, Loudly weeps, and loudly calls, For the tree in downward dashing-On the luckless woodman falls. Far from home, no word to cheer him, None to comfort while he dies; Irreligion reigns around him, And to soothe, it vainly tries.

'Tis winter now! the icy fetter Stays the torrent-stays the flood; The glassy road each day grows better, And the teamster speeds his load. Night draws on—the track is hidden Deep amidst the drifting snow; Now the horses tread—though chidden— Where the ice forbids to go. The fatal plunge conveys its losses-All are numbered with the dead: Both the driver and his horses Lie beneath the marshy bed!

III

Relentless current! speed thy mission; Sway the sceptre—use the rod;— Thou dost witness in this region BETTER THAN THE CHURCH OF GOD! Speak of dangers - speak of fury . It is all poor nature knows; Let the sinners all about thee Feel the thunder Sinai shows; But let us haste; with expedition Bind the broken-hearted; weak-Listen to their invitation: "COME AND HELP US!"-" Come and seek."

V. Yonder, see the river wending, Midst the valley's verdant hue, Wood and water nobly blending, In the far remotest view. While my footsteps here have turned, Goomy have my thoughts oft been: "Here he fell!" and "Here we buried!" Mars and chequers every scene. Tis where life is thus imperilled We should with the Gospel speed; And with standard wide unfurled, Speak of Christ! and Christ indeed! From the lake of Alumanas,\* To the far remotest bay, Let thy groves, with loud hosannas-

Far resound-Grand Ottawa! Perth, September 1854.

CATHEDRALS AND THEIR USES. On the subject of Cathedral Reform the Morning Chronicle has the following highly appropriate observations:-"It is hardly too much to say that every Church in Christendom has been developed from a Cathedral. The mother Church, and its body of associated Clergy, have hitherto been the nisus from which the whole Church organization has been in its completeness developed. Cathedrals preceded the division into parishes. The Bishop and his Clergy resided at the mother Church, where public worship was performed with all becoming solemnity schools of Christian instruction emanated from the Cathedral-and preachers, and teachers, and missionaries, were sent from this centre to all parts of the diocese. The Cathedral represented the practical, as the monastery subsequently represented the contemplative and devotional life; but in all respects the Cathedral was the source of the missionary and aggressive action of pauperized district Chapelries, in which the Church. It was not necessary, how- so many solitary incumbents are left to ever, when a country became completely evangelized, that the Cathedral should retain this missionary character. Nor did it. It became the centre of administration, and the seat of rule, rather than the headquarters of a militant and aggressive body. But times are changed. England has to be re-conquered and re-appropriated. The Church's duty now is as distinctly missionary as it was when the Sees of Caer Leon or Hexham were founded to convert the British and Saxon pagans. What, then, narrative of the progress of the New Zealand so natural as that Cathedrals should revert to their original and constituent idea?

Convocation announces that a great neces- changed into a quiet, industrious, friendly and sity has arisen for increased attention to even devout people.

the home missionary duties of the Church of England; and, in a theoretical way, it applies itself to discovering what law of agency in the abstract would be best fitted for dealing with the case. The Cathedral Report announces that, historically, such an agency is in existence. A problem was once given to mathematic ans to decide of what geometrical figure the most convenient receptacle could be formed, with the greatest economy of materials; and they decided in favor of an abstract type, which was found to be exactly realized in the cells of bees. So it is with the Convocation theory, and its practical embodiment in the ancient constitution of Cathedrals, as detailed in the Commission-

ers' Report. "The want of the Church is not only the extension of the ministry by re-organizing the diaconate, and by enlisting systematic lay assistance, but a re-application of the services of the existing ministry. The defect of the times, at least in ecclesiastical matters, is the feeble use which is made of associated labour. In other days, all great works were done by corporate and associated energy. Colleges, schools, guilds, the great commercial leagues, the religious orders, Parliaments, States-general-all are examples of this. Wherever we look, all work was done and all success won by association. It was so in arts and letters, as well as in social, religious, and political matters. The freemasons, the great academies of art, the great commercial companies--all these institutions are testimonies to the success and value of associated labour. We seem in this particular to be degenerating. In Church matters, at least, we fling the worker back on his solitary and barbarous isolation. The ideal of Church work in the present day is to carve out a kingdom, or diocese, or parish into neat little parallelogramseach with a solitary Parson and his family, and his district, and his district Church, and his little school and little charitiesall snug and smug, and petty and povertystricken, and prim and extremely inefficient. The Clergyman is left to his own resources, which are sufficiently mediocre, and his success, as might be expected, is proportionate. He is alone, and acis alone, without sympathy, system, or scheme; and his neighbours are isolated units, with different, if not discordant plans. It is only well if such difference does not mar-it cannot assist-the common good. This has been hitherto the favourite scheme of adapting the Church to the increased and new necessities of the population. It is a mere mechanical process of subdivision. Given a parish with 10,000 souls-divide it into five parishes of 2,000 souls, and the work is supposed to be done. The Bishops deeper philosophy and practical wisdom: We would suggest the placing in the midst of a population in our great towns, where the majority are habitually absent from public worship, and live with little or

no sense of true religion, Clergymen who might, with a view to economy, Christian fellowship, and united prayers and action, live together, minister in one central Church, and, with due regard to ecclesiastical rule and authority, might labour around it in preaching, exhorting, visiting the sick and poor in their own houses, and superintending schools.' What is all this but a Cathedral Chapter really at work? The fact is that - considering only the benefit of a parochial system, which is admirable in administering a settle! Church -we have forgotten that it may break down when brought forward as the only possible form of Church action. A parish is for edification; but other machinery is necessary for the work of converting a heathen or reclaiming an apostate Christian population.

"In conformity with the suggestion, the Episcopal Committee goes further, and proposes 'a body of Clergy organized for the special work of preaching and exhor. tation, under the Bishop's sanction, through. out his diocese. Such Clergy might most properly be connected with the Cathedral Church. . . . Such an institution would be of great service in parishes of unmanageable size.' We take these to be the most important suggestions which have for centuries emanated from the authorities of the Church of England; and we trust that, whatever is done, no further re-adaptation of Cathedral revenues will be countenanced without reference to the Convoca-

tion reports. Many think that, had the suppressed Canonries been devoted to a large purpose of this kind, which frankly and candidly admits the principle of associated labour and of a common life among the ministry-had a systematic aggression of this sort been attempted on the sins and infidelity of large towns, worked by the Bishop, and assisted by the most gifted persons-more real good would have been effected than by the miserable endowment starve and to counteract each other's earnestness. Economically, there can be

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

no hesitation between the two schemes.'

ENGLAND.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The following extract from an unpublished statement, circulated among the friends of the Society, contains a correct and very interesting

Mission:-By the abounding grace and compassion of our God, the people of New Zealand have been con-"There is no official connection between verted almost entirely to Christianity. Of the the Report of the Cathedral Commission- entire population the late Governor estimates that ers and that emanating from the Episcopal there may not be more than a thousand pro-Committee of Convocation. Yet the two fessedly heathen natives remaining. From being one of the most ferocious, warlike, and papers significantly fit into each other.

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Convergation appounces that a great necest converged into each other.

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among them; and property once valued by the measure of a few hatchets, has become as well understood and as capable of ready conversion, as in many countries whose civilization dates

" And these marvellous changes in the character and condition of this nation have been wrought within the period of a simple generation! The first convert to Christianity was baptized in the year 1825. The translation of the Holy Scriptures was commenced in 1828. A printing pres and water-mill were introduced in 1830. These changes have been accomplished by agencies employed by England, under the guiding hand of its heavenly Father; and first and foremost' among those agencies, according to the testimony of the late Governor of the Island and of Bishop Selwyn, is that of the Church Missionary Society.

late Governor and the Bishop of New Zealand have concurred in strongly deprecating he immediate withdrawal of the Church Missionary Society's agents from the island, as a step calculated seriously to impair the admirable work that has been accomplished; a view in which the Society have fully agreed. The bishop has under these circumstances submitted

to the society the following proposals :-To divide the present diocese into the follow-

New Zealand, or Auckland, Tauranga, Waiapu, d to receive a commission to consecrate, with

the assistance of the Australian bishops,-The Venerable Archdeacon Brown, The Venerable Archdeacon W. Williams, The Venerable Archdeacon Hadfield,

the bishops of the sees, erected upon the sis of their respective archdeaconries. "The bishop offers to surrender the £600 per annum paid to him by the Society through the Colonial Bishopricks' Fund.

Allowing to each bishop his present salary-

Granting landed estates, out of the Society's landed property; 300 acres at Auckland to Auckland;

1000 acres at Tauranga to Tauranga."
"Bishop Selwyn has been enabled to resign the £600 a year he received from the Church Missionary Society, and a similar sum allowed him by Government in consequence of the native and European Christian population of the Island having engaged to provide adequately for the support of the established Church by tithes and land endowments. The bishop however deserves great praise for the Christian disinterest and liberality with which he has on this occaon voluntarily resigned a considerable portion of his emoluments for the advancement of the

ause of religion. It became a question of very serious considration with the Church Missionary Society, whether they could, consistently with their principles and objects, as a purely missionary ociety, agree to the elevation of their agents to the episcopal office. They have decided, on mature consideration, upon accepting Bishop Selwyn's proposals, with the distinct understanding that the new bishops will continue to endowments, and of the ecclesiastical constitusarily left forn by ure arrangement, as it is in the ward next year some general measure on Colo-

By consenting to the appointment of missionaries as bishops they have secured the incalcu-lable advantage of these new sees being first ccupied by men of sound scriptural and protestant principles, and of long-tried and estab-lished prety. These New Zealand Bishops, by continuing to prosecute their humble missionary abors will also present excellent models of the rue scriptural character of the episcopal office. In accordance with the word bishop—'overseer'—we have ever felt that bishop- should be continually occupied, as their first duty, in the 'ministry of the word' among their flocks."

The Rev. D. Hulbert, Incumbent of Saint Philip's Haggerstone, Phillip street, near Kingsland bridge, is anxious to enlist active sympathy with a truly-called evangelical aggression on the masses of Shoreditch. He writes:—"For six months have I been toiling and labouring on six months have I been tolling and incoming on a very stony soil; thorns and briars and this tles have had it all their own way—except that some stray braying being now and then has gone in amongst the prickly crop and made choice of some mouthfuls most to their own eculiar palate. Last February I was informed that Protestant Dissenters (Calvinists) had withdrawn two years ago from the field, leaving it all open and free for the enemy of souls to sow all the vilest seeds, wherewith all vacant and so soon overspreads. Licensed by the Lord Bishop, I took my stand by planting a cross, receiving benediction. Only my officials, all voluntary but one, can recount the arduous task of clearing my ground to sow good seed. No less than twice have I had churchwardens esign within the six months; £1 2s. 5d, is all t has pleased God to raise me up a tried friend, who sends to my help a deacon (of fifteen years experience) from the diocese of Newfoundland, nd I want seven literate Christians to come forward and volunteer aid in visitation-one the seven quickly to be selected, if God and the Bishop permit, for presentation to a title for holy orders. As the Pastoral Aid Society have withdrawn their previously voted grant of £70, to St. Philip's district (through declining revenues of the incumbent of St. Mary's), I can promise no wages or any pay (having none now myself); but God will find the money, I am convinced. On Sunday next (D. v.) at nine o'clock, A. M., there will be morning prayer, followed by sermon, sine Litany. At eleven o'clock, Litany and Holy Communion, with sermon, and an administration of that holy sacrament of God's institution. At three o'clock languages. the Sunday-School. On Sunday last about a hundred and seventy young ones came, most of whom have never been taught the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Decalogue; and there are no paid teachers to help me. Sometimes an administration of holy baptism, at two o'clock by a consumers but most of the o'clock, P. M., on Sundays, but most of the unhappy parents have been taught to care for bodily things more than what concerns the souls ings more than what concerns the souls of their young, and they tell my district local visitors they have had them all registered, and past six o'clock evening prayer and sermon. plunteer organist has enabled me to raise a large singing class by ear; and a smaller class to in Lee-park. sing by note (vide an article on Church Music in the last Church of England Quarterly). On Tuesday evenings, at half-past seven, P. M., by the help of Jesus, lectures on the Catechism,

extempore, will commence on the 29th instant;

will long continue, and after the second lesson

nor aught else but Christian. And on Thursday

industrials know they are the property of the greatest of all builders, Jesus. Sir, yours, &c., Daniel P. M. Hulbert, Incumbent of St. Philip's,

Haggerstone.—August 28, 1854." Last week bills were posted in Wednesbury, nnouncing that the Rev. R. Aitkins, Incumbent of Pendeen, would preach on the following Sunday in St. James's Church. Accordingly on Sunday the rev. gentleman preached two powerful sermons on the subject of conversion to large congregations. On Monday evening he preached again, taking for his subject the conversation of our Lord with the woman of Samaria. His sermon occupied one hour and twenty minutes, and the preacher exerted himself to bring conviction home to his hearers. The congregation, which was large and respectable, was remarkably affected by the eloquent liscourse of the preacher, and several gave utterance to their feelings. A deep impression seemed to be made on the whole congregation; and after the service, at half past nine a meeting was held at the parsonage, when the house was crowded. A most exciting scene, we some were weeping, some were praying, and some were singing. The preacher was occupied speaking to some personally and affording consolation, assisted by the Rev. R. Twigg, and the Rev. J. Winter. The meeting continued till nearly eleven o'clock, and a great impression was made upon many. Mr. Aitkins is staying at the parsonage, and was to preach three times during the week, and twice again on Sunday He preaches in the surplice, and is said to hold High Church principles. He formerly belonged to the Wesleyan body, and preached in their chapels, but for some years he has conformed to the Church. Mr. Aitkins has lately been at Leeds, preaching in St. Saviour's Church, and a great revival is said to be taking place in that own.—Staffordshire Advertiser.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent f the Gospel, made the following able defence of the appointments of their missionary bishops, the wisdom and propriety of the selections having been called in question by some cavillers.

"He observed that one great encouragement or them in this work arose from the character of persons who were now found willing to go forth, and were able to be the leaders in this holy warfare. He touched upon this, because an attempt had been made, with no friendly spirit towards this Society, to throw reproaches on certain appointments, as not likely to carry out the object they had at heart. One way to neet vain arguments was to give positive facts. He looked at the appointments made during the last few years, he did not say by this Society, but for the purposes for which the Society was onstituted, and in which, no doubt, they more or less concern. First, there was Bishop Anderson, in Rupert's Land, a man who might have adorned any station in this country, fixed on that inhospitable shore, living in a temperature seldom much above the freezing point, merely with the hope of bringing the inhabitants of that region to the warmth afforded by the Sun of Righteousness. He looked to the other carry forward the missionary work in which they have been hitherto engaged. The important questions of the disposal of patronage and the globe, and there was the Bishop of Victoria, with equal energy, talent and zeal, with equal energy talent and zeal, tion of the Church in the Island, had to be con-sidered. These questions were, however, neces-limself of the present movement to introduce persons and officers of the old Cathedrals, and indeed a new dynasty the dynasty . Losne Bishop of Madras, bringing his experience, zeal the Society's views will receive due attention of Tinniversy. The Bishop of Bombay was his in regard to the details of this nighly important worthy companion, using all the means in his measure. the Bishop of Nova Scotia was the instance of a man leaving all the comforts and advantages of the University of Oxford for a not very desirable climate or enviable position, with no increase of this world's goods. On the coast of Africa there was Bishop Vidal, risking the danger of the climate, and displaying a remarkable aptitude for leading a heathen population to the knowledge of the truth, by his skill in the language of the country. He would not speak for those present, because they were able to speak for themselves much better than he could. There was only one more case, that of a bishopric for the first time created, and those who snow Mr. Ryan-would agree that it was the most favorable and desirable choice.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. The late anniversary of this venerable and noble institution, says the Banner, being the 153d, was one of the most interesting it has ever held. It met in St. Paul's Cathedral, and there were not less than 5,000 persons, amongst whom the number of dignitaries of the Church was greater than on any similar occasion. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen attended the service in their robes of office.

The Society's operations now extend from the North American and West Indian colonies [to which for upwards of a century they have been virtually limited], to India, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, South Africa, and Borneo. Within the last thirty or forty years, 25 additional colonial bishoprics have been founded, and in 21 of these the Society has the donations they could get; £22 was all I propagating the Gospel from Rupert's Land and Labrador to the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

The forty-sixth anniversary of this Society was held on May 5—the Earl of Shaftsbury in

The committee announced an increase in the annual income of about £4,000, of which more because £80 voted from the parent church of St. Mary's Haggerstone, has also been unpaid the Society has amounted to £31,644 18s., and the expenditure £30,805 17s. 11d. The sum received for the temporal relief fund has been £444 9s. 4d., of which £416 14s. 7d. has been distributed. 2,086 Hebrew Bibles, 6,412 portions of the Bible in Hebrew, and 1,068 Hebrew New Testaments have been issued in the course of the year from the Society's depots; and upwards of 50,000 books, tracts, old paths, and portions of the Holy Scriptures in the modern

(From the John Bull.)

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS .- An order Council approves a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for an annual money payment to the Bishop of Chichester, in consideration of the transfer to them, the said Commissioners, of certain messuages, &c., and premises situate in Chancery-lane, Symond's-inn, Bream's-buildings, Chichester-rents, &c.

COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING CHURCHES .they care not for baptism into Christ. At half-past six o'clock evening prayer and sermon. A by the Commissioners for Building Churches for

and, life and health and strength granted to me,

the general principles on which they were men, who attend in considerable numbers.

"The useful arts of life—agriculture and evenings, at half-past seven, p. m., I have a missionary Church Service; being a course of mong them; and property once valued by the extempore sermons, specially designed to let all before them; reserving for a future report any appendix relative to the original foundation and estitution of the various Cathedrals, to the changes which they have undergone at different periods, and their present state. The following Cathedrals in England and Wales, and the two Collegiate Churches of Westminster and Windsor,

Confeguate Charcin		ministe	and wind	301,	
for the year 1852	-				
Susant anem	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
Canterbury	£25,211 13		£25,065 3		
York	3,041 7		3,634 7		
St. Paul's, London	12,746 7	474		416	
Durham		013		912	
Winchester	22 878 3	4	23 094 7		
Wells	4 717 14	414	4,717 14		
Carlisle	6 998 7	5	6,954 2		
Chester	5,522 8	8	5,550 7	1	
Chichester	5,905 10	5		5	
Ely	16,214 2	11	14,495 11	8	
Ely	11,431 0		11,431 0	0	
Gloucester	7,963 10			9	
Bristol	9,729 13	0	9,994 0		
Bristol	6,594 9	1	6,601 12	81/6	
Lichfield	2.941 10	53/	2,180 1	5	
Lincoln			9,329 16	41/2	
Llandaff	713 14		1,385 2	10	
Manchester	7,599 19		7,599 19	9	
Norwich	7,484 0	31/4	7,514 14	3	
Peterborough	6,892 14		7,290 5	4	
Dinon	5 014 19	2	5,323 14		
Rochester	10,083 4	10	10,556 0		
Salisbury	2 539 17				
St Aganh	1,408 18	4	1,487 6		
St David's	1.529 1	1		7	
Worcester	10,609 10	73/	8,980 10	21/2	
Westminster	30,657 1	1	29,949 17	10	
Windsor	19,972 4	71/	20,550 5		
	TOUR DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON	2 50 7 7 5 1			

Totals ..... £313,005 2 01/4 £31 ,236 5 101/2 The Cathedral of Bangor, it is stated, has no orporate property, and the Chapter of Christ-church, Oxford, declined to give any return, on the ground that their property is strictly Colle-giate. For the year 1852 the revenue of the rious Chapters of England and Wales was £313,005 2s., the expenditure £312,236 5s. 101d. The average annual amount of these revenues for the seven years ending 1852 was £295,984 4s. 63d., so that it would appear in most instances Cathedral property is increasing in value. The greater part of the corporate revenues is derived from fines on the granting and renewing of leases of landed estates and tithe-rent charges. The remainder arises from estates and rent-charges in hand, reserved rents, profits of manors, woods, and quarries, and sums of money invested in public securities. The Chapter of Durham has a large revenue from fines on leases of mines, wayleaves, &c. From the analysis of expenditure in the report we find that the amount paid in 1852 by the different Chapters for repairs of the fabric and precincts, stipends of various members and officers (exclusive of the Chapter) and other necessary expenses, with payments to Vicars of parishes and contributions to other religious urposes, was £108,695, while the amount diyided in the same year between the members of the capitular bodies was £160,713. It further appears that in 1853, £50,054 was paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the provisions of various Acts of Parliament commencing with the 3d and 4th Victoria, chap 113, on account of payments charged on certain Deaneries and Canonries, and of 59 Canonries which have been suspended in accordance with these There are, too, 19 Canonries still remaining liable to suspension, the revenues of which will in that case be also paid to the Ecclesiastiwatching every opportunity for introducing the cal Commissioners. By the same Acts the were transierieu do die sion; and it now appears that this provision

has already taken effect with respect to 318 estates out of the whole number of 370. The amount produced by the estates so vested is stated in the report to have been, in 1853, £46,592 18s. 7d. The Chapters of York and Carlisle have recently transferred the whole of their corporate property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, receiving in exchange an annua payment equal to the amount of their average omes and ordinary expenditure. Part of these capitular contributions, however, return to capitular purposes in the shape of payments to the members of the less wealthy Chapters. The average of these payments for 12 years from 1842, when they commenced, to the close of 1853, was £7,697 17s. About £4,000 is also paid annually in augmentation of Archdeacon ries. With regard to the fabric expenses mentioned above, we find that during the last 14 years about £370,000 has been expended or the 28 Cathedrals and on the Collegiate Churche of Westminster and Windsor, of which £250,000 have been provided from Chapter funds and the individual contribution of members, and £120, 000 by public subscriptions. About a third of fabric of St. Paul's, for instance, is maintained by a fund in the hands of trustees, independently of the Chapter and its revenue. At Exeter the repairs of the fabric form the first charge on the capitular revenues. York Minster has an ancient statutable claim to one-sixth part of the entire income of the common estates; and at Durham it is considered that the woods of the Chapter are by statute appropriated to the repairs of the Cathedral and capitular buildings.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOS-PEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- An important and founded, and in 21 of these the Society has influential meeting was held at the Sussex missionary stations; so that it is engaged in Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on Tuesday, August 22, in behalf of the above Society. Edward Hoare kindly lent his Church for the occasion; and the Archbishop of Canterbury preached an admirable sermon on Haggai, 28, which he strongly advocated the claims of the Society. His Grace presided at the meeting, and the crying spiritual wants both of the heathen countries under our care, and more especially of our colonies, was clearly and ably Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Rev. Edward Hoare, Rev. W. L. Pope, Rev. B. F. Smith, and the Bishop of Natal. The collections amounted to nearly £50. There were on the platform—Rev. C. Bigsby, Rev. G. D. Walsh, Rev. S. Barker, Rev. T. May, Rev. O. Marden, Rev. D. Winham, A. Pott, Esq., treasurer, Rev. B. Whitelock, local secretary. eeting was a crowded one, and seemed deeply npressed with the statements respecting the erations of the venerable Society, and great success with which God had of late lessed its labours.

> CLERICAL MUNIFICENCE. - Bacup Church, just consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, has been built at the sole charge of the Rev. James Heyworth, at a cost of £3,000, exclusive of £200 for a repair fund, and £1,500 for its endowment.

> "A FIRST GIFT."-Under this title, the large sum of £9,000 has been placed by an individual at the disposal of the Rev. G. Nugee, late Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, for the purpose of erecting a Church in London or some large manufacturing town.

CATHEDRAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.—
The first report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of England and the Rev. W. Wardley, of Lorvesmoor Chapel, Worcester, have commenced open at the commenced open at the commence of the comme

RAILWAY LABOURERS .- The Vicar of War-Wales has been printed.

The Commissioners state that they have at present confined themselves to an historical review of the origin of these institutions, and of view of the origin of

ry of Horbury, in the parish of Wakefield, was the scene of festive ceremonies, such as we have solicited and urged to contribute to this, one of had occasion to notice in former years. ding to an annual custom, instituted by the incumbent, services of thankgiving were offered to Almighty God for the success which He has the inhabitants of a new mission, offering to granted to the labors of the clergy who have ministered in the place during the last twenty refusal will prevent the execution of the underministered in the place during the last twenty years. Amongst the works of public interest carried on in Horbury, the parochial schools hold the foremost rank, and those who have been educated in them, and are now carrying on the work of education in various parts of the coun-ry, were, as usual, invited to join in the solemn ervices, and other festive proceedings of the ay. Early in the morning the flag was seen loating from the tower of the church, and beween ten and eleven o'clock the bells summoned he holyday folk to morning prayer, which com-nenced at the latter hour. Upwards of twenty the next meeting of the Central Box ergy, preceded by a choir of nearly twice that number, all vested, went from the parsonage to the church chanting the 68th Psalm. The tervices were coral throughout. The first lesson vas read by the Rev. Charles Gutch; the second y the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, Principal of St. dark's College, Chelsea. A sermon, well-suited for the occasion, was preached by the Rev. W. Boyed, Vicar of Arncliffe and Rural Dean, from Cor., xi., 22, 23. This was followed by the selebration of the Holy Communion, which was

partaken of by the greater part of the congregation. An excellent dinner was provided in the church school-room, where rich and poor sat down side by side in true old English style. The school-room is a substantial building of aposing proportions, and capable of accommo dating four hundred scholars. Its spacious interior, finished above with a strongly framed open roof, gave it the appearance of a dining hall of the olden time. Its walls were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, through the kindly and cordial services of some of the younger parishoners. Banners inscribed with luminated texts of holy writ were interspersed amongst the natural decorations, the whole forming a graceful appendage to the double line of tables, which ran along the sides of the building, covered, as they were, with substantial fare, to which the company did ample justice. Evensong commenced at half-past four, when the clergy, preceded by the choir, re-entered the church chanting the 45th Psalm. The Rev. H. omas preached an earnest discourse from Peter, v., 5. After this the company began to disperse; a numerous party, however, remained, and accepted the incumbent's invitation to tea at the parsonage. In the early part of the day joint addresses were adopted by the clergy and laity—one to the Rev. Dr. Walker, Rector of St. Columb Major, Cornwall, expres-sive of thanks to Almighty God for putting into his heart to offer an endowment for a bishopric in Cornwall; and the other to the town-Council of Newcastle, conveying the same sentiments in respect of their late proposal to subdivide the diocese of Durham, giving to each measure a hearty and cordial support, and, at the same time, thanking the promoters for their respective efforts to supply a crying want of the Church.
These addresses received the signatures of few." twenty-four clergy, and a larger number of the laity attached their names to the documents. The offerings made during the day, which unted to a considerable sum, went towards paying the expense of the new organ.-The

A NEW BISHOPRIC.

immediate establishment of a bishopric of Perth ready to return to their own house, and to their Western Australia, the extensive see of Ade- own kindred, and tell how great things the Lord laide being subdivided for that purpose. The sanction of her Majesty's government to the formation of the new diocese has been obtained.

Expression of the Resconage — A memorial

EXTENSION OF THE EPISCOPATE.—A memorial is being got up at Boston, expressive of gratitude to Sir John Fife and the Rev. Dr. Walker, of St. Columb, Cornwall, for their efforts to promote the increase of episcopacy in this castle, originated the movement in behalf of the proposed new Bishopric in connection with that town; whilst the latter has offered to endow one in Cornwall .- John Bull.

Convocation: Prorogation.—Thursday being the day to which both Houses of Convocation stood prorogued from their session on the 20th July, the Archbishop of Canterbury attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, and formally prorogued the Convocation till the 20th of October next, being the day following that to which the Pariament stands prorogued .- 1b.

SCOTTISH CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY .- At the triennial meeting it was stated that the sums received were £2,511, and the amount paid to widows, orphans, &c., was £1,814.

UNITED STATES.

WISCONSIN-NASHOTAH .- The following extract from a letter recently received by the President of Nashotah Mission seems well fitted to

provoke others to good works:

"Enclosed I send the first note put in circulation by our Bank, which I wish to donate to Nashotah, to be applied as you think best. know of no better beginning, than to begin my isiness thus. Please acknowledge privately.

The President of Nashotah cannot refrain from publicly setting forth this good example of the President of a Bank for imitation. He finds ample use for Bank notes, and will most cheerfully circulate any placed at his disposal. The annual term for 1854-'55 will open in a few weeks, and probably with thirty-two young men preparing for the Holy Ministry. The only suming his place, contrary to the wishes of the dependence of Nashotah for carrying on the great work in hand, is in Him who alone can open the hands and hearts of His people with supplies for our daily wants .- Banner of the

COLONIAL. DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S OFFICE, Y 6th Sept., 1854. }
A meeting of the Church Society was held

this day-the Hon. Judge McCord in the chair. The following report of the lay committee was read, and on the motion of the Rev. W. Bond, seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon Lower,

"In addition to the applications already before the committee since the 7th June last, and on that day postponed for want of funds to entertain them, a new application was received, of an urgent nature, from the mission of Hemmingford, which having been read, and the

Resolved, That the Chairman should report to missions in the diocese, and more especially those within this city, with a view of instituting, under their immed ate direction and supervision, stitution of the Church of England, and for a

On the Feast of St. Bartholomew, the chapel- an efficient system of collections, so that each the most important charities of the Church, the insufficiency of whose means has this day com-pelled the lay committee to refuse assistance to

> taking and deprive that gentleman of a home during the approaching winter.
> J. McCord, Chairman Lay Com.

2nd Sept., 1854. It was moved by J. B. Anderson, Esquire,

nded by the Rev. W. Bond, and Resolved, That a copy of the above report be sent to the rectors and incumbents of the various

congregations, that action may be taken thereon.
Two designs of seals were laid on the table,
the consideration of which was postponed until
the next meeting of the Central Board. The Treasurer's accounts were laid on the

table, from which it appears that the following sums have been received since the last meeting: Rev. C. J. Haensell's Annual Sub-

Collection after sermon at Henryville, per Rev. E. Davemet.....

Annual Subscriptions .... E. J. Rogers, Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MICMAC MISSION.-INFORMATION WANTED. We find the following correspondence in the

Halifax Church Times, with a request to the Canada papers to give it circulation. We commend the matter to any reader who is able to give the information required.

DEAR SIR,—As there are known to be several

flourishing missionary stations connected with the various Protestant bodies in Canada, I beg to inquire, through the medium of your paper, if there may not be found at some of those stations some of the Micmac tribe, or some who are conversant with the Micmac language, who might be obtained and usefully employed in the work of evangelizing their brethren in these

My reasons for supposing there may be converted Micmacs in Canada, are founded on the

following facts, viz :-1. There are plenty of Micmacs there. They go and come continually as far as Montreal and arther. Many of them remain in that country How possible is it that some may have united with the Protestants?

2. There was once a missionary establishment at Sussex Vale, N. B., at which many of the youth of both sexes were under a course of training. They belonged to the Millecites and Micmacs. That establishment was afterwards removed to Canada, but I do not know to what particular locality. Information on this point sought: but it does not seem an improbable supposition, that some of these connected with establishment may have followed it, and that there may be some educated pious Micmacs who would be prepared to enter at once nto this field, where we may truly say that 'the harvest is great, but the labourers are

3. I have direct testimony, and I think of a reliable nature, to the point. An intelligent Indian woman belonging to New Brunswick once informed me, that several relatives of hers had been induced to abandon their religion and go to Canada, where others had preceded them. and there to adopt the dress, and habits, and religion of the English Protestants. She related, The Societies for the Propagation of the Con-nel in Foreign Parts and far Propagating Chris-the sums of £3,000 and £2,000 towards of them for their heresy. But possibly some

> they are learned by the Indians of different tribes with scarce an effort Thus there may be Indians, Protestant Indians, in Canada, not Micmacs, who can speak the language of the latter as though it were vernacular. And even though they cannot now speak, a few months intercourse might enable them to do so, especially as they can be provided with books-a

dictionary and a grammar-for their assistance. If any of the ministers in Canada, or any other persons will take the trouble to enquire, and will communicate the result of their in quiries to the writer, or to the Rev. Dr. Twining, or to Rev. P. G. McGregor, of Halifax, they will confer a great favour. SILAS T. RAND,

Missionary to the Micmacs. Huntsport, N. S. Aug. 3rd, 1854.

LETTER FROM THE REV. S. GIVENS. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

SIR.-It was only a few days ago I became aware that, in a communication which appeared in your paper upwards of a month since, I was charged with "a most flagrant and domineering act of injustice over the rights and privileges of individuals, and an insult to the whole Methodist body in this Province." The particulars, as set forth in that communication, are that "I interfered" with and "prevented," in a most unwarranted and unbecoming manner, (at least so I infer from the reiteration of these terms, and the emphasis laid on the last by the use of both italics and inverted commas) "a venerable Wesleyan Minister from officiating at a funeral in a general burial ground, in which he had re-peatedly officiated before—thereby preventing the friends of the deceased, who were Metho-dists, from taking the Minister of their choice into that burial ground to attend the funeral rites of their children;" also, "presuming to meet at the churchyard gate the said venerable Minister, and there attempting to degrade and

friends of the deceased." These, sir, are grave charges, and as your correspondent seems disposed to admit the pos-sibility of a satisfactory explanation of my conduct, I request you will do me the justice of allowing me to reply through the columns of

suming his place, contrary to the wishes of the

your paper. I regret that Mr. Levi Wilson, who has voluntered his services to hold me up to public reprobation, and particularly to that of your large and respectable denomination, had not been more careful in ascertaining the correctness

of the facts on which he bases his charges. He was not, it appears, at the funeral, and as he resides at a considerable distance from the scene of the outrage he must have derived his information from some one ignorant of the merits of the case or wilfully bent on misrepresentation. With regard to the claim preferred by Mr.

Wright to officiate at this funeral, which was based on the alleged fact that the ground was given by the late Mr. John Carey for a general Treasurer's accounts examined, whereby it appeared that there only remained in his hands a balance barely sufficient to meet the ordinary selected by Col. Adamson and Mr. Racey about salaries due on the 1st proximo, it was there- the year 1825, and was purchased from the present Chief Justice, acting on behalf of the Government, whose deed to the trustees, dated the Central Board the continued inadequacy of the funds of the Society to meet any demands beyond the pledged and current expenditure for by any one interested in the matter. The terms missionaries and officers, and urge that of the grant are as follows:-" For the use of Board to make an earnest appeal to the rectors the inhabitants of the said townships of Toronto and incumbents of the various parishes and and Trafalgar, being members of the Church of

accommodation of all; read the service and kept a careful record of all interments (a matter of more consequence than most persons are aware of) during the long period of five and twenty years—without any other fee or reward than the satisfaction of performing a kind and Christian duty. The usual practice in the cases of those who were members of other denominations was who were members of other denominations was, that the friends of the deceased had their own discussion of this unpleasant question will be that the friends of the deceased had their own minister to preach "the funeral sermon" at their own houses, or in some neighboring chapel or school-house. The corpse was then brought to the grave for interment. When appointed to the mission I evinced my readiness to carry out this arrangement, and during the three years I this arrangement, and during the three years I satisfactory method of settling the question have been in charge I have never heard the and ensuring the peace of the community in slightest objection to it; on the contrary, judging reference to it. from the thanks I have received, I have reason to believe it is generally satisfactory to the

neighborhood. It was under this impression that I attended the funeral of the member of Mr. King's family. Up to the moment I met Mr. Wright at the head of the procession in the churchyard, I had not the slightest intimation that my services were not desired, and that I was looked upon in the LETTERS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 20. not desired, and that I was looked upon in the light of an intermeddler by Mr. King and his family; and from what I have subsequently seen of him—having had occasion to inter another member of his family—I do not yet believe it. I had been invited to attend by Mr. King himself, through the churchwarden, and I have every reason to believe that that worthy and much afflicted man had no desire to deviate from the character of the control of the control of the light of the the customary rules, or to create any difficulty. This, I believe, originated with Mr. Wright, to whom Mr. King applied to preach the "funeral whom Mr. Aing applied to preach the "Interansermon." On ascertaining where the interment was to take place that gentleman insisted on having "the honor" of officiating at it also.—Had I been apprized of this in time the collision might have been avoided; but as convinced then as I am now, that Mr. Wright was in error reast I am now, that Mr. Wright was in error respecting the burial ground being a general one, I had no alternative under the circumstances but to entreat that gentleman, out of regard to the feelings of the mourners, to waive his alleged claim, which I must say, at the time, he appeared to do in a very becoming manner. After the interment, I briefly addressed the assembled friends, expressing my deep regret that any misunderstanding or altercation had occurred—that my persistence was not the effect of domineering disposition, but the maintenance of a principle and a rule of a Church which I could not conscientiously infringe; and as Mr. Wright based his right to officiate on its being a general burial ground, I invited him and others to come and examine the deed, which would decide the question, and that if it was as he stated, I would be glad to be made aware of it, that I might not interfere in future.

remove any unpleasant feeling from Mr. Wright's few years that it was laid out in lote, and with the usual Testimonials, and the si quis gates secured by locks. The call it is the si dinary manner. officiated, so far as I can ascertain, was that alluded to by Mr. Wilson, and one other. In the latter instance, Mr. Magrath was prevented from attending by illness, and a substitute could not be provided in time. Under the circumto prevent the minister who preached the sermon from attending at the grave. Power to grant permission they knew they hal not; and when Mr. Carey died, I am informed, there unhappily existed a misunderstanding between Mr. Carey and Mr. Magrath; and as he was not invited to efficient Law presunded his respectively. not invited to officiate I am persuaded his noninterference with Mr. Wright is to be attributed to the generous feelings of that venerable gen tleman, which would not allow him to wound his adversary by a refusal. That his permission was asked I am aware, and I am informed, with what truth I know not, that this step was taken at the instigation of Mr. Wright, who was then unwilling to intrude into the church without permission, apprehensive of interference and

munication I have only to say, that he and those who think with him are at liberty to put what construction and draw what conclusions they please from my conduct in this affair Conscious have been compelled to protest against imputed to me, it is enough for me to disavow official character into Church of England others, much less to degrade and divest them of their honors and dignities. One thing I am anxious for, as a Christian Minister and a man prejudiced disposition against the Church and Mr. Wilson have done.

you have thought fit to make on Mr. Wilson's communication, in which you assert that I have laid myself open to prosecution by my conduct, and that it is of no consequence whether ted in the judgment of all unbiassed minds it was a general burial ground or one belonging from the charge of higotry and intolerance the friends of the deceased had the right of so recklessly and maliciously advanced to the Episcopal or any other Church, provided burial in it—they had also the same right to against them. The Rector of Hamilton's choose the minister to officiate, as if it were unanswerable justification of the course

conclusion is so; but I deny that they are correct, and there is a question of much importance of England cometery, has already appearance, and there is a question of much importance of in our columns. We print to day a to argue this case, but I would merely ask any man of common sense who is free from prejudice, whether any one not a member of the man of the free property of the free from the Rev. S. Givens, in explanation of a similar circumstance in his parish. This letter was addressed to and parish. This letter was addressed to and published in the Christian Guardian of deeded to the Church, and solemnly set apart insertion some time back to a very violent forever (which I understand is the legal effect and abusive letter against Mr. Givens, acof consecration by the law of the land) for the use of the members of the Church of England, according to the rites and constitution of the of its own, condemnatory of our reverend said Church, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatever? or does the kindness and liberality of the minister and churchwardens in tacitly giving, and according to their neighbors of ominations a few feet in such burial grounds for the accommodation of the dead, (without any cost or charge, except a small fee at each interment towards paying a sexton, furnishing tools, and keeping the ground secured order) constitute rights such as you contend for-rights and privileges which are at Church and her immemorial usages?

we ought to have it settled as speedily as pos-

churchyard and burying ground appurtenant to such church, for ever, and for no other use, but their children have forsaken the Church of their fathers. Now, although this is the case, Intent or purpose."

As the late Mr. Carey's name has been mentioned in this matter, it may be well to state that that gentleman did not purchase the lot of which the burial ground in question formed a part till several years afterwards, and his deed only covers the remainder of the 100 acres.

Leading to the charge of my "interfering with the several years afterwards, and his deed only covers the remainder of the 100 acres.

Leading to the charge of my "interfering with the clark the charge of my "interfering with the content of the clark the clark their fathers. Now, although this is the case, it is but natural and proper that their remains, as they enter on their rest, should be allowed to repose with those of their kindred; and I believe I but express the unanimous sentiment of the clergy and laity of the Church of England when I say, "God forbid they should be prevented;" all we contend for is that in granting them this In reply to the charge of my "interfering with we contend for is, that in granting them this and preventing" Mr. Wright from officiating contrary to the wishes of the friends of the deceased, and attempting to degrade and divest him of his ministerial character, &c., I would lam aware that this stipulation trenches on the him of his ministerial character, &c., I would observe that the burial ground in question is that attached to St. Peter's Church, Credit, and when first set apart was the only regular one in the vicinity. Mr. Magrath, the missionary who organized the mission, with praiseworthy liberality opened it to all the neighborhood seeking Christian burial, without respect to persons or denominations. He readily attended on all occasions; had the church opened for the accommodation of all; read the service and kept a careful record of all interments (a matter of

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, SALTERN GIVENS, Minister of St. Peter's, Credit Springfield, on the Credit, 26th of August, 1854.

W. G., Uxbridge; J. H. S., Kingston; Rev. A. H. West Gwillimbury; G. H., Bytown; Rev. J. H. Mountain, rem.; Rev. W. F. S. H., Bath, rem., for self, J. D. and J. H. S.; R. H., Hamilton; Rev. G. M., New Carliste, rem.; Rev. C. B. P., Burford, rem. for R. W.; P. S., Bayham, rem.; E. J. K., Malahide, rem., in full to July, 1855; Rev. W. G., Kingston (much

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Nursery Governess. New Books Received

### The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

Additional confirmation appointments throughout the Guelph Rural Deanery, &c., &c., during September, 1854. Huntingford...... Friday Sept. 22, 2 P.M. Ingersoll ...... Saturday
Woodstock ..... Sunday 23, 11 A.M. 24, 11 1.M. ..... Saturday

NOTICE.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, I can appeal with confidence to all present on Sunday the 8th of October. Candidates for whether my conduct was not courteous and Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are respectful to all; and in proof of my anxiety to requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., Examining Chaplain, mind, I invited him to come into my vestry and talk the matter over in private; which he did. Mr. Wright seemed to lay great stress on the fact stated in Mr. Wilson's communication, that he had repeatedly officiated there before. This ne had repeatedly officiated there before. This might have been the case, as the churchyard is in a secluded spot, and it was only within the o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished

## NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Episcopal Endowment Committee of the Home Deanery will be held (D.V.) stances the churchwardens thought it better not at the Church Society's Rooms, on Wednesday,

H. C. COOPER, B. A., Secretary.

INTERMENT OF DISSENTERS IN CHURCH BURIAL GROUNDS.

We regret to observe that some of our cotemporaries of the press and their correspondents, have lately been writing in a very bitter and calumnious spirit against In taking leave of Mr. Wilson and his com- the clergy of the Church on this subject before the public in which clergymen of not being actuated by the feelings and motives the intrusion of dissenting minis ers in an them. I have no desire to sit in judgment upon burying grounds; and though we lament of peace, and that is, not to be interfered with as some of these writers have evinced, we unjustifiably, which I think both Mr. Wright are by no means sorry for the publicity And now, sir, permit me to notice the remarks which has been given to these cases, being convinced that the more widely the circommunication, in which you assert "that I cumstances are known, the more generally which he adopted in refusing to allow a Of course, if your premises are correct, your dissenting minister to officiate in a Church to be decided, and that is, what constitutes a ed in our columns. We print to day a Church of England has a right to sepulture in published in the Christian Guardian of a burial ground purchased by or granted and the 6th instant; that paper having given companying it with some strong remarks

brother's proceeding. The letter of the Rev. S. Givens is so complete a defence of his own course, and indeed of what must be the course of every elergyman of the Church, under like circumstances, that we need add but very little to what he has said. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers, as well for its matter as for the variance with the well known constitution of the peaceable and conciliatory spirit in which it is written. Indeed, those who are per-The matter is indeed one of serious importance, sonally acquainted with the present Rector and I think, sir, as lovers of peace and order, of Springfield, and the circle in which he is known in this (his native province) is not I believe in this Diocese there are not less than two hundred burial grounds situated as the one in question is. These are in the custody minister on the occasion referred to, Mr. a small one, will be convinced that in the of ministers and churchwardens quite as "domi- Givens, while acting with the firmness neering" and "unjust" as the incumbent of dictated by his sense of duty, could not Springfield and his co-adjutors, in which the have been wanting in the mildness and Some of these were originally dissenters from the Church of England, and their whole connecting the Church of England the Englan

We thoroughly coincide with the view taken in the communication of our esteemed brother, except where he suggests toimportance, settled as speedily as possible, weight with our clergy and churchwardens Protestants. generally. There need be no question

A few words now as to the Christian Guardian's editorials upon this subject. It is not our intention to reply to, or reproach the writer with, the unjustifiably hard things he has written respecting the conduct of Mr Givens, as it is evident from his remarks of the 6th inst. that what he had previously said was based upon a misrepresentation and misunderstanding of the legal position of the burial ground at Springfield; and it is our earnest lesire, "if it be possible, to live peaceably our own, without infringing upon the rights of others. In these sentiments we are happy to be able to coincide with much of the editorial before us; being equally convinced that Christian charity will be best promoted by every party having their own appropriated cemeteries, and observing their own regulations, without leaving room for mistake or interfeelitor evidently admits, Mr. Givens was only acting according to these principles in not allowing a Methodist minister to nity of an assumed ecclesiastical superi-

manner of worship.

The editor, probably thinking it officially able, readily given; but he has been no incumbent upon himself to make out in me way or other that Mr. Givens was have appeared in the Church than for in the wrong, takes up the admission that Dissenters had been frequently interred in Springfield church-yard, both by Mr. make the doing so an unauthorized and illegal act when compared with the provision of the grant, according to which the dilemma. A very slight examination will

dissipate its terrors.

congregation would be an infringement of we may venture to say that those who reality in it. the deed: and the permitted interment of support the Church will not complain if dissenters in the church-yard does not our publisher substitutes the Gazette for carry with it as a consequence the per- the Church. After such a proposition, we mission to dissenting ministers to officiate feel bound to state that no weekly paper at such interment, any more than the ad- worth reading can be is ued at the price mission of dissenters to join in the worship of 5s. per annum. The Echo knows this as of the Church involves the admission of well as we do. The cost of a weekly paper dissenting ministers to officiate at such is at least 4s. 10d. per annum for every

In conclusion, we would caution incumbents and churchwardens to specify carefully in all sales and assignments of burial plots in Church cemeteries that the interments shall be according to the rites of the Church.

are altered from "Gracious Son of David" into "Gracious Son of Mary." The former expreswards the end that steps should be taken whatever allusion to our Lord's humanity the to have the matter, as one of "serious latter includes is equally included in the former. with the addition of a more peculiar reference and to obtain a legal opinion or judicial decision" on the question. We are of opinion that no further "settling of the question" (the word so much in vogue at present contains a fallacy, for it implies with modes of feelings which have a tendency to unspiritualize worship, and to prepare the doubt, where none should be raised) is necessary. Mr. Geddes and Mr. Givent have taken the proper mode of settling it. and we trust their example will have due and is therefore to be avoided by all true-hearted

We copy the above paragraph from an

clergyman will understand the nature of his intention of sending all his official society is usually liable, so that no enthe title by which any cemetery with notices to be published in its columns. rance money was demanded. The city which he is connected, is held; and that When the Church Society was organised, being ascertained his course is plain and in 1842, this paper, without any charge, on the lawn before the house. The flowclearly defined. If any who consider advertised the books for sale at the deposi- e.s, fruits and vegetables were tastily them-elves aggreved choose to institute tory, published the minutes of the monthly arranged in a roomy tent. legal proceedings, let them do so. The meetings, and the acknowledgments of the only question with which any civil court sums received by the treasurer from the tries, and hat the exhibition was, taking has power to deal, is that of ownership; parishes. The district and provincial all in all, the best which has been witnessthe Church's internal regulations as to her reports were published, in full, gratis, ed in Toronto. In the valley, there were mode of interment in her own grounds are notwithstanding many subscribers com- some pens enclosing several species of as absolutely her own as her creed and ing papers, both in England and the United to nature. States, and also the fact that no paper of any note has ev r refused to exchange THE MINISTRY AND THE CLERGY REwith all men," and to claim no more than with it. The Ecclesiastical Gazette has scarcely been in existence nine months, the experiment (or it is a question whether it can be carried on) never would the Church agreed to keep in type as much matter from th t paper weekly, as rence on the part of others. But if, as the elitor evidently admits. Mr. Givens was confident that had he ever done so, his opinion would have been published in officiate in the Church burial ground, why the paper, and have received from the Brown or any of the other secularizers? officiate in the Church burial ground, why stigmatize his act as "the implied indigthey were justly entitled, but if they ority?" or as "a manifes a ion of that failed to be convinced that the cause to give a decided opinion upon the subhistory of the Episcopal Church in this would have fearlessly defended and mainthey had adopted was a wrong one, they country has been marked, &c.?" Every reader of the least common sense must see that a column sense must reader of the least common sense must see that a clergyman's simply observing the rules of his own Church cannot in fairness write. Up to the present time, we believe that a clergyman's new control of the clergy Reserve Questi n, to their own detriment as politicians, must be influ

those published in the Echo, a copy of which (though it appears to be a Church Givens and his predecessor, and tries to paper) we believe was never sent to him. The Church is not a party paper, the assertion of the Echo to the contrary notwithstanding. It professes to enunciate site for the Church and church-yard were low, and consequently it finds no favor sound Church principles, neither high nor Church of England only;"—and if not formist's name is to be found in the subamongst dissenters, not a single nonconillegal in him to allow Dissenters to be scription list. Nevertheless it has never buried there, then it was "intolerant big otry" not to allow them to be buried with those who pride themselves on belonging the control of th their own rites; and Mr. Givens and his to a particular school in the Church church-wardens are triumphantly consigned to the horns of this very formidable parted from the fold. The Echo has complained more than once that we have taken no notice of it; and we should not For, first, all such burials, except in two have done so now had we not been unavoidable instances, were performed by assailed. We know that some few of our the Church elergyman according to the clergy and laity approve of its principles, and if possible we would live peaceably Again, no one would argue that because with all men, particularly with those of a Church is built and endowed for "the our own communion. We have studiously use of the members of the Church of Eng- therefore, forborne to notice the fallaland solely," the doors of the Church cies and short comings of that quasi must be carefully closed against every church paper. The Echo should not person except ascertained members of the stigmatize the supporters of the Church Church, under the risk of voiding the as party men; for it has good reason to trust. Such a thing is never done; for know that at a meeting held in this city, a actual question upon which nearly all the all who choose to come in and for the trifle more than a year ago, a proposal was election turned, was "confidence in the time join in the worship or listen to her made by them to sink all differences and late administration, and the verdict was teaching, must be deemed for the occasion to endeavour to evince the unity, which members of the Church, and be allowed should pervade the Church in this diocese, by bringing out one paper which The same latitude as to the terms should be merely a chronicle of church "members of the Church" must be used news-this the Echo party refused. The respecting the church-yard as respecting Church is at least as well able to maintain the Church. If dying persons, or their its ground as the Echo, and its supporters friends for them, require interment in will never allow the Echo to claim to be Church burying grounds, it is for that oc- the only church organ. Sull we long to casion, and as far as the circumstances unity; we abhor controversy. There are require, a compliance with Church rules many secular papers now ready to advocate and principles, though they may have dis- the Church's right, and to admit corrissented in other things, and it brings them pondence on ecclesiastical matters. The within the permitted ministrations of the Clergy Reserve Question will be shortly Church, the office for the Burial of the settled. If the supporters of the Echo will Dead being allowed for all but persons unite with us in supporting the Eccles. unbaptized, or excommunicated, or who iastical Gazette on the same principles have laid violent hands on themselves. as that paper is now conducted, but Such interments, therefore, are no violation on a more extended scale, following the of the terms of the deed, any more than example of the Clerical Journal and the thinking school, and her book is well styled the presence of dissenters among a Church | London Ecclesiastical Gazette, we think a Romance, for there is very little of sober

copy, and 2d. will never pay for mailing, en

velopes, postage, &c. We ought to have a

more answer ble for the articles which

In the edition of 1854, however, the words more afford a salary for a lay editor, responsible to a committee, who should levote his whole time to the work. The Bishops of the several dioceses would then make such a paper their organ, and the wishes of the Echo, so far as we understand them, be gratified.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Autumn Show of the Toronto Hor. ficultural Society, was announced to take place on Thursday last, at Moss Park, the residence of our spirited and deservedly popular Townsman George Allan, E-q The day turn dout so wet, that the committee wisely determined upon issuing raised as to superiority of min stry, or any editorial in the Echo of the 1st inst. Our placards to inform the public that the show thing of that kind; it is a question simply contemporary appears to be jealous of the was postponed. On Friday morning, we of proprietorship. If a burial ground is patronage which has been extended to feared that there would be another disapdeed open to several denominations of this journal. Now how does the case pointment, but the sun soon emerged from Christians, it is not subject exclusively to stand? The Church was first published the clouds, and by two o'clock, had dried the rules and laws of the Church, and no in 1837, the sole object of its projectors up the new roads which Mr. Allan had clergyman will attempt to make it so. If, was to disseminate evangelical truths, and constructed, -and they were quickly on the other hand, it has been made Church sound church principles throughout this thronged with sight-seers of all ranks, property, then such ground is subject to vast diocese—it was the only medium for sexes and ages; for Mr. A. had not on y all the Church regulations relating to conveying ecclesiastical intelligence-our consented to admit the public into his burials, and no clergyman individually has bishop therefore patronized it, by taking grounds, but had also generously charged power to overlook them Of course every a certain number of copies, and unnounced himself with the expenses to which the band played during the whole afternoon

We understand that there were 422 en plained that, for the most port, they con- fowls, and two fine swans, the only ones tained matter of merely local interest, and thereby excluded other topics which they Mr. Goodenough. At 6 P. M., the band who could only afford to pay for one paper played the National Anthem, and the expected to meet with. The Church crowd dispersed, highly delighted with the paper has been carried on, with more or af ernoon's enj yment; and we lea n with ess ability ever since, and has ever man pleasure, that the grounds were not in the ained its character as a sound conserva- least injured. Moss Park is a lovely tive journal. In proof whereof we might place, and one of which a gentleman may adduce numerous flattering notices which be proud, for it owes it beauty as much from time to time have appeared in the lead- to the cultivated taste of its proprietor, as

SERVES.

In our last issue, we announced the defeat of the late a ministration, and gave have been tried, had not the publisher of to admit that there is some cause for the many queries, which are now put to us, would supply half its columns. U on what ground then can our bish p be colled upor to withdraw his official notices from the men in whom you have confided of office was held out to them, to confiscate your property, which they have ever been pretending to defend, as George the scene of action, that we cannot pretend be construed into an insult or indignity to other denominations, or an act of pricestry denomination. Every infiniter of every class does the same.

Write. Up to the present time, we believe, they have ever been received by him with that bindress which is su characteristic of the man, and every information.

Class Description of the influence of the present time, we believe, they have ever been received by him with that bindress which is su characteristic of the man, and every information. profess themselves ready to secularize the Clergy Reserves. There are other questions of moment to the Province, beside this one; and if they found, that should they r fuse to take office, George Brown and the red republicans would be invited to do so, and must have come in, we think that they were right to choose the least of two evils. They may, too, have considered that the Upper Province had unmistakeably pronounced in favor of secu larization at the late elections; and there. fore it would ill become them to hold against what they conceived to be the wishes of the protestant portion of our population. Their antecedents cause us thus, with our limited knowledge, to judge them favourably, at the same time we beieve that each one them must envy the position (if the reports speak truly) of the Hon. J. H. Cameron. We think, however, that the members of the coalition Ministry have fallen into the same mistake as the Governor General, from his speech, appears to have done, viz: that he country has unmistakeably pronounced an opinion upon the question of the Reserves From what had been stated by the members of the government and by the Governor General, the public were led to believe that until the bill for the extension of the franchise had become operative, no measure affecting he Reserve Question would be legislated on. The unmistakeable."

COLLECTION FOR WIDOW AND ORPHANS'

The Clergy are reminded that the time appointed by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for p eaching the sermon and taking up the collection for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy is the month of October.

Reviews, Books and Pamphlets.

Bertha and Lily, or Parsonage of Beech Gl n-a Romance, by Elizabeth Oakes Smith. New York: J. C. Derby. The authoress is evidently one of the free

Periscopics, or current subjects - by William Elder. New York: J. C. Derby. We cannot say much for the soundness of the author's criticisms; his remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost, betray almost shalowness of intellect. There is nothing in the book to raise it above the mere ephemeral productions of the day.

Easy Nat, or the Three Apprenticespaper which will everywhere command A tale of life in New York and Boston, respect, and be quoted from by the English but adapted to any Meridian. By A. L. and United States papers, as the Church Stinson, Editor of the "Express Messenand United States papers, as the Church stinson, Editor in the Express Messen a comprehension one is; and we believe that if the paper were generally taken, it might be supported for 7s. 6d. per annum, and for 2s. 6d. Derby. This work has much merit; its

work to place in the hands of juvenile readers.

This is an address which should be read We purpose (D. V.) inserting copious extracts from it, in future numbers of our This is no imaginary picture; it is one of

Canadian Agriculturist. We have received the number for September: the articles are of the same high order as those contained in previous numbers. We trust that this journal receives the support which

selected.

-New York, She ppard & Co., for Septem ber-appears to be a fa thful transcript of the title page, "A repository of religious. literary, and entertaining knowledge for the Christian family." We may avail ourselves of some of its articles in future numbers.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854.

Previously announced ......£271 16 9 St. Paul's, Newmarket..... 1 0 8 Christ Church, St. Albans... 10 8 Trinity Church, Autora, ... per S. Ramsay, ..... -Rawdon .... Nesbit Reid, ......per Rev. F. J. S. Groves, — St. Mary's Church, Manvers, per churchwarden ..... Edwardsburgh, per Rev J. Harris .....

185 collections amounting to £276 1 10

# Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church. REV. SIR,-Should you deem the enclosed worthy a corner in your valuable journal, as tending to impress a holy thought, I shall have great pleasure in placing it at your disposal. The solemn and touching scene of the bishop of Gibraltar invoking the blessing of Almighty God on the arms of our brave countrymen in Turkey, acting in defence of justice, and the sacred rights of treaties, (as described by the good bishop himself,) is one which can scarcely fail to afford food for affecting and profitable reflection to many a contemplative mind. To how many, as he justly observes, would that community or the Savious Boody and blood, there participated in, be the last as well as the sion of solemn vows made to a renewed and holy life! Amid the perils and dangers of pestilence and the sword they may encounter, to how many, alas! must the hope of a sure return to their native land be but frail and delusive and by the well-nigh unseen stroke of death by which many a noble and warm heart shall be laid low, may we not see the widowed mother shorn of her only stay in life; the cherished hopes of fond parents blasted for ever, and humbled in the dust! the widow and orphan thrown on the cold and grudging charity of the world! As though our time on earth were too long for the work of repentance, we must needs expose the frail network of our perishing frames to be moved down by the iron hail of thunder ing artillery. Let us not, then, tell of the glory of boasted victory without a glance at the details of human suffering and misery scattered in the broad track of discord. If we must needs wage foreign war, is there not enough of battle to be done under the banner of Christ's cross in exterminating the cruel rites and hideous idolatries of heathenism, and in their stead substituting the gentle sway and easy yoke of Christianity Or, if at home, let us turn our arms against our own bosoms, and, in its most extended embrace, fight the good fight of faith against the corrupt and rebellious passions of our own evil nature.

O! then, for an enlarged sway of our holy religion upon earth, when the gracious promise of prosperity shall be fulfilled before our eyes: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; when wars shall cease in all the world.

I remain, Rev. and dear sir, yours truly,

(To the Editor of the Church.)

ical Christians," as their phraseology has it. I can name a Presbyterian and a Methodist and an Anabaptist who take it on these grounds. "Facts are stubborn things."

Yours truly, A COUNTRY MISSIONARY. 11th September, 1854.

(To the Editor of the Church.) REV. SIR-I was much pleased with the letter

August last, relative to the assistance given to new settlements in Church building, to every to "preach the Gospel to the poor." Church Society, poor or rich, is required to send in Wallachia. Omar Pacha has required 98,000 up one-fourth of its funds to the parent Society at Toronto for general purposes. These contriBucharest, Obileschti, and Ursitzein respecbutions should be exclusively devoted to preach- tively. A second bridge of boats is in course of ing the gospel to the poor, in extending our construction from Turtukai to the opposite shore borders, in supplying the destitute settlements of the Danube. before they become occupied by ministers of other denominations, who sow the seeds of prejudice against our communion, and entice our scattered and destitute members to join them. These are the difficulties which our missionaries have to contend with before they can establish says the intention o the Emperor of Russia was a congregation decidedly attached to our Church. to make Bomarsund one immense intrenched

design is to serve the cause of Temperance, own firesides; but day after day, night after bu: unfortunately the slang expressions night, week after week, through many a gloomy which abound in its pages, though no doubt the vernacular of the characters delineated, render it, in our opinion, an undesirable pelled to accept of the humble meal and miserable shelter afforded by the settlers' hut; having no fitting associate to beguile a leisure hour, no well-furnished library, no funds to procure the literature of the day, no friend near of Convocation of Trinity College, by the from whom they can borrow a book, and seldom Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D.D., LL. D. even able to pass an hour with a fellow-laborer who might strengthen them in their struggles by all the members of our communion.—

with poverty and cheer them in their daily trials occasioned by the opposition of the igno-

every-day occurrence; and I appeal to every missionary to vouch for its truth. I desire to We have for the last two months ne-glected to acknowledge the receipt of the to see the pioneer of the forest (who is in truth

it merits; it is a credit to the Province; not be the chief aim of our Church Society to rectify this crying evil—to leave the older and and our agriculturists, many of whom have but little practical knowledge of the occu-and require them also to furnish means to enable pation they engage in, are highly favoured the parent Society to send out more labourers in having the advantage of the instruction of so able a guide.

The Journal of Education for September, has just come to hand; it contains ber, has just come to hand; it contains to the property of the poer was our Lord's first and greatest care. Be assured that the only way to extend our borders, is to be beforehand in occumany articles of general interest, carefully pying the ground-to go out into the by-ways and compel them to come in. This can only be done by the contributions of the rich. Hoping The Churchman's Monthly Magazine that this may stimulate your advocacy of this

I am, Rev. Sir,

## European News.

By Montreal Company's Line. ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

Markets Downward.

Later From the Seat of War. New York, Sept. 19. The "Atlantic" arrived this morning, with

The "Atlantic" arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

At Tuesday's market fair attendance. Wheat declined 3d to 4d from previous Friday. Wheat closed 8s. to 8s. 6d for white; 6s. 10d a 7s. 3d. for red. Flour in retail demand—Ohio 28s. a 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. 6d. a 28s. Corn dull; market declining. Consols 955.—

Money easy.

Brown, Shipley & Co's Circular quotes Flour in good demand at a decline of 1s. since Friday. Western 26s. a 26s. 6d. Wheat 6d. lower.— White 8s. a 8s. 6d.; Red 8s. Indian Corn dull at 34s. a 35s. for the range Bacon dull and 2s. a 4s. lower. Lard firmer. Tallow quiet. ENGLAND.

The "Arabia" arrived out on the 2nd. The Board of Trade Returns are favorable. The Court vartial on Lieut. Perry had pro-ounced him guilty. The verdict causes great

English papers are filled with accounts of the preparations for the departure of Prince Albert for France. A brilliant staff of the Queen's Life Guards acted as an escort, and all were conveyed in six ships of war, and accompanied with a large and magnificent fleet of passenger ships. The Prince would be the guest of Napoleon for three days: The King of Portugal was also on a visit to the Emperor. The recep-

tion of the Prince was most enthusiastic. The barricades raised by the Russians, to obstruct the Danube at Sulina, have been destroy-

Nothing later from the Baltic. Russia has nominally refused the interference of Austria. SPAIN.

It is reported that Christina has become in-

One of the Forts at Bomarsund has been blown up. Abo was bombarded on the 31st August. Another encounter had taken place between the Russians and the Turks, in Asia, in which

the former fled. Part of the expedition has left Varna. It is still uncertain whether it is destined against Sebastopol or Anapa. Not more than 15,000 troops are at Bucharest.

IRISH CHURCH INTELLIGENCE. - The TITLE CATHOLIC."-A Mass-house at Newcastle, County Down, having been described as a "Catholic Church," placards, protesting against the misapplication of the term, were widely circuated, and read with much interest both by

From the Colonist FURTHER NEWS BY THE NIAGARA. AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Protestants and Romanists .- John Bull.

By advices from Constantinople of the 21st othing was known there of the embarkation of the allied troops. The cholera still rages at Varna, and storms were prevalent in the Euxine. The cholera is not epidemic at Constantinople. A military cordon has been placed round the powder magazines at Varna. The Viceroy of Egypt was well received by the Porte. According to Turkish reports, the Russians were vicorious at the battle fought at Hadji Velikei on the 5th of August; both parties retired, but 4,000 Turks were killed or missing. According to the correspondent of the Presse the Russians proposed two days' armistice after the battle.

Kars is in no danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24th .- The Duke of Cambridge arrived here on the 22nd rather unwell. Marshal St. Arnaud will hold a council REV. SIR—I am sure that all good Churchmen will be thankful to you for having exposed the will be thankful to you for having exposed the health of the troops. The previous accounts silly pretensions of the "Echo" to be a Church of the buttle of Kars are confirmed. The action of England newspaper.

In my parish, the "Echo" has a couple of stirring agents, and they persuade Dissenters to take the "Echo" on the plea that it is not a Church paper, but one suited to all "Evangel-" great distinction. The Communications with great distinction. The communications with Persia had been interrupted. The Presse contains the following announcements from Con-stantinople of the 24th:—"Thirty gunboats have arrived from Malta, and fifteen others are expected. Great excitement exists at Varna against the Græco-Sclavonic agents of Russia. Discontentment is increasing in the French army at their long inactivity. The cholera is decreasing." A kind of state of siege prevails. Five vessels filled with troops left on the 23d, and six on the 24th. A letter from Constantinople says, of your correspondent in your No. of the 31st "Letters from Marshal St. Arnaud, I have jus learned, announce that on the 26th to the 30th August the Anglo-French force will have landed line of which I assent. I would only add a few in the Crimea, but I am unable to state whether words which his modesty and self-denial has no there is any intention in the first instance of an doubt induced him to omit. The command was attack on Anapa or Caffa, of which there is also particularly given to the Apostles by our Lord a rumor afloat. More than 480 ships of all sorts This are at this moment assembled at Varna, and command is still in undiminished force, and it within a week's time any still remaining in the applies as well to the rich laity as to the Bosphorus will have repaired also to that point. clergy; the former must contribute from his | New Destination of English Troops .- The abundance, to enable the latter to perform the | Moniteur states, from Bucharest, that a division command. Every parochial branch of the of the English army was expected at Obileschti

> THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND .- The Moniteur contains the reports of Marshal Baraguay d'Hil-liers, General Niel, and Admiral Parseval Des-

> chesnes of the capture of Bomarsund. following extracts are important: The Marshal

and sailors. Austria and Russia.-Vienna, August 31. -New proposals have been made by Russia which will involve new negotiations. Letters of the 28th, from Berlin, say that Austria has so far accepted the Russian proposals as to have countermanded the further movements of the troops. The subscription to the Austrian loan is closed for a month. It amounts to nearly

Russia. - The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 23rd gives a report from General Bebutoff of the battle at Kars. It speaks in high terms of the bravery of the Turks.

GREECE .- As the chelera is very violent at the Piaus, the French commander has pro-posed to remove his men to Athens. This has caused a most unpleasant sensation in the capi-Letters from Athens of the 22nd August state that the Ministers of Austria, England and France were preparing to quit that capital. It is said that the Emperor of Austria is dis-pleased with his Envoy for having exceeded his instructions, and countenanced acts committed against royalty and the person of the king.

Athens, Aug. 26th.—The Porte refused to

delay rigorous measures against the Greek shipping unless King Otho will recognise the demand of an indemnity to Turkey. The Greek Government replies by making a counter demand to an amount of considerable importance in the present state of the Turkish finances.

Sweden .- The Colome Gazette has the following from Stockholm, dated the 22nd; it is singular, however that a fact of this kind should not have been mentioned in any of the telegraphic communications: 'The French General has handed over the civil government of the Aland Islands to the Crown Provost, M. Lygnell. DESTRUCTION OF HANGO .- Dantzic, Sept

The Bulldog has just arrived, having left the allied fleet on the 30th at Ledsund. Hango has been destroyed by the Russians. The French forces have not yet left Bomarsund. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Jones, and Admiral Deschesnes have had a look into Helsingfors The passage of Abo is found to be extremely and it is probable that the fortresses will not be attacked. The French had lost 600

Telegraphic advices from Stockholm state that the Russians are raising a new battalion of rifles in Finland to supply the loss of the garrison of Bomarsund. Aland is declared infected with cholera, and

a quarantine is imposed on all arrivals thence. THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA. - Vienna, Sept. 1.—Official intelligence has been received that the expedition against the Crimea is about to be carried into effect. Marshal St. Arnaud, the commander-in-chief, had arrived from Constantinople, and the movement was to take place on the 2nd September.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna shew that acy is at the present moment very active in the Austrian capital. The expected message had arrived from St. Petersburg Prince Gortschakoff was holding out new expectations and promises to Austria, even going the length of pretending his master's readiness to accept the our conditions laid down in the notes exchanged between England, France, and Austria on the 8th, in order to induce negotiations; it is reported, however, that the new Russian propositions are illusory, and imply the maintenance of Mustapha Pa tions are illusory, and imply the maintenance of a peculiar Russian protectorate in Turkey under Abarged form Nevertheless they are, it is a changed form. Nevertheless they are, it is said, entertained by Austria, and are likely to figure in Count Buol's next note to the Western report of the capture of Bayazid.

The Prussian minister is in close and conti-Telegraphic despatches from Berlin state that
M. Benkendorf had arrived at Stettin from St.
Petersburg, and would proceed immediately to
the King of Prussia. He is said to be the
bearer of an evasive answer from the Czar to
the communication of the four propositions.

Type of the four propositions and stores, and that the
whole Sandjak of Bayazid, on the Diadin side,
was in their hands. They captured immense
quantities of ammunition and stores, besides
barley and wheat from the neighbouring camps.
The Turks who took part in the battle were estimated at 13,000, of whom 3,000 were killed nued communication with Prince Gortschakoff. the communication of the four propositions.

might have been anticipated that, engaged in a great war, we could scarcely pass a week in the summer of 1854 without having something of interest to communicate to our readers. But the fact is otherwise, and we cannot help our- the entry of Omar Pacha into Bucharest on the selves. Of course we have rumours or specula-tions. But few will trouble themselves to inquire what truth there is in assertions that it ish troops and the Wallachian militia. He has is fully determined upon by the Cabinet not to taken up his residence at the Convent of Kotromeet Par iament acting with the Earl of Aberdeen as Premier next spring, or that we owe to Wallachians. his Lordship's policy the visitation of the allied troops by cholera at Varna. It is more to the learn that 60,000 Russians are being concenpurpose to record that the same enemy appears to threaten us on the Aland Isles-which we would willingly, if we could, present to the King of Sweden—and that the expedition has, at last, and Galatz. left for the Crimea, though on what date is not very certain. There has been some strange blundering somewhere, to allow the intended attack of the allied commanders to have been made public in this country so long beforehand. The positive statements in the Ministerial papers, backed by the acquiescent speeches of Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon, cannot have been simple speculations. And to these it may, perhaps, be due that the Russian troops, withdrawn from the Principalities, contest our march to Sebastopol. Our soldiers must, however, be heartily rejoiced that they are now to meet an enemy in battle, rather than one they can maintain no fight with. God

A fire has consumed the habitable portion of Varna, just before our troops were leaving. Its origin appears doubtful; but that some Greeks assisted its spreading there is no doubt, for two were caught in the act, with torches in their hands, as they were firing dwellings. They met with martial justice, being hung the next

In Asia, the Russians claim a great victory by Prince Babutoff in the neighbourhood of Kars, with the capture of 23,000 Turks; probably a telegraphic error, for the despatch immediately adds, "3,000 Turks were left dead on the field, and the remainder fled to Kars." The armies we know have been for some time in sight of each other—the Turks under Zari Pacha in a very disorganised state—so that we can scarcely doubt that a battle has been fought with considerable advantage to the Russians, though by no means all that claimed in the despatch. It is probably an exaggerated acgel or Bayazid, and reported by that Commander to Prince Babutoff, his superior officer, as having been fought on the 30th of July, when, according to the Invalide Russe, 370 prisoners were taken, and 2,000 Turks left dead on the

nearly one-half the town and a large quantity | ice and snow." of stores belonging to the British and French They were providentially saved. Had will be evacuated. it been otherwise, it is impossible to conjecture

what might have been the consequences. and others, against whom there were circum- and France.

loss for Russia-not less in a material sense than stances of suspicion which they could not

evening, in a spirit store. This building was so fine and so menacing, which is not at the mercy of a well-directed fire. Admiral Parseval the same construction, till they approached very Deschesnes says our gunners have proved that the granite of Finland is not exactly proof against their bullets. The fortresses of Cronstadt and Sweaborg, rendered more accessible, will neither the French troops had turned out, followed by be secure nor impregnable. General d'Hilliers does full credit to the English troops. He says: General Harry Jones, by contributing by his marines and sappers to the attack on the towers of Bomarsund, has shown us once more what however, was made upon the advancing element, which now embraced both sides of the street, till a hody of 400 French sappers came up, bringing with them eight or ten fire-engines, which some of them plied most vigorously, while others, with pickaxes and crowbars, den everything round about of a nature to feed the raging element. Parties of sailors from the ips in the harbor tendered similar assistance But all would probably have been in vain, if the wind, which had hitherto been blowing directly upon the magazine, had not suddenly changed and began to blow in the opposite direction.

This circumstance probably saved the magazine The flames being thus turned back, passed with inconceivable rapidity along both sides of the Corso, as the main street is now called, till it reached the depot where the commissariat stores were kept. They spread with such swiftness that it was impossible for the united efforts of more than 4,000 military to stop them, by pulling down houses, throwing water, or any other measures. These stores, and a large portion of their contents were destroyed. Much nowever, was saved. Thence the fire spread, from three points at once, into the Turkish quarter, where a mosque and many houses fell a prey to it; and then the united mass of flame passed rapidly on, full in the direction of the powder magazines of the Turks and the French. It is impossible to describe the anxiety which prevailed at this moment, increased as it was by the explosion of some spirit casks from time to time. At one moment there was a complete panic, for a row of building houses just opposite the magazines fell in with a horrid crash, scattering flakes of fire in every direction. But the falling materials happily crushed the flames beneath their own weight, and advantage was taken of the circumstance to pour upon them enormous volumes of water from the engines, brought up from the sea. As in the case of the British magazine, the wind happily changed, and the poudriére was thus saved by three o'clock in the morning. The fire, however, raged the whole night in the Turkish quarter, and during the two following days there were numerous heaps of smouldering materials, which occaionally threatened a renewal of the conflagation One half of Varna has thus been left desolate and in ruins. Between 400 and 500 houses were destroyed, and two mosques. During the night the French soldiers shot six Greeks; one was captured in the act of setting fire to a umber-room in the general hospital, and killed upon the spot; and five, it is said, were taken into custody.

The British forces, by this catastrophe, lost a vast quantity of oats and flour, and nearly all ots and shoes stored for the use of the men. The French losses were still greater. Many of their officers have lost all their baggage. The effect of the fire was immediately to raise the price of provisions and of lodgings to a very high rate, and to reduce many of the native inhabitants to a state of perfect misery-homeless and ruined .- Morning Chronicle.

THE WAR IN ASIA. The accounts from the seat of war in Asia are by no means satisfactory, and it appears pretty certain that the Turks have been defeated in two recent engagements. these occurred on the 29th of July, when the Turkish army, under the command of Selim Pasha, were defeated at Bayazid Letters from Constantinople of the 20th announce that a great battle had been fought on the 7th before Kars, but the result of the combat was indecisive. The loss on both sides was reckoned at Hassan Pasha

The Russian Invalid of the 18th publishes the Wrangel says that early on the 3Ist of July, the town of Bayazid, and both castles, were taken by the troops under his orders, and that the timated at 13,000, of whom 3,000 were killed. THE WEEK.—Even at this time of the year it Bayazid corps no longer exists.

(From the English Churchman.)

OMAR PACHA AT BUCHAREST.—A telegraphic despatch from Belgrade brings the account of

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN IN THE FIELD .- We trated, under Gen. Luders, at and near Galatz. Fresh batteries are being constructed on the and Galatz.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA. - The sailing of the expedition to the Crimea is variously fixed by recent despatches for the 20th, the 25th, and the 30th. It is composed of 70,000 men, 20,000 of whom are Turks. The delay is attributed to the non-arrival of the remainder of the flotilla of gun boats and floats for landing the heavy artillery. The light division (Sir G. Brown's) and the Duke of Cambridge's will embark first.

The health of the troops has greatly improved under the new dietary, but they are now suffer-ing from fever. The Duke of Cambridge has been confined at Devno by erysipelas, and Prince Napoleon was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his divis on.

SINGULAR RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.—Olessa is being prepared by the Russians to withstand any fresh attack, and all the damage done to the town by the late bombardment is now completely repaired. The following proclamation was read to the garrison on the 13th inst.:—
"In his exalted wisdom His Majesty the Emperor has ordered the withdrawal of the troops which had entered Moldavia and Wallachia, and commanded their presence where the danger is greater. In order to the protection of the Danubian Principalities against an inva-sion by the Turks, the ancient ally of His Majesty, the Emperor undertakes the duty of temporarily occupying those provinces. In this place we have to do with a new enemy, who entertains the wicked and presumptuous intention of attacking us in our own country. enemy has been repeatedly fought and vanquished by our brave fathers. From you His Majesty the Emperor expects the like. By your bravery and discipline you will conquer and utterly defeat the foe. This new enemy is more expert and courageous, and better led, than are the Turks; nevertheless, your valour and might will suffice to overcome him, as your fathers have done before you. In the battle with these French, think of the glorious year of A fire which broke out at Varna on the 10th inst, did considerable damage; it destroyed tuous men, and caused them all to perish amid

THE FORCE IN THE BALTIC .- It was announced armies. It was almost miraculous that the in Wednesday's papers that the Governments of gunpowder magazines belonging to the British, French, and Turks did not fall a prey to the the fortifications of Aland, and that Bomarsund

Tuesday night's Gazette contains numerous despatches from the Baltic relating to the How the fire originated is not at present pre- taking of Bomarsund. Several officers are cisely known. It is, however, attributed to incendiarism; and it is said that several Greeks 2,235 prisoners are being conveyed to England

A correspondent of the Independance Belg says the taking of Bomarsund led to the seizure several important papers from the private secretary of the Emperor Nicholas and from his Minister at War, which contain very curious particulars. It appears from one of them that the Russian Government attached immense importance to the Isles of Aland, and had taken great pains to organise an energetic resistance. The French troops at Bomarsund suffer extremely from cholera, and will probably embark again immediately. Sixty died on one day.

HARVEST PROSPECTS .- DUBLIN, Monday Morning .- The potato crop excepted, all the latest accounts respecting the general prospects weather has somewhat mended, and vesterday, for the first time these many days past, the ickly laden hue of the sky changed to a clear blue, with the bright and hot sunshine of the summer months. The reports of the potato are of the old conflicting character, but it must not be concealed that the bad greatly preponderate over the good, and correspondents, says one journal, who have hitherto been most hopeful now write in consternation regarding the rapid progress which the disease is at present making The humidity of the atmosphere, so prevalent of late, has no doubt contributed much to this state of affairs; but as yet comparatively little injury has been done to the tubers-a circum stance which is so far satisfactory. The west still continues to be comparatively free from the visitation-a Galway paper asserting that the loss likely to ensue will not amount to a fortieth not to say the fourth part of the crop, as the alarmist stated early in the season.' vicinity of Belfast, on the contrary, a calculation made by a gentleman largely engaged in agricul-ture shows that fully one-half of the crop-is diseased. This result, according to other agriculturists in the same quarter, may be taken as representing the condition of the crop generally, although, in the same instance, where potatoe nad been planted in ground that had not been broken for a few years previously, there are no symptoms of the blight. The Dublin Advocate olishes a communication from a well informed correspondent, who writes as follows:-"The state of the potato seems to be the all-absorbing The accounts are so exceedingly conflicting from every district that, without personal inspection, it is difficult to form an opinion on This much, however, is manifest to all, that the old disease has made its appearance in all parts of the country : the extent of stayed, are questions beyond our reach to divine. annum, each The nature of this disease, and the havoc it has made, up to the present, in some districts we have carefully examined, creates serious apprenensions that the amount of damage already done far exceeds that of last year, and may prove, from its present type, equally as fatal as it did in 1847. The breadth of land under potatoes being so much greater than in any year since 1847, leads us to hope that we may yet have spared sufficient to leave the crop equal in quantity to the produce of the last season." Dublin Evening Packet, writing npon the same subject, has the following trite remarks, which perhaps would apply with equal force to the empiricism which prevails with regard to another and more fearful visitation of Providence: As to remedies, all that is written on this subject is absolute nonsense, and founded upon notions of the disease purely empirical. cutting off or pulling up of the stalks is practised, in entire ignorance on the subject. The amount of information which has been acquired is just sufficient to show us that the causes of and remedies against this wonderful disease are alike inexplicable; and when applying supposed remedies, we are, in fact, often doing a certain and defined amount of injury for the sake of a purely speculative advantage."-Nottingham

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1854. FLOUR-Sales to a limited extent; prices tend downward. There is a strong desire by holders to realize 1s.; sales at \$8 75 a \$900, for common to good State: \$9 00 a \$9 25 for fancy and extra Michigan; \$9 25 a \$10 50 for do Oblo.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THE TOTAL SECTION AS A STREET,	8.	D		8	D
flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	38	9	a	40	0
Farmers' per 196 lbs	35	0	a	36	3
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	6	9	a	7	0
Datmeal per barrel	37	6	a	40	0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	0	0	a	0	0
arley, per bushel. 48 lbs	3	3	a	3	6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	9	old	2	10
Peas, per bushel,	3	4	a	3	9
Potatoes, per boshel	3	6	a	3	9
Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel	33	9	a	35	0
Hay per ton	100	100	a	120	(
straw, per ton	€0	0	a	62	(
Butter- : ub. per lb	()	8	a	0	10
Fresh. per lb,	1	3	a	1	4
Beef, per 100 lbs	35	0	a	40	0
Pork, per '00ios,	0	0	a	0	(
Fire wood per, cord	0	11	a	.1	.0
Fire wood per, cord	22	6	a	25	(

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Lett, at St. George's Church in this city, HENRY J. MOOKE, Esq., of Hamil-ton, to ESTHER ANN, eldert daughter of the late Edward Johnston, Esq., of the county Kerry, Ireland. On Tuesday September 19th. in Trinity Church, Brad-rd, by the Rev. Arthur Hill, B. A. G. D. MORTON, Esq., D., of Holland Landing, to CORNELIA ARABELLA, dest daughter of Capt Laughton, of the same place. DIED.

On the 18th inst.. John Godfrey, eldest surviving son of Mr. Vice Chancellor Spragge, aged 13 years.

New Advertisements.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.

WANTED for a young person recently arrived from England, and who has had xperience in the instruction of young children, he situation of Nursery Governess. Besides English, she is capable of teaching the rudiments f French and music. Salary would be moderate, as her great desire

, to secure the comforts of a CHRISTIAN HOME. Satisfactory references given and required.
Address "S." office of this paper. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd. During the Academical Year 1854-'55, Courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following

subjects, commencing on-Wednesday, October Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric-Rev. McCau, LL.D. Metaphysics and Ethics - Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics-H. H. Croft,

Agriculture-G. Buckland, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy-J. B. Cherriman, M.A. History and English Literature-D. Wilson

LL.D. Natural History - Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S. Mineralogy and Geology - E. J. Chapman, Esq. Modern Languages-J. Forneri, LL.D. Oriental Literature - J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq. Information relative to admission, attendance on lectures, &c., can be obtained on application

o the President.

N. B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for the se Under Graduates who have been students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic Course in that Institution.

A STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connected in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province:

Showing the most particular events connected in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province:

Solvent Academic Course in that Institution.

Solvent Academic Course in that Institution. Occasional Students are admissible, as here-

tofore, without Examination. The Editors of those papers in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 1, 1354. NEW BOOKS RECEIVED:

MOORE'S Poetical Works, mor .... hakespere's Dramatic Works, mor. ife and Beauties of Shakspeare, cloth... n Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio. Poetical Works of Milton, Young, Gray &c., &c mor gill wical Works of Rogers, &c., compete, m r. 

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, 8 Wellington Buildings King st. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. PHE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will Commence on THURSDAY, November 2d.
The tollowing SCHOLARSHIPS are offered

for competition, amongst Marriculants :-In LAW-Two of the value of £30 per an In MEDICINE - Three of the value of £30

In ARTS-I'wenty three (eight under the former, and filteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each. In CIVIL ENGINEERING-Two of the

value of £30 per anoum, each. In AGRICULTURE-Three of the value of £30 per annum, each. In addition to these, there are offered for

- Amongst Students of the standing of one year its ravages, and at what point its progress may be fr m Mair cu ation, 15 of the value of £30 per Amongst students of the standing of two

years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 Amongst Students of the standing of three rears ir m viairiculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each. Each of these Sch darships is tenable for one

year, but the Sch lars of each year are eligible for the Schola s ips of the succeeding year -The Academic year 1854-1855 will end on May 26, 1855, about which period the Annual Examinations for the Academic year 1854-1855 will be

Candidates for admission are required to produe satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14 h year of their age, and to pass an ex mination in the subject appointed for Ma riculation; or to produce lar cert ficates of good con met, and of having completed the 16th cear of their age, and to par an examination in the surjects appointed f Students of the standing of two years in the The former are adm ssible to the degree of B. A, after tour, the latter after two years from admission.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Maj sty's do nini ns are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfacor ceruficates of gad conduct, and of their candidates for Degrees. Scholarships, Prizes and Certificates of Honor, who have been Su-

dents of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that I stitution; but attendance on Lectures i not required, as a qualification by this Univer-

do Ohio.

Grain.—Demand pretty good; sales 800
bushels white, at \$1 90 a \$1 94.

Bushels white, at \$1 90 a \$1 94.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained or application to the Registrar.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. September 9th, 1854.

SITUATION WANTED.

7 7in.

GENTLEMAN who can g ve the high A GENTLE MAN who can give the high est testimonials is desirous of ortaining a situation in a HARDWARE STORE, either n town or country. Apply if my letter post paid to the Secretary of the Church Society. Toronto.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP. A LARGE ORGAN of 12 Stops. 2 rows of Keys and Pedals, suitable for Chapel or

Apply to JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60. King Street, T ronto 7-7in.

AS GOVERNESS

A N ENGLISH LADY is desirous of a re-engagement. Her instruction comprises French (acquired in Paris) Music, Drawing. and Italian, with all that relates to a solid and polite education. The highest testimonials off red. Address (post paid) M. B., office of

PDUCATION. MRS. COSENS' Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will be re-

opened on Monday, S ptember 4th, 1854.
The best Masters are engaged for Music.
Singing, and Drawing—French, Italian, and

St. George's Square, 21st August, 1854.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. CHOICE SCORIES from Dickens' Household Words
"Easy Nat," or the Three Apprentices, a Tale of
Life in New York and Boston, but anapted to any Meri dian. By A L. Stinson

"Bertha & Lily." or the Parsonage of Beech
Glen, a romance, by Elizabeth O.k.cs Smith...

"Periscopics." or Current Subjects, extemporaneously treated, by Wm. Elder

"History of Cuba," or Notes of a Trayeler
in the Tropics, being a Political Historical
and Statistical account of the Island from its
first discovery to the present time, by Maturin
isallon HENRY ROWSELL,

> JUST PUBLISHED. THE CALENDAR OF THE

University of Trinity College, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 101d. HENRY ROWSELL.

Publisher. King Street, Toronto. July 1, 1854.

The United Empire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS | the regular receipt of the above publications, and with the History of the United Empire and the For one or more copies (less than eight) is. 6d. Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s.

Published and for sale by
HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, g Street. 6-td | Toronto, July 3, 1854.

New Books just received.

THE Iron Cousin: or Mutual Influence. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Cloth .
Katnarine Ashton. By the Author of Amy Herbert. The Earl's Daughter, Margaret Perceval. &c. &c. Two parts, cloth Do Do. paper Russia. Translated from the French by the Mar-

Russia. Translated from the French by the Marquis de Custine.
Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.
By M. V. Cousin Increased by an Appendix on
French Art, by O. W. A ight
Auscultation and Percussion. By Dr. Joseph Skoda
The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1853
Lectures on Tractarianism. delivered in the Trwn
Hall, Brighton. By Rev. Henry Newland, M.A.
Phe Church Choir: containing Psalm and Hymn
Tunes arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte by
Joseph Muenscher

A fresh supply of
Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, containing Formulæ for laying out Curves, determining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c. HENRY ROWSELL. 8, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto.

FINISHING SCHOOL For Young Ladies.

MRS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a limited number of Pupils for tuition in special subjects, has been requested to extend he advantages of her system of instruction by enlarging her classes.

Mrs. Forster having determined to accede to this request, has secured the assistance of the best Masters, and will be prepared, on the 1st of September next, to give instruction in the following branches of Education.

English, French, Italian German, Music, Piano and Harp, Drawing, Singing. &c.

In the Senior or Finishing Class, to which oupils are admitted by examination, the course of instruction is specially adapted for complet-ing the education of Young Ladies; including a thorough review of the subjects ordinarily taught. Critical Readings of the French and English Poets, Ancient and Modern Historians, and the Study of Philosophy and Astronomy. References are kindly permitted to Judge Draper, Dr. Bovell, Mr. Gzowski, and Dr. Ryrson, all of whom have daughters under Mrs. Forster's instruction.

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

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

THIS ESTABL SHMENT will be re-oper I after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday. the 21st of August, 1854. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. L. D. President of the niversity of Tor nto, the Rev. H J. Grasett. B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's. Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church S ciety.

BAZAAR.

Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

THE Ladies of the Congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, intend holding Baznar in the month of October next, in aid of he funds for the erection of the new Church Contributions will be gratefully received by

the following Ladies. Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Davy, Mrs. Finden, Mrs. D. Smith, Mrs. D. ..... Mrs. Gream, Miss. Patterson, Aug. 12, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER.

Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head Port Hope and Cobourg.



MAPLE LEAF. CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

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

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 5, 1854. 37-tf MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT **ESTABLISHMENT** 

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

Have constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes. From the celebrated establishments of Collard

& Collard, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York -Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd, B ston, and from other good makers. AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

Melodeons, cc. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best

Church Music, consisting of O atorios, with the separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and

13 The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States. Toronto, March 15, 1854

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with Illustrations, each No. in a near printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York, THE STANDARD BEARER,

An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. lished monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Know. ledge, New York.
The undersigned has made arrangements for

each copy, per annum.
Eight copies to one address, 10s. per annum payable invariably in advance.

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository King Street, Toronto. Sept. 1, 1853.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

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 powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease 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 ast, 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 Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from espectable individuals who have tested its effi-

A further advantage in favour of the under taking 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. devoid 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 Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of mmediate operations, a house adapted to the bject in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c. ntiguous to the above-mentioned premises.

ean also be leased on favourable terms. The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine vishes realized. No epidemic nor maiignant lisease has ever yet reached it. The scenery beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on he Lake pass within a few yards of the house For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, POST PAID. The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and nurcn, to copy till further orders.

Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854. LADY recently from Europe wishes to meet with an engagement as French and English Teacher in a Ladies' Seminary, or to ravel with an invalid lady, as companion, or as Nursery Governess in a private family.

Uuexceptionable references can be given if Address (pre-paid) Box No. 8, Post Office, Picton, August 8, 1854.

Upper Canada College. THE Second Classical Master wishes to

receive into his House after the Summer Vacation a few Boys under 13 years of age, atending Upper Canada College. July 8, 1854.

AN INDEX

TO THE

STATU ES OF CANADA.

From 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive. 1840 to 8150. COMPRISING all the Acts passed and Re-

opened in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, to-CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX, shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent

By ÆMELIUS IRVING.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Royal Svo., Price ONE DOLLAR. Parties desirous to obtain cop es of the above ire requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent pence only, and will be mailed to any address on the receipt of One Dollar-(Post-paid.)

HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher.
King Street, Toronto.

January 12 1850.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis

1st English Teacher, 2nd " " " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic ..... Mr. Barley.

tion, with French Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

TERMS (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Education ......£15 per annum. Finishing Pupils ..... 5 and Boarding and Washing 35

(No extras.) The second year of this Institution having closed with the annual examinations and distribution of prizes in a most satisfactory manner, MRS. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England for teachers in several departments of education. She has succeeded in proving that a sound English class cal education (which is of the highest importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability.

The FINISHING CLASS IS under MRS. POET-TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing More time is also devoted to complete the educa tion in foreign languages.

MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis faction at the progress of their children, and begs o assure them that no effort shall be wanting or her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of September next

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 1st August, 1854 HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT

Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit. THESTEAMER many 1

CITY OF HAMILTON, Wil.L leave Hamilton every morning (Sunday excepted.) at 7 o'clock, commencing on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave T ronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather

To: onto, April 5, 1854.

G. B. HOLLAND,

permitting.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES 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

MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic

It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian if required). Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including

the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Pupils under 12 years of age...... 12 10 0 Singing......Calisthenics.....

The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in REV. DR. LETT.

REV. DR. LETT.
RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ. DR. HODDER. Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton.

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

King's College, Windsor, N. S. THE Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry, and that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant. Salary of the former \$1,000 per annum, with apartments in the College, of the latter \$600 per annum with the privilege of taking private classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application (post paid) to be made to the Rev. C. Cochran, Secretary to the Governors, at

Halifax, who will give such information as may Halifax, N. S., July 18, 1854.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES. MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, wishes to receive into her house at Yorkwishes to receive into her house at Yorkville, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville.

August 1, 1854.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED: THE Plurality of Worlds; with an Introduction By Edward Hitchcock, D D..... 5 0
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio-1st and Ware
The Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir J. Heroines of the Crusades. By C. A. Bloss ...
of History. By John S. Jenkins.....
Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Ore-Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Oregon and California

Perilous Adventures and Thrilling Incidents of Travellers.

Panorama of Nations By John Frost Layard's Discoveries at Nineveh

The Book of the Ocean and Life on the Sea...

Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean on board an American frigate. By N. P. Willis

Pencillings by the Way; written during some years of residence and travel in Europe. By N. P. Willis Wanders of the Insect World. By F. C. Wood-Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine For saie by
HENRY ROWSELL.
8, Wellington Buildings.

August 2, 1854. HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land. Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Broker, commission merchant

Office - Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street. AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors. No. 8,

Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper. Toronto. C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. 28-tf EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Frederick's Place, Old Jewry. London.

M RS. LETT. baving been induced to open an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young Ladies, announces that she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately after Easter. The course of Instruction, in addition to the usual departments of English, will comprise the French, Italian and German languages, Music,

Singing, Drawing, Plan and Ornamental Needlework, &c.

In conducting this course of Instruction, the and of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs. Lett (assisted by two Resident G vernesses) to the domestic training of the young ladies, and by the Rev. Dr. Lett to their advancement in Re-

The terms (payable in advance) will vary, according to the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made. Boarders ...... \\ \( \begin{align\*} \pmu 50 \\ \pmu 60 \\ \pm 75 \end{align\*} \) Day Pupils ... \\ \begin{align\*} \pmu 15 \\ \pmu 20 \\ \pm 30 \end{align\*} \)

Further particulars may be learned on applica

ion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square. Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854. EDUCATION

FOR YOUNG LADIES. MRS. LETT, having completed her arrange-ments for carrying out efficiently, and under the best system, the moral training and education of young ladies, announces that her Establishment will re-open after the Modsummer Vacation on Monday the 4th of September. St. George's Square, Aug. 1.

NEW BOOKS.

NEWBOOKS.

THE National Miscellany: a Magazine of general literature. Vol 1—cloth, extra. 0 9 0 Muller's Physics and Meteorology. 0 17 6 Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea: by W. F. Lynch. U. S. N. 0 15 6 Erman's Travels in Soberia; The Chinese Frontier &c 2 vols. 0 10 0 Fletchers Notes from Nineveh, and Travels in Mesopotamia, Assyria, and yria 0 3 9 Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusious: by Charles Mackay. 2 vos 0 10 0 Camp Fires of the Revolution; or the War of Independence: litustrated by thrilling events and stories by the old soldiers: by Henry C. Watson 0 8 9 Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course:

and stories by the old soldiers: by Henry
C Watson ... 0 8 9
Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course:
Meteorology, Astronomy. 0 10 0
The I dians and the Gold Mines; or the source
of true tiches, with illustrations, by W.
Cro m ... 0 3 0
History of England in Verse: by Hannah Townsend. 0 3 0

Bookseller, Stationer & Printer,

37-tf Toronto, March 23, 1854.

tupy them, should guard recomely against I went limiting one in such digitaling and

LITTLE SINS.

"Dead flies cause the cintment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour; so doth a little folly him that is in reputation for wisdom and honour."—Eccles; x. l. WHAT are little sins? Surely a Christian ought to consider all sin as an offence are doing; and surely you will find time against a holy God, and therefore the term too precious to be either squandered, or little can never be applied to it. The dis- frittered, or idled away. While idleness tinction made by the Romish church of must be thus guarded against, both in its deadly and venial sins is unauthorized, spirit and its results, indolence, in its vawe believe, by the scruptures; yet we all rious shapes, must also be considered as look lightly, even tenderly, upon some an insidious foe. If the idle need to be fault, as we would fain call it: we all in- roused to redeem the time from trifling cline to claim indulgence for some failing, and frittering occupation, the indolent too

under the plea, "Is it not a little one!" I fear this distinction which we make of ing anything at all. But it is against the faults and sins helps to blind us to the real little forms of indolence that we must nature of many little evil ways, and pre- watch, remembering how encroaching it vents our admitting that what has the es- is, and how surely it grows from bad to sence of sin in it is sin, be it in ever so worse. Slovenly habits and ways of acsmall a degree. Faults we may have besides; and these should likewise be striven against, for they are very apt to grow into sins; and, even at the best, when they are what is called "allowable faults," why should we cherish them and annoy others with what a slight degree of watchfulness and resistance would enable us to conquer altogether? For instance, under this head of taults, how strict, and properly so, are those who have the care of young people in checking all faulty habits, rude manners, careless ways, waste of time by trifling, inattention to what is said to them, slovenliness, and all the many little faults of manner that offend against the rules of courtesy! Yet we who are grown up, and are aware that many of these faults are to be found in ourselves, too often ex- tion; which will not be denied, and is incuse ourselves by alleging that we mean nothing wrong, that it is but our way, that it is merely a bad manner, and so on; as if we could not, or should not, strive against and conquer faults in ourselves which we mental indolence do not always go togeexpect children to watch over and subdue. Were we in the habit of tracing our little sins up to their source, we must feel convinced that they originate in these sinful propensities, which, it followed out to their fullest extent, we admit to be exceeding sinful. Some of these little sins may not be the seeds of greater: too often, however, it is so; and, because we think we can stop in time, because we think it does no one harm but ourselves, ought we, dare we, to indulge any habit or feeling which even we admit would, by a little excess, become sin?

I suspect, also, that we are apt to deceive ourselves as to the facility with which we can conquer these little sins. If it were so easy, our indulgence of them would be the more culpatle; but the daily and hourly watch against them, the steady resistance to the pleading from within of "just this once," " is it not a little one? is no easy task, and, in some respects, is a harder one than those greater occasions of temptation, when we guard ourselves by putting on the whole a mour of God, that

we may be able to stand in the evil day. What should come first in our catalogue? There is one sin or fault, call it what you will, of which we all admit we are guilty, against which we have all made many te different ways, and with so many excuses for its indulgence, that it may in most people be called their besetting sin, I mean procrastination; and who dare say, My hands are clean, I never procrastinate? When some sad result has followed from our habit of procrastinating, or when we feel but it was sheer indulgence and dislike of duty that caused us to put off doing is; but, in daily little matters, such as answering letters, settling small accounts, executing little plans for the good or even the amuse ment of others, which of us feels as we ought-that we are indulging a fault the t, if carried just a little further, will bring confusion and discomfort into all ou: worldly affairs, and which too often ends in causing us, Felix-like, to delay till a more convenient season the concerns of our immortal souls? Method in the arrangement of our time, so that each hour brings its own duty, would help us much having so little to do that we can "do it any time;" and this is generally found to nate: it is the idle and indolent who do

against this sin; for it often arises from be no time. The busy rarely procrastiso; and there is no more effectual way of rooting out the parent sins of idleness and indolence than by a daily, hourly struggle against procrastinating in little things. Whenever any one is heard to complain of want of time, we generally find such person is guilty of procrastination, as well as of idleness. The hardest-working men complain the least of this; and all, or almost all, who have distinguished themselves by industry, and by the wonderful amount of labour they have got through. men like Scott, Southey, and Chalmers, must have done their work when they had it to do, and not merely when they felt inclined to do it. Resolve, then, that, when you have anything, however small, to do, you will do it now, or at the very first time the idle or indolent wish to procrastinate, Idleness is a fault we all conothers, to be occupied; but what is the re-" a quiet and dull frittering away of time," in constant idle reading, or sauntering over some useless piece of work, is surely not "redeeming the time;" and yet how many days and hours are thus unprofitably wasted, and neither ourselves or others

fix hours for your different occupations; do with your might whatsoever your hand findeth to do; and carefully, conscientiously, ascertain which of your employments is not worth all this care; have a motive, a reason for all you do, and frequently examine yourselves as to what you often need to be roused to the dury of doindolence: it is not because we know no better, but because " we canna be fashed " that we allow ourselves in many a little a lazy manner of doing what we have to and excused accordingly; but, besides that,

slovenly way, and indulge ourselves in do. Sloth and love of ease are too often looked upon as little sins, and indulged in they are decidedly opposed to the spirit of self-denial inculcated in scripture: how seldom do they stop short, satisfied with mall indulgences! If we begin by conulting our love of ease, our dislike to trou. ble, our slothful desires in trifles, what security have we that we shall not end in that self-indulgence, which is regardless of aught but its own comfort and gratificasatiable in its demands, and which, when indulged, makes a woman more useless, in mind and body, than almost any other of our so-called little sins. Bodily and ther; but both must be guarded against; and perhaps the temptation to the latter is stronger in women than the former. How ew women feel it as in to neglect the cultivation of their mind. Any book or subject that requires the exertion of thought is set aside, because they cannot be troubled with it; and this mental indolence, this dislike of mental exertion, increases and craves indulgence quite as much as bodily indolence does, till at last the mind ment and excitement, or sinks into rusty, us! useless apathy. I have seen a plan recommended, as a check upon what may be called busy idleness, which might bring some to consider whether they might not ndeed make a better use of their time than frittering it away in trifling occupaions, and perpetual visiting or sauntering. It is to keep a faithful record even for one

week of all that has been done, summing up the hours thus spent, and honestly and eriously seeing what has been the result ourselves and others. If, along with his, we would, like Jonathan Edwards, resolve "to observe after what manner we et when in a hurry, and to act as much so at other times as we can, without prejudice to the business," a stop would be put to much idle trifling, and we should learn to put more value on our time than ciently that we owe it as a duty to ourunions, and which visits us in so many we do. Among the various forms of selfndulgence is one which is apt to assume, like many of our little sins, an appearance of virtue: I refer to a dislike of finding fault even when it is our duty. I all w that it is disagreeable, that it is difficult, that it requires both temper and tact, and hat a perpetual fault-finder is a nuisance not easily borne; but still it is sometimes a duty; and where, through what is called anything, we do feel how wrong this habit "taking things easy," this duty is neglectd, domestic discomfort, if not more serious consequences, is sure to follow. How ften do we hear it said with an air of complacency, "I wish now I had spoken before, and not allowed matters to go to this length; but I so dislike always finding fault!" These complaints chiefly reier o servants and domestic concerns; while I believe we ought rather seriously to reproach-ourselves for neglect of duty in this matter, and resolve, henceforward to obey

he apostle's command: "He that ruleth

let him do it with diligence." Do not find

fault unnecessarily, or when irritated; but

do not pass by faults or faulty ways of do-

ing work, merely because you dislike to

Then there are the tribe of faults that come under the head of thoughtlessness; daily and hourly the source of little neglects, little debts, little unkindnesses, which we never see in their true characters, simply because we never think about them at all. They are, however, all transgress. ions of the law of love, and, as such, are fittle sins to be watched and striven against. If we would but remember that all though:lessness of others is selfishness; if we could but feel it as a reproach, not as a palliative, to have to say, " I never thought of it;" surely we would strive to think, to remember little services at the right time : to avoid the thoughtless word or jest that may pain another; to put ourselves sometimes to the slight inconvenience of going set apart for that branch of duty; and re- out of our way to pay a visit; and to be member that in steadily striving against punctual and prompt in paying small debts. Carlessness in expenditure, and idle waste, you are strengthening your character, and are as frequently caused by thoughtlessimproving your habits in more than one ness as by wilful extravagance; but the result is the same; and who, that has ever demn in the young, and too often indulge seen the distress and discomfort arising in without remorse ourselves. There is a from not thinking on these subjects, will busy idleness, which sometimes blinds us deny the duty of steadily guarding against to its nature; we seem, to ourselves and sins of thoughtlessness at their commencement? To be inconsiderate of others is sult of it all? What Hannah Moore calls universally allowed to be a most unamiable trait; but I fear it is one of which all whether it be in unprofitable small talk, or thoughtless persons are more or less guilty; it will be apt to end in the more determined form of self-seeking, and neglect of

others altogether. Can I class bad temper among little benefitted! All women who have much sins? I think not; but who is it, then, leisure are liable to this fault; and, besides its own sinfulness, for surely waste with little manifestations of this hydra, of time is a sin, it encourages a weak, un- which seem to be yielded to without shame, energetic frame of mind, and is apt to pro- and excused as of little consequence? It duce either apathetic content in trifling is true that, except in childhood, we rarely occupation, or a restless desire of excite- meet with violent fits of passion, or determent and amusement, to help on the weary mined attacks of the sulks; for, even where time these trifles cannot kill, Those who religious principle does not suppress such

waste of time: make duties for yourselves; absurd manifestations of displeasure. But there are ways and means of letting others feel that we are out of humour, and of indulging and betraying temper, that we are apt to think too lightly of, and to class among our little sins, if indeed we class them among sins at all. One frequent excase is that our manner is bad: but is our manner bad when we are in a good humour? Does the presence of a stranger at these times cause an alteration in the said bad manner to gentleness and courtesy? It it is merely a bad manner, surely that is under our own control, and may be more easily amended than the deepersented evil from which in reality it springs. No one would judge harshly those who. from ill health, or worrying and anxious care, are betrayed into irritability; though those who are thus situated ought to watch and strive against yielding to it. But the consideration of the duty of bearing with the tempers and caprices of others, and of making allowances for them, is not the question at present: my wish is rather to warn and arouse those who are hardly conscious, it may be, of how annoying their little indulgences of temper are to others. Who does not know the symptoms of this disease in others-the cold averted look, the monosyllabic dry reply. the utter want of interest shown in what you are saying or doing? or, worse still, the short snappish voice and manner, the sullen gloom, the determination not to smile or be pleased, the air of being a martyr, or of having suffered some deep affiction, the talking at but not to the offender, the quiet speer, the affected wonder at something you or your friends have done, the mock humility, the desire to be neglect-Who has not seen, grieved over, or smiled at, such manifestations of the evil spirit within another, yet perhaps gone and done likewise, aye, and justified her. self, saying, "We do well to be angry?" One reason why bad temper is not felt to be sinful, perhaps, is that it is frequently disguised under some other name, and excused to our own hearts as even an amiable weakness. A fit of regular snappish irritability perhaps can hardly be thus disguised, though we may try to excuse it as impossible to help being angry;" but for the more silent and sutten indulgences how often do we plead hurt feelings, or that we are too sensitive, are often misunderstood, or that we only wished to awaken others will submit to no control but that of amuse- to a sense of how ill they had behaved to The next little sin I would refer to is

"slighting and breaking resolutions." These resolutions may be made on small and trifling matters; the thing resolved on may be of little consequence; but is the habit not a fatal one to our moral welfare? and, alas? too often so to our eternal peace. "Vow, and defer not to pay thy vow," is a solemn warning on this point; and we may well feel overwhelmed with guilt in the sight of God, when we recollect the many solemn resolutions and vows we have forgotten and broken. Weak as we feel ourselves te be, in these more im portant points we are more apt to seek strength from on high to enable us to be faithful to our God; but do we feel suffi-It would go far to help us to acquire resolution of character, and to strengthen us against self-indulgence, were we faithfully to adhere to our resolutions, spite of the pleadings of indolence, carelessness, inditference, and love of ease. Observe, I say, taithfully, not obstinately; for the sin I am speaking of has reference only to good resolutions, not to any little matters that may concern others, or our own pleasure or convenience merely, and where resolution to carry out an intention becomes obstinacy and self-will. We do not consider this breaking of little resolves a sin, and we excuse ourselves by pleading forgetfulness, that it matters little, that we cannot be always on the watch, or that we resolved in a moment of excitement, and do not now care much about it. All true, but sad proofs of our unfaithful spirit, by every such indulgence of which we harden our hearts, and are in danger of finding that "he that is unfaithful in little is unfaithful also in much." Did we keep a list of our small resolutions, and at the end of a month mark how many had been fulfilled, how many needlessly procrastinated, and how many more remained unfulfilled, it may be forgotten, surely we should be humbled, and aroused to strive against this foe by every means in our power, not on account of the items done or left undone, but on account of the danger to our own souls by indulging it. Much of this unfaithfulness in known duty arises from our want of earnestness. We do not really care much about what we thus neglect. And there is another sin also arising out of this lukewarm spirit, that I would warn my readers against. It is, laughing at sin, either in ourselves or others; putting off with a joke what should be deeply felt; treating as light, and sometimes as amusing, what is displeasing to God, and what, in our more serious moments, we feel a cause of deep humbling and sorrow. O surely this is not a little sin! It cannot be so to make light of that abominable thing which he hates, who is "of purer eyes than to surely sure mich and the surely earnestness. We do not really care much

der the excuse that it is only at little sins we laugh, let us remember,-"Twas but a little 3in this morn that entered in, And lo, at eventide the world is drowned."

if we feel inclined to shield ourselves un-

No WRITER, but Sir Walter Scott, made the limning of crimes beautiful, and yet withheld from that beauty the power of posal, with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them, should guard resolutely against | vent indulgence in such degrading and | with perhaps no definite duty to occupy them.

### Advertisements.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English

In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be nabled invariably to meet with an article got up n the best possible style. In a few days a well-assorted stock of men's Mercers will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch

In Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Estabishment so large a portion of business.

Toronto, March 28th, 1854

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AND FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE

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RS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the Public that she has opened the above Library containing over 2,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard Works and the Periodicals as they issue from the Press. The terms of Subscription, payable in advance,

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For conditions see tickets. Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a well assorted stock of

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King Street Toronto. June 28th, 1854.

New Books Just Received. THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s.

The Turkish Empire, Cloth, 3s 9d., do. paper, s. 6d. Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 1st

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The Young Husband, 1s. 101d. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. June 28th, 1854.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS -A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON. Copy of a Letter from J. Noble. Esq., Mayor of Boston,

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble. Esq., Mayor of Boston.

Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway — D ar Sir.—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Liquoronond-street, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with "crofulous Sores and Uccers in her orms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained at the cost of a large sum of m ney. he obt-ined no abatement of suffering but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the media box of the l'ills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet. &c. she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain dues the ed, and now er joys medical truly.
I remain, dear Sir, yours truly.
(Siened) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852. AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIP-ELAS IN THE LEG AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

ELAS IN THE LEG AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs Eizabeth Yeates, or the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex datea Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,—Sir.—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at leurth settled in my leg and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Olimment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected, a radical cure of my leg and resisted me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflected, who derived equal benefit.

I am. Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, I am. Sir, your obliged and faithful servant.

I am. Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES. A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND

PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS. The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist. King-street, Norwich:—

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

behold iniquity." Then let us guard sumprising cure of a bad breast, nervous

against it in its smaller manifestations, as well as in its more daring form. "Be ye not mockers, lest your bands be made strong," may be applied to those who, either from a desire not to be found in the wrong, or from the ill-natured habit of finding amusement in the faults of others, make a jest of their own and their neighbours' failings, turn into ridicule what they should silently grieve over, and thus harden their hearts against any loving endeavours to set them right, and against all tenderness of conscience as to their own sins and shortcomings. "Fools make a mock at sin;" and surely they only; and, the first smaller of the single of the sheld ourselves under the present the strength of the sheld ourselves under the present the strength of the sheld ourselves under the present the strength of the sheld ourselves under the present the strength of the sheld ourselves under the present th

mock at sin;" and surely they only; and,

(Sigued) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs Chiego-foot Fistulas Sore Nipples Bad Breasts Chilblams Gout Sore-throats Sore-throats Sore-throats Corns (Sott) Swellings Scurry Lumbugo Sore-heads Chilbert Staff Joints Rheumatism Uicers Coco-bay Elephantiasis Scalds Wounds, Yaws Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 234.

Sold at the Stablishment of Professor Holloway, 234.

Brack There is a considerable saving by taking the larger

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

HERBERT MORTIMER, TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8

The following published by the S. P. C. K.

No. 41—Percehial Minister's address to all persons under his eare whs are of a proper age to be confirmed.

No. 81—Method of Preparation for Confirmation, containing forms of self examination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Ven.

William H. Hall

No. 333—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation.

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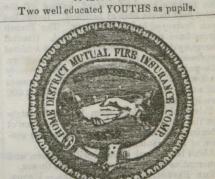
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