## Boetry.

VERSES BY KING CHARLES I., Friden by Aim in 1648, when imprisoned in Car-

risbrook Castle. Great Monarch of the world, from whose power The potency and power of kings, [sp. Record the royal woe my suffering sings; and teach my tongue that ever did confine lu faculties in truth's seraphic line, Its receives in treasons of thy foes and mine. Nature and law by thy divine decree The only root of righteous royaltie) With this dim disdem invested me:

With it, the sacred sceptre, purple robe, The holy unction, and the royal globe: fet am I levelled with the life of Job. The fiercest furies, that do dayly tread The nervest turies, that to daying treat.
Then my grey discrewned head,
tre these that owe my bounty for their bread. They raise a war and christen it THE CAUSE;

While sacrilegious hands have best applause, While sacrilegious hands have best applause, Plunder and murder are the kingdom's laws: Tyranny bears the title of taxation, Revenge and robbery are reformation, (ppression gains the name of sequestration.

My loval subjects, who in this bad season nd me (by the law of God and reason,) They dare impeach and punish for high treason. Next at the clergy do their furies frown, Pious Episcopacy must go down,
They will destroy the crosier and the crown.

Churchmen are chain d, and schismaticks are freed Mechanicks preach and holy fathers bleed, The crown is crucified with the creed. The Church of England doth all factions foster, The pulpit is usurpt by each impostor, Extempore excludes the Paternoster.

The Presbyterian and Independent seed The Presovierian and Independent Springs with broad blades. To make religion Springs with broad blades. To make religion Springs with broad blades. [blc] The corner stone 's misplac'd by every pavier: With such a bloody method and behaviour Their ancestors did crucifie our Saviour.

My royal consort, from whose fruitful womb So many princes legally have come, is forced in pilgrimage to seek a tomb. Great Britain's heir is forced into France,

Whilst on his father's head his foes advance : Poor child! he weeps out his inheritance. With my own power my majesty they wound, In the king's name the king binnelf's uncrown'd So doth the dust destroy the diamond.

With propositions daily they enchant My people's ears, such as do reason daunt, And the Almighty will not let me grant. They promise to erect my royal stem, To make me greate, t' advance my diadem, If I will first fall down and worship them!

But for refusal, they devour my thrones, Distress my children and destroy my bones; I feare they'll force me to make bread of stones. My life they prize at such a slender rate,

That in my absence they draw bills of hate That in my absence they gray to the state.
To prove the king a trainer to the state. Felons obtain more privilege than I, They are allow'd to answer ere they die; 'Tis death for me to ask the reason why.

But, sacred Saviour, with thy words I woo Thee to forgive, and not be bitter to Such as thou know'st do not know what they do:

For since they from their Lord are so disjointed, As to contemn those edicts he appointed, How can they prize the power of his anointed?

Augment my patience, nullifie my hate, Preserve my issue and inspire my mate, Yet, though we perish, BLESS THIS CHURCH

## Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT. NEW ZEALAND.

The history and success of the Canterbury Settlement, are of sufficient interest and im portance to warrant our occupying so much of the Pairiot, with the following speech made by Mr. Godley, at a dinner lately given in London to him, on his return from New

"The capital of our settlement is the town of Christchurch; the sesport, Lyttelton, is eight miles from it. These towns form the centre of a district comprising a hundred and fifty miles of coast, of which the natural boundaries are to the west (what we call) the 'an wy range;' to the north, the Kalkera mountains; and to the south, the Waitangi river, and which varies in width from seventy to forty miles. I call these its natural boundaries, because such is their impracticable nature, that in will not be crossed by a road accessible to commerce. Of this district, thus shut in, Lyttelton is (with the exerption of the inlets of Banks's Peninsula, also in our settlement, but lying quite out of the way) not only the best and most accessible, but the only harbour. The district consists of low hills and level prairies. It is not of uniform fertility, but the whole of it is admirably adapted for carrying stock. We calculate it to contain five or air one of acres available for pasturage, which in the natural state will earry, at a very low compu-tation, two million sheep. These will produce se-ven million pounds of wood, worth, at present prices, 847. £500.000. Add £100.000 for ta low, hides. and farm produce (a very low estimate), and you will have on the whole produce to the amount of £600,000 necessarily exported from Lyttelton, and you will have on the other hand the supplies which or from the agricultural district surrounding Christchurch. And this prospective trade, very much larger as it is than the whole export trade of Van l'immen's l'and before the gold discoveries—larger than the whole export trade of the Cape—equal, if my memory becorrect, to the export trade of Nova No is and New tirunswick put together, is not, humanly speaking, problematic or uncertain. It must come. The land wants nothing to be done to It; there are sheep enough on it already to stock it fully, even if there were no further imports, in eight or nine years, and the rest follows as a matter of I have used round numbers, it is true, and by estimate may be a little too high, or a little too low, but that does not affect my argument, which is that by the necessary course of things, the Canterbury sett ement must become in a few years one of the richest colonies, and its port one of the most fourtaining places of commerce in the South Seas. Now I will take the state of the case at the present have been Executing is at this moment at least 150,700, which will jield, after the next shearing, ech must be added a considerable sum as to the the p pulation, or three times as much as the pro-portion of experts to population in the United Kingdom Again, notwithstanding the immense enhancement in the price of stock consequent on

besides a good number of cattle, at Lyttelton, and were immediately taken up for another trip. On our way to Wellington we met another stock ship going down with a full cargo. It is difficult, perincreasing import trade in stock, both as a symptom of present enterprise and as a sure carnest of future

As regards agriculture, I assert unhesitatingly that no body of first colonists ever set to work with so little delay and so much success to provide tood from their own soil. The obstacles to cultivation from their own soil. The obstacles to cultivation in a new country are such as generally to extend longer than you would deem possible the period of imported subsistence. New South Wales did not feed itself, I think, for twenty years; Wellington does not leed itself now. Well, the people of Canterbury raised last season potations enough for their consumption. There were 500 acres under wheat, which will give about two-thirds of the consumption. After next harvest, the astilyment consumpt on. After next harvest the settlement will cease to import the main articles of subsistence. This is a true picture of the state of the colony as regards its industry and its commerce. I ask you, does it look like failure? And now let any fair-minded man just take up any number of the Lyttelton Times.—let him observe, in the first place, its tone and style; in the second, the num-ber of its advertisements; then the varied record that it exhibits of the sayings and doings of the colony—let him at the same time remember that that colony was only two years old, and contained that coonly was only two years old, and contained little more than 3.000 people, and then let him say whether it is possible to come to any other con-clusion than that the community of which it is the organ must be not only advancing and flourishing in a material point of view, but also intelligent, moral, and civilised in a very high degree. Where will you fird a unal parish in this country, of equal population—aye, though such a parish, by being placed in the midst of an old and rich country, would have immense advantages over a colony that could produce a newspaper like this I hold in my hand? I brought it because a speech of mine was published in it, from which I thought I might wish to quote; but I find, in looking through it, ample illustration of what I have been saying. I find recorded, for example, the meeting of the horticultural society, which is said to have been so successful that they meant to have another on an extended scale in March; the performances of a rhoral society, with an elaborate and well-written rioral stricty, with an endotate and well-written critique on them; a long account of horse races (to: we have our Englist, sports, too); and finally, an entertainment given to inyself, at which 150 people sat down, and which I can assure you was got up in a way that would have done no discredit to the old country. These things are trivial in themselves, but they are collectively inconsistent with the notions of depression, apathy, and fail-

But it may be asked, how much of all this is due to the Canterbury Association. He would tell

" lu the first place, its agent explored and se lected the site, which, up to that time, had been utterly neglected, and almost unknown; it set on foot a survey, which, Captain Stokes told me, was unparalled for excellence in the southern hemis-phere; it organised, with vast labour, one of the best bodies of colonists that ever left there shores; it conveyed those colonists, with comfort and security, to New Zealand; it provided for them accommodation so ample, that the hardships ordinarily suffered by newly-arrived immigrants have been unknown; it secured for them a cheap and secure title to their land, and made such arrange secure title to their rain, and make area arrangements for giving them possession, that within two mostly the whole of the first body were actually make the first body were actually represented the interests of the colony in this country, especial ly as regarded the acquisition of constitutional rights."

On the subject of what had been done in the way of roads and of ecclesiastical provision, Mr. Godley spoke at length:-"Before you can understand the demand for

roads in the settlement, or the value of what has

been done to supply it, it is necessary that I should call to your minds the formation of the country. It chiefly consists, as I have said, of level plains and undulating downs—dry, grassy, and travensable by drays in every direction. There is, however a bolt, five or six miles wice, acxt to the coast, north and south of Lyttelton, containing sected by awamps. The plains are separated from the port by a range of hills, from 1,100 to 6:10 teet high. The only roads, therefore, which, 6:00 teet high. The only roads, therefore, which, in the existing state of population and commerce, are much required, are, first one to cross the hills between the port and the plains; and, so initis between the port and the plains; and, so-condly, branch lines communicating with it, and leading westward, northward, and southward, through the belt of swampy land, so as to connect the port with the dry land beyond the awampe. the port with the dry land beyond the awamp. The first object we had in view, and that which I considered the most important, was to make the road over the hill. A large sum of money had been spent upon it before I came, and it was estimated by our chief surveyor in t. £7,000 would finish it. Subsequent and more careful surveys, o every, made it clear to me that to finish it to Christians had been added to the call of the state of the second of the s Christchurch, on the scale on which it had been begun, would cost from £25,000 to £30,000; to ish it on the insdequate scale of a width of 1 ? leet would cost (with a bridge over the Heathe-ite) £16,000. This, of course, altered my view of the matter, because there was no prespect whatever of getting the sum required; I saw, therefore, that it was my business not to go un sinking my temall means in a work that I could ant finish, but to spend them in cutting through the awamps from the head of the navigation to the dry issid. I should have mentioned before that the river Avon and Henthcote, which firm into the sea close to the heads of Lvitelion linehour are navigable for vessels of 25 tims close up to Christchurch, and I found, after the experience of some months, that the difficulty of this water communication between the port and the plains had been greatly exaggerated, so that, in the upinion of many of the most experienced colonists, the greater parts of the heavy goods would go round by water even of the road were finished. --Accordingly. I made a good bridle path over the hill, and a cort-road from the other side of the hill Christchurch, touching the head of the navigation. From Christchurch I formed roads to the the producing population will require drawn either west, north and south, with the necessary brid-from the same place, so far as they are seaborne, jes; so that, when I left the settlement, the country was opened in every direction, and a complete communication for heavy goods effected, partiy by road and partiy by water, between the port and every part of the plains. At present, I have no hesitaton in saying that Carterbury is, on the whole, notwithstanding the want of a dray-road to the port, more traversable and ac-

cessible in every direction than any other settle-ment in New Zealand.' Then as to ecclesiastical and educational institu-

"There are four churches in the settlement, built partly by the association, partly by subscrip-tion, in which Sund-y service is performed; in one of these there is service every day, in another or alternate days. Besides these regular places of worship, dreine service is performed from time to time at frivate houses in various parts of the set-tlement. There is a day-school at Lytielton, and another at Christchorch, both excellently taught and well attended. I tried the experiment of having schools in two other localities, but tound the population so scattered, and so busy that the st-tendance was not such as to justify my keeping them up. At Christchurch there is a grammar review, for expert to Melbourne; so that the experts of the district during the ensuing year, that which there are about twenty boys of the upper is the third year after the foundation of the colony, will be not less than at the rate of £5 per head of the p pulation, or three times as much as the rate. tain that it is us much as there is an effective demend tor. I must again remind you that the population is smaller, and collectively, far poorer, than that et many villages in England. Now, apply

our colonisation, we thought and spoke a great deal about a college. But a college, in the fing lish sense of the word, for three or four thousand poor and hard working people, would be out of place. It would die for want of students. I doubt whether there are half-a-dozen people at Cauter-bury who would keep their sons at a college conducted on the cheapest possible scale. Untortwnately, in new countries, there is such a demand for men and money, that very lew are content, on the one hand, to pay the sum which would keep their sons as gentlemen at college, and on the other, to sacrifice those sons' services, just at the age when they are beginning to be useful on a station or a farm. The true criticism would bepot that we have not a college, and many other hings of the same soit now -but that we so posito that criticism there is no answer, except that we were over sanguine. We thought we should make, all of a sudden, a colony large and wealthy

ough to demand these things, and that we should we have neither. Upon the ecclesistical endowments there is, in candour, something more to be said. The committee made, in my opinion, a very serious mistake when they invested the whole of their ecclesiastical funds in wild land. There are many objections to this; but the chief is, that, as all practical colonists know, wild fund in a new country cannot be relied upon for producing an annual income. No doubt, in process of time, the ecclesiastical lands in Canterbury, which have been very carefully selected, will become extremely valuable; but they bring in very little now. The association has engaged to support the clergymen and schoolmasters now regularly employed by it for five years, and if there be not sufficient funds of a public nature to discharge this obligation, it will, I doubt not, be met by Individuals. But after that time the support of the Church will depend on the rents of the Church lands, and that is, in on the rents of the content management and many opinion, far to precarious a source of income to be properly relied u; on."

He did not with to depict a Utopia, but he would recommend any friend of his about to emigrate to

hoose Canterbury for his settlement ;-very pleasant, climate; agreeable acciety; most, it not all, of the essential elements of civilization; rd-I have no doubt whatever-the heet invest nest for a small capital now to be had in the world. I repeat that, taking the rate of profit and the absence of risk together, a capital of from 1, 5001, to 5,0001 cannot, in my opinion, be so advantageously invested in any other way as in the dai-ry-farming or sheep-keeping on the plains of New

Having commended the new constitution sanks to the energy and liberality of Sir John Pakington, obtained for and so joyfully and thank-fully received in every part of New Zealand, Mr. Godley concluded with one word of advice on the ubject of colonial policy :-

"Many of you have the power of exercising, directly or indirectly, great influence on the affairs of British colonies. May I earnestly and solemnly impress upon them the one great fundamental maxim of sound colonial policy—it is to let your colonies alone; not chiefly because your interfer-ence will probably be of an injudicious kind in this r that particular matter-still less because it will or that particular matter—attn tess to about because be suctly and troublesome to yourself—but because it tends to spoil, corrupt, and to degrade them, beas much against subsidies and subscriptions as against vetos or restraints; indeed more, for the poison is more subtle and the chance of resistance less. I want you neither to subsidies their trens uries, nor to support their clergy, nor to do their olice duty with your soldiers, because they ought o do these things for themselves; and by your do ing it all, you contribute to making them effent nate, degenerate, and helpless. Do not be alraid o leave them to themselves, throw them into the water, and they will swim. Depend upon it, the water, and they will awim. Depend upon it, the greatest bo-in you can bestow upon colonies is what Rurke calls 'a wise and salutary neglect,' To this rule the Canterbury Colony is no exception. It is fortunate for it that the association's ust go alone. It has been called into existence, it has been given its opportunities, it has been started on its way; henceforth it must work out its own destinies. The Canterbury Association has done its work and passed away. Its memory may be unhonoured, its members revited: they care not; they have done their work—a great and roic work; they have raised to themselves a noble inonument—they have laid the foundations of a great and happy people. (The honourable gentlemen, who had been frequently applauded in he course of his speech, resumed his seat amidst

Sunnou preached in the Church of St. Mary. Greywell, on Good Friday, 1858, being also the Festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary: by A. Lush, M. A., Curste.

(London, Mosley, pp. 17.) rom a Dedication to the Parisbioners, by the ncumbent, the Rev. A. Weldhouse, we gather hat objections were made to this Sermon, and that it was referred to the Bishop of Winchester, who, after a perusal of it, decided as follows-'There is nothing to which I can object, as contrary to the Doctrine of our Church." We certainly are astonished to find that any one could raise any formal objection to this discourse, provided it was distinctly and edibly delivered as it is here printed; but we by observe that misunderstanding and misinterpretation often arise from a manifest want of clearness and dis-tinctness in the delivery of Sermons. We have very often observed that connecting words, prefixes, and final syllables, or final words of sentences, are pronounced so indistinctly, and inaudibly—we might say slovenly—that it is only when the preacher has got some distance beyond them that the real word, and the meaning of the sentence, can be discovered, or guessed at; and it not unfrequently happens that they are altogether lost, and that misapprehension arises. As laymen, we can assure the Clergy that this is a matter deserving their most serious, habitual and watchful attention.

What portion of this sermon was objected to, we are not told: but as the quotations from our standard writers are added as a note to two asthe "only son" of the Blessed Virgin, and that ion, we presume that the objections were made to that part of the Sermon. We confess that we do not see the necessity, nor the use, of bringing such points before a mixed congregation, especially in the shape of positive assertion, seeing that neither the Bible nor the Prayer Book gives any positive authority for deciding the point either one way or the other. We heartily wish that those who are so anxious—rightly anxious—to hold and teach the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession, would be equally anxious and careful to succeed to St. Paul's tender regard for the weak brethren, and not go out of their way-out of the way of the Bible and Prayer Book-to cast stumbling-blocks in the way of him "for whom Christ died." We are convinced orinions and assumptions, and mere words and rithout any unfaithfulness whatever-that real offence is often given, men's minds are distracted,

#### and suspicion and prejudice are excited. DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF.

CLERICAL INQUIST AT MERTETR.-A Commisenhancement in the price of stock consequent on the gold discoveries, importation into Cantesbury that of the gold discoveries, importation into Cantesbury that of many villages in England. Now, apply Merthyr Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, touching it I proceeds with great rapidity. The week best for I came away, two ships landed 2,700 sheep, mating as we always did, the probable extent of Clergyman against another. The Commission

was appointed by the Bishop of Llandaff, the Processan, and consisted of the following gentle-men:—The Rev. Archdeacon, of Llandaff, Rev. afterwards went about their play. The day Canon Jones, of Tredegar; Rev. W. Bruce, Rev. Canon Jenkins, Dowlais; and Rev. Thomas williams, Abergarenny; and their object was to institute enquiries into the correctness of certain charges which had been made in the columns of the Cymro newspaper. These had been brought forward by the Reverent G. C. Harries, Curate of Brough made; the assumed mane of "Kriwronesses". of Brecon, under the assumed name of "Eglwysydd," and were brought against the Rev. W.
Rowlands, Curate of Merthyr. They were—let,
Allowing Sunday School pupils to recite chapters
in the Parish Church. 2nd, Allowing a dissenter to pray on the barial-ground after service was over. The Commission sat for some hours with closed doors, and then reported that the charge was not proved by the evidence. The Blahop has expressed his disapprobation at the irregu-larities which have occurred in the administration of public worship, and at the mode in which it was brought before the public. His letter was read to the parties by the Archdeacon of

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We are enabled to state that the Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Bishop of Mulbourne, will succeed to the Bishopric of Sydney, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Broughton; and that the Rev. Robert Alwood, M.A., Chaplain to the late Bishop of Sydney, will succeed to the Bishopric of Mal--Sunday Tinus.

Information having been conveyed to the Bishop of Norwich that the Rev, Alexander B. Campbell, Perpetual Curate of Great Redisham, Suffolk, was officiating in Sir W. Dunhar's schismatical Chapel at Aberdeen, his Lordship has addressed a monition to him requiring his immediate return to his Bouefice, and stating his intention to take such further measures as the proceeding may call for.

The Hampshire Chronicle gives the following lescription of the new obituary window, of six lights, just placed in the south airle of Winches-"In the centre of the upper compartment a

eautiful representation of Christ as the 'Good Shepherd;' the right hand is pointing to a lamb, and in the left is a pastoral crook, encircled by the motto-l'astor bonus animam suam dat oribui On either side is the Virgin and the belove disciple' John: the former, with the hands crossed, bears a lily, around which is an entwined scroll, inscribed Magnificat animus meus Dominum: the latter, holding a pen in his hand, is depicted as in the set of writing his Gospel, which he supports on the left arm. On the dexter side is his usual symbol, an eagle, denoting the highest inspiration in the contemlation of the divine nature of the Saviour From the mouth of the eagle is suspended ribbon, on which is written, In principio erat verbum et erat cum Deo. The division below has in the centre a fine figure of King Solomon, clothed in a purple mantle lined with ermine. He stands before his throne, and holds a sceptre in his right hand and a plan of the Temple in the other. The lateral divisions are occupied tt tends to spoil, corrupt, and to degrade them, because they will never do anything, or be fit for anything great, so long as their chief political business is to complein of you, to fight with you, and to lean upon you—so long as they consider you as to lean upon you—so long as they consider you as responsible for their welfare, and can look to you for assistance, in their difficulties. I protest quite as much against subsidies and subscriptions. The several figures are beautifully dear the state of the subscriptions are subscriptions. Gothic canopies, the inscription being pencilled in the old test character. Underneath the figures is the following commemorative record continuously arranged;—'In memory of Edward Poulter, Canon of this Catheral, of his sons Brownlow and John Sayer, and of his granddaughter Dorothea Julia Poulter. Erected by Brownlow Poulter, A. D. 1853.' This memor window forms an appropriate sequel to a similar one, containing six figures, crected at the ex-pense of Charles Morley, Esq.; two years ago, in the corresponding north sisle of the same

building." The Parish Church of Micheldean, having undergone a process of restoration, was re-opened on Wednesday the 27th ult. The high square deal pews, which formerly disfigured the building, have been replaced with low oak seats after the ancient pattern; only one of the old pews still remaining, as a relic of prejudices which, it is hoped, will soon pass away. At the reopening there was a large attendance of clergy and lait; services were held and sermons preached, morning and evening; the Holy Com-munion was administered and an offertory collection made of £150. After morning serrice, about 150 of the neighboring gentry and the principal inhabitants sat down to a luncheon in the school room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. They were succeeded at four o'clock by about the same number of the poorer inhabitants, who were regaled with a substantial dinner. The children, to the num-her of 180, pertook of cake and cider. Merry peals were rung throughout the day, which was observed throughout the parish almost universally as a holiday, and will never, we trust, be forgotten by the inhabitants of Michelsean. The services on the following Sunday were attended by large congregations, Sunday were attended by large congregations, who appeared thoroughly to enter into their spirit, and to appreciate the space and councily adorning of their beautiful church, after having for ten months previously been compelled to attend the services in a small and inconvenient school-room, which had been licensed by the Bishop for the purpose.—N. Y. Churchman.

Vigorous efforts are on foot, says the Sheffield Times, to provide an incumbency for the itev. Canon Trevor, who, though a parish chaplain, elected by the trustees, has been excluded by the vicar from the pulpit of the parish. The cause of this exclusion is not stated. The liev. gentleman, however, has lately published a book n favor of synodical action, which is on all ads allowed to be the best that has yet appeared on that subject. A site for the new hurch has been given by Mr. Wostenholm, a Sharrow, where a large population is rapidly collecting. The Church is to contain 750 aittings, half of which are to be free; the cost to be £3,000; besides £1,000, to be applied towards the endowment, as required by law. The church, when consecrated, is to be vested in trustees .- Ib.

The foundation stone of a small Norman Church was laid at Fromilode, in Gloucester-shire, on Thursday the 28th ult. The proceedings begun by a procession of clergymen in their surplices, headed by the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. The stone was laid smidst chanting and prayers, by Lady Darell. The whole area of the nave is to be filled with open sittings .- /b.

ZA determination having been formed to erec new buildings for the National School connected with Holy Trinity Chapel, in the parish of Ashtonjuxta, Birmingham, Monday, August 1st, was appointed for the laying of the first stone. The ceremony is said to have been highly satisfactory, both in itself, and as showing a regard to Church principles in that town. To stamp the occasion with a sacred character, the day begun with religious services, choral, the Holy Communion and a sermon. A procession was then formed of the choirs and clergy, in their vestments, who went from the chanel to the site, chanting the 148th Paulm. The ceremony being over, the procession returned to the chapel, and afterwards, with a large com-pany of ladics, and others, partock the hospital-tites provided by the incumbent and some of the lairy who had been most forward in assisting him. That being the feast-day of the achool,

closed with prayers. - 18.

The foundation stone of a new Church was laid by the Rishop of Manchester, on Thursday the 4th, at Oldham, a large manufacturing town in Lancashirs.—Also, at Colchester, on Monday the 8th, by Mr. Rowland Alston, the religious part of the ceremony being performed by Archdesoon Burney.—Also, at Rollington, h Cheshire, by the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hordern, vicar, of the parish; the land being given by the Earl of Stamford.

IRRLAND.-Authentic reports state that the Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Pr. Longfield are the new Com-

#### TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. CIRCULAR OF THE MEDICAL PACCETT.

The Professors of the Faculty of Medicine of

Trinity College present to the many friends of the University, the members of the Medical Profession in Canada West, and the public in general, their circular for the ensuing year. They have adopted this mode of conveying information with regard to their department, because they are aware that incorrect and ill-founded statements have been promulgated, and very erroneous impressions have existed among many, not only as to the rules and regulations

which govern the obtention of degrees in medicine in Trinity College, but also as to the nature of the instruction to be obtained by those who, not desiring to graduate in this University, may be anxious to avail themselves of nevertheless the extensive means at command, for qualifying for examination before the Provincial Board of either Section of the Province, or for the acqui-sition of medical degrees in some of the other institutions of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States (all of which now recognize the certificates of this University), should they prefer so to do.

The course of medical instruction will, as usual, be comprised in a period of six months; and commence, for the session of 1858-4, on Tuesday, the lat day of November next, and terminate in the last week of April following. The fees for attendance upon the respective they are only occasional (as regards this University) or matriculating, that is to say, purpose eed to the degree; but it is to be obto proceed to the degree; but it is to be observed, that occasional students are subjected to se reliminary or matriculating examination, and are required to subscribe to no declaration or test what

The professors in the different branches are now furnished with very extensive, perfect and valuable means, for the illustration of their respective subjects; having dry and wet prepara-tions for the exhibition of the tissues and organs. noth in a healthy and diseased conplates of Cruveillier, Carswell, Quain, Baillie, Alibert, &c. &c., serving as auxiliaries for the Alibert, &c. &c., serving as auxiliaries for the latter; as well as many very beautiful preparations made expressly for the purpose, with the aid of the microscope, by the Professors of Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, for the former. There are also a cabinet of materia medica, and valuable botanical plates and discovered the services Charles and expressions. grams; an extensive Chemical apparatus, and inhoratory for practical chemistry; Obstetrical apparatus and machine.
In addition to these facilities, microscopical

ionatrations will be made as often as required

for the elucidation of the subject in hand.

There is a library connected with this department of the University, from which books may be procured by students under certain regula-

The department of Practical Anatomy will be under the immediate supervision of the Pro-fessor of Anatomy; and, with the arrangements entered into, it is confidently hoped that there will be an ample supply of material for this

The Lying-in Hospital in Richmond street, sufficiently advanced pupils, that is to say, for those who have already attended one course of lectures on the subject, cannot be surpassed in Canada. The pupils have the advantage of reference to the Professor of blidwifery in all cases of difficulty, and he will from time to time give practical or clinical lectures on the cases of

interest in the house.

The practice of the Toronto General Hospital. obtained by payment of a sessional fee, as well as that of the liouse of Industry and other charitable institutions in the city, w evallable for instruction to the pupils of Trinity College.

## OF DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The University of Trinity College grants two Degrees in Medicine, that of lischelor and Doctor. As the degree of M. B. confers upon its holder the same privileges as those enjoyed by a Master of Arts, giving him a seat in convocation, &c. &c., he is required to have previously taken the oath of allegiance and supreviously taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and to have subscribed the following declaration: "I, A. B. do willingly and heartily declare

that I am truly and sincerely a member of the United Church of England and Ireland." No degree whatever is granted by Trinity College under different regulations.

## FOR THE DECREE OF M. S.

Candidates for this degree are required to have been engaged in their professional studies during four years; they must have kept terms in College during one year, and previously to entering, they must have passed—as is also required of Students in the other Paculties—an examination on the following subjects:

Divinity-Seripture History and the Gospel of St. Luke in Greek. Classies—Plato Apologia Sorraits;—Citero de Amicilia et de Senetule;—Latin Prose Composition. Mathematics—Arlthmetic. themusics—Arithmess.
sciel—Books 1 & 2.
C Perst Pour Bules,

first four tunes,
Fractions,
Greatest Common Measure,
Less Common Multiple,
Involution and Evolution,
Simple Equations.
N.B. Particular attention will be paid to gram-

matical accuracy. The whole examination will be conducted on paper. While residing in College, during the first year, they must pass the examinations prescribed for Students in Arts, and further, they must attend in the Medical Department the courses of lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica. At the expiration of the fourth year of study, dating from the time of entering to the lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica, provided that they shall then be of the age of 21 years, and shall have passed, to the satisfaction of the Medical Faculty, the two examinations in Medicine, as prescribed below, they shall obtain from the University a license practicandum in Medicina," which shall be exchanged, after the expiration of two years more, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, without further examination or expense.

The first examination shall commence on the second Monday in April, and be conducted by printed papers and visa voce, on the following

Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Modica and Pharmacy,

No candidate will be admitted to this examination, unless he furnish proof by certificateis medical study.

2. Of having passed the examinations required of Students in Arta, as already specified, and the "Previous Examination," or of having passed an examination or taken a degree in arts some other University recognized by Trinity

3. Of having attended, either in this Univerity or some other recognized by it, one course of lectures on each of the following subjects:

tirevest Anatomy and Physiology.
Descriptive and Europied Anatomy.
Pathological Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry.
Mater is Medica and Pharmary.
Butang.
Practice of Medicina.
Surgery.
Midwighry.
Medical Junipradence.
having Measured Anatom ana

4. Of having dissected during nine months.

The free for this examination shall be £3; to be paid to the Dean of the Medical Passity at the same time that the certificates are transmitted to him—namely, fourteen days prior to

the day of examination.

The second examination shall take place on the first Monday in November, or the second Monday in April. It shall be conducted by printed papers and rive roce, at the discretion of the examiners, ou the following subjects: ners, ou the following subjects:

Metical Just

No candidate shall be admitted to this examiation until after the completion of his full Medical course of four years, and unless he pro

1. Of having passed the first examination. 2. Of having, subsequently to that period ttended a second course of lectures on each a ne subjects named for the first examination including those on which he has been already examined, as well as those on which he was iot so examined.

8. Of having, subsequently to his first examination, dissected during s'x months.

4. Of having attended the practice of a lying-in Hospital for six mouths, and conducted seve-

6. Of having attended the Medical and Surrical practice of a recognized Hospital during ighteen months.

The certificates, as in the former case, are to e transmitted to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, fourteen days before the day of examination, accompanied by an additional fee of £8.

#### OF THE DEGREE OF M. D.

The examination for the degree of M.D. shall take place once in each year, and commence on the second Monday in April.

No candidate shall be admitted to this examination, unless he shall have produced certificates

to the following effect, viz.:

1. Of baving taken the degree of M. B. in 1. Of having taken the degree of M. B. in this University or some other, the degree of which are recognized by Trinity College; or unless he be a Licontiate of the licyal Gulleges of Physicians of England. Scatteril. of Physicians of England, Scotland, or ireland:

or a Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Sur-geous of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

2. Of having been engaged in actual practice, or of having attended the practice of an Hos-pital (Medical and Surgical) for at least two years, subsequently to having taken his first

legrue.

8. Of moral character, attested by two persons of respectability.

These certificates shall be transmitted to the

Dean of the Medical Faculty, as provided in the case of those for the first degree.

The examination shall be by printed papers, and shall comprise the following subjects :

The candidate shall also furnish a commer ary on cases in Medicine, Burgery and Mid-

## SPECIAL GASES.

and belonging to the Church of England, who where he had eleven brothren who would all being possessed of degrees from Universities recognized by Trinity College, desire to obtain an ad cundem in this University, or having inferior degrees from similar and recognized insti
were able to express their tutions, desire to obtain the higher grades in Trinity College. All necessary information on these matters can be had on personal applica-tion, or by is ter, post paid, to the Dean of the Medical Faculty. The necessary nust also be forwarded either to

> JAMES BOVELL, M. D. Dean of Faccity, King st. west: 0 FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D. Acting Dean, 17 Hay st. Toron !

## Our Beview.

I'me Indian Thibre of Guiana, by the Rev. W. II. Beutt. New York, Robert Carter gospel-has proved a failure. & Brothers; Toronto, Il. Rousell, Robert Armour.

We take up our notice of this excellen ittle work by proceeding to state other difulties which have stood in the way of the Church's extension in British Guiana.

The impoverishment of the colony pro luced by free trade has been attended with nost unhappy effects. "Impoverishment" may seem a rather strong expression; but it s not to be denied that, compared with what they were before protection had been withforest was before their eyes—the Ladian was
the Indian still—and the unconquerable longing
impoverished by free trade. It is true, they are gradually recovering from the almost crushing effects of the first shock, and too strong in them for the restraints of beginning to adapt themselves, so far as that can be done, to the new state of things; but complete restoration is out of the question. They will never be what they once were. If they succeed in attaining comparative accurity and comfort, it is all that in the vast majority of instances can be expected; as to wealth, that is out of the question, except where capital unusually large enables the planter to conduct his operations on a very large scale. At present, estates, which were once a garden, have become a wilderness; and there appears to be no prospect of their ever being again brought no prospect of their ever being again brought having been betrothed to a man who already under profitable cultivation. The Bishop had a wife and children. An she, has father, and all his family were under Christian instrucunder profitable cultivation. The Bishop draws a melancholy picture of this desolation. "Of three once flourishing estates one had entirely ceased all operations, and the remaining two were struggling along with vary little prospect of gain to the proprietors." Afflicted, as the colony was, by these commercial reverses, we were not surprised to hear that seatened to, and as he new that there was no resulting the austication of heathering. the colonial legislature was compelled to possibility of keeping the ensteam of heatheries withdraw, very generally, its grants for reliwithdraw, very generally, its grants for reli-gious and educational purposes, during the worst of the financial pressure. Nothing short of absolute necessity, we may be sure, abort of absolute necessity, we may be sure, could have constrained the legislature to take that step; for the West Indian colonial legis-

1. Of his having completed the third year of the Church. The title "Bishop" is treated by them-whatever may be the case hereas worthy of affection and respect. Witness the proposal made last year by the legislature of Trinided to the Bishop of Berbadoes, that he should risk the island for the discharge of episcopal duties, that a house should be provided for him at the public cost, and all his travelling expenses defrayed. All honor we gay, be awarded to a parliament that will actifu this courteous, kind, and religious spirit! With fortunes ceriously reduced, if not ruined, by the financial trials we have mentioned, individual members of the Church found themselves atterly disabled from doing for the Church what they had done before.

The time was past when fifty pounds and upwards would be given (and we are informed it was so uncommon gift) to the clergyman as a marriage fee or even as a beptismal bresent. The will to give for this way was unchanged; but the ability was gone. We are glad to be told, however, that "within the last two years the commercial prosperity of the country has been in some measure restored."

The short stay of the East Indian Coolies in the colony, who are imported to labour on the estates for a few years, and then taken back to their native country to be exchanged for others, renders it next to impossible to make much impression on them by religious instruction.

instruction.

"I once went with a friend to see some Coolies who were engaged in bullding one of those moveable pagedas before mentioned, in a small enclosure, which we asked permission to enter. This was persupptorily refused, and we were given to understand that the shrine would be polluted by our near approach. Of course we immediately gave up the point, but could not help begging the by-standers to turn from these follies, and serve the living and true flod, who made heaven and earth. A Coolie from the crowd than stood forward, and said a great many things in ridioule of Christianity, great many things in ridicule of Christianity, and in praise of his own religion, pointing to one of our chapel schools, which was visible at one of our chapel schools, which was visible at some distance, as a building more abourd than their pagoda. Fluding that we were getting unintelligible to each other, our antagonist, whose name was Ramion Singh, desired us to follow him to the house of their interpreter, which we did. When taxed with the abourdity of worshipping an image which their own hands had made, he maintained that God was in it. lle took refuge from the charge of werehipping many Gods in their favourite pantheiam, saying, that God was in all things, wood, water, &c. widows in India. When Juggernaut was men-tioned, he seemed surprised, and asked how we could know of those things. He maintained that that image could do everything but speak; and when asked if it could walk, he replied in the affirmative, but owned that he had never seen it do so. To the observation that his prioris deceived him, he replied that we had no better grounds for our belief than the Hindoor for better grounds for our belief than the Hindoos for theirs. I thought it best to speak of the atons-ment for sin, and saked if the abound practises of his countrymen were able to satisfy the wrath of God. We had some difficulty in makwrath of God. We had some difficulty in making him understand what sine were. At last he owned himself a sinner and confessed his ignorance on this point. We then explained, as far as he was able to comprehend, the doctrine of redemption of the world through Christ, and begged him and his friends to place themselves for instruction under the excellent and plants at capital than living any that waste. The pious catochist then living on that estate. He remained silent for some time, lost in thought, There are rules provided for the guidance of but said in conclusion, that if he been loss Medical gentlemen already in practice, Christian he could never go back to Be

> "This was the only conversation I have ever had with these people, in which both parties were able to express their thoughts fully to each other; and for this we were indebted to the kindness of the interpreter.

> "These Coolies were only brought to Guiana for a few years, and then returned to their own for a few years, and then returned to their own country just as they began to acquire a know-lodge of the English language sufficient: to enable them to comprehend some of the simplest truths of Christianity. Fresh bodies of their heathen countrymen being brought from thence, all labour in such a case is hopeless, except by persons acquainted with their tongue, or by distributing the scriptures and other Christian honks in their language. books in their language."

Every attempt to civilize the Indian of Guiana-spart from the civilization of the

"Though for a great number of years some of the tribes have been in proximity to Europeans of different races; first as bitten cnemies, exterminating where they were able; and afterwards as friends and allies, caressed and employed by the Dutch to hunt down their runnway elaves: yet still, whether foee or friends to civilized man, scarcely any change was produced on their mode of life or way of thinking. In-stances are related where young individuals of both sexes have been taken away and carefully educated, so that it seemed impossible they could ever again sink into their natural condi-

"The present age is distinguished beyond those that have gone before it, by the efforts made to evangelize these people whem it has been found impossible to civilize in any other way. The result has shown that the gospel is the only effectual power—that the heart of the savage can be seftened and attracted only by the relief of all these?

the religion of Jesus" With two more extracts, illustrating the converting and restraining powers of the gospel over these wild men of the tropient forest we close our review.

## MOLY NATRIMONY.

"A young female was pointed out to me be once expressed her determination to ebey it.

"A few days after the young man come as
it seemed, to claim his bride, and was not a lature have gained themselves honor in the little amssed to find how the matter steed. He cordial support they have all slong given to was a native of Institute, where the instruc-

effect. He had been a hearer of the word in that quarter, which had not been without some effect on his mind; and now finding himself assailed where he had little expected any such thing, he reluctantly withdrew his claim. He desired, however, permission to see the young woman bef-re he went away. She was sent for, and he then formally demanded restitution of a hammeck some calico, a comb, and various other articles perty. This demand was compiled with, the matter ended much more agreeably than I touched their hearts the family might have left us and become enemies to the truth; but as or stints his love and reverence for the Po us and become enemies to the truth; but as divine providence ordered it, a good example has little reason to count himself one of the was set by them, and a dreply rooted, evil elect of God."

And such is the Corypheus of Young Rome, who expects us to put faith, implicit faith, in this himself of the put faith, implicit faith, in this himself of the put faith, implicit faith, in this himself. married four years after

COLLECTIONS FOR THE IRISH AND SCOTCH SUF PERES BY PANINE

"At this time the sail news of the famine in Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland reache us; collections were made all over the colony for the relief of the sufferers. The subject was before the Indiana at the mission, and they at once offered to contribute cassears and other provinces for the relief of the hungry people. When told that they would spoil in their passage over the wide ten, they said that they had little money as the drought of the preceding year had re duced them to penury, and their clothes were nearly worn out, their young men being at the ime absent working for money to buy more This was the truth, as I knew.

"Corneline was present, and seeing how matters stood, he went quietly away. He had just returned from the sugar estates, bringing, with him about ten dollars, the produce of his industry, with which he was about to proceed to Georgetown to purchase clothes for his family This cum he brought and laid before no. The taking one dollar he said, I give this for myself, and this said he, adding another, for my wife and eldest daughter. Then turning to his countrymen, he continued: "Friends, you have little money, I will lend you from this till it is gone, and repay me when you are able." On after another availed themselves of the other others rummaged up a little more; some poor widows brought their half buts (two pence), and fifty-two dollars were sent that week Pomeroon. Half of that sum was collected among the negroes and other inhabitants of the listrict of the river. I may add here, that though these Indiana were very poor indees with respect to money, yet, they regularly con-tributed to the monthly offertory, and did all they could to keep the mission buildings in

A CATICUL MON YOR THIRTY-KINE ARTICLE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, by I'VE R. James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Distoit, in King's College, Toronto; nucleor of a HELP TO CATECUTANO &c. New York Daniel Dann, jr., 20 John Street, 1853.

This is a very creditable reprint of one of Dr. Bearen's admirable works for the instruction of the children of the church. The author's pame is a sufficient guntanter; bu we may mention that we think the entechise particularly clear and judicious on Article Evit and Excit. We must not omit to state that the cuttion before us is the first edition (published in England in 1850) revised and improved by the author.

PHILOSOPHY OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON BART , Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburgh University ; arranged and edited by O. W. Wright, Translator of Covains History or Modenn Pattoro. PHY for the use of schools and colleges, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1853. Toronto : Henry Rowsell ; A. Armour.

This is a work which, to be appreciated, ought to be studied. We have kept it by to rather longer than the etiquette of the Preswarrants, in the hope of finding time to bestaw upon it a thorough examination; but, is justice to the publishers, we exant indulgnurselves in any further delay, and give the work-which is beautifully got up-the benefit, at least, of this brief notice. On a future necusion we trust it may be in our power to take it up again, and review it in extenso.

## Momanism and Wissent.

YOUNG ROME.

We have often beard of Young England, and of Young America; at last, it seems to have become fushionable to talk of Young Rome. And there is such a thing. As Father Gavassi graphically said, in one of his lectures. Rome began in this country with a whispering humility, asking for a mere corner in which to say one little prayer to the Virgin, while now she has grown stronger and become impudent; pushing, and eltoning, and thumping, and prating about her rights on American soil, as if she had fought the battles of the Revolution and American territory was an acquirement of her conquests!
The hyperstate of Young Rome are such papers

as the Freeman's Journal of New York; the Pulot at Boston; the Cell at Rullalo; the Tubles

at Chicago; the Saepherd of the Valley at St. Louis. These are the shoops of war and gunboats; but the Santissima Trinidata of the fleet, is the Review of Orestes A. Brownson. This is the instrument for a heavier bind a warfare, which, after the skirmishers have got us into profound battle, is to hurry us relieus bereties to utter perdition, without the privilege of stopping at Purgatory, as the half-way house, d who is this Brownson, whom Young Rome has adopted as her Suppler tomans? He is well named Orestes; for Orestes of old had scarcely more of the furies in him, than his present namesake. He is driven on by a contribugal force of the most impulsive character, and never does anything by balves and quarters, but always in what is styled the tec-total method. Some years ago, r. g., he was what might now be called a turibund Socialist, or Chartist; and such, for aught we know, he may secretly still be, and treating Rome, his own ostensible patros, with some of her own bejug gling policy. It would be strange if Rome did not get be jesuited herself, now and then, and have the chalice of poison and deception, she holds out to others commended occasionally to her own lips. Rome had better beware of Protestant perverts. An Ives or a Brownson may prove, ultimately, no truer gain than a Sibthorp or a Connelly.

But this by the way. Brownson once published a pamphlet, styled The Labering Classes:

or the Rich against the Poor.—The pamphlet, for fear we should not carefully attend to it, was garnished with the motio, in capitals, was garnished with the motto, in capitals, "Read and digest." And it was a most precious production indeed, written in the true spirit of Jack Cade, when he said to his patriotic myrmidons, "The first thing we do let's kill all the lawyers. The first thing our cham-plus of the poor seemed desirors to accomplish, was to kill all the priests. They, with him, were the chief pests of society; and were to be exterminated, with as little compunction as the legitimate victims of ratsbane. Hear him! "In regimate victims of ratsance. Hear him: "In every age the priests, the authorized teachers of religiou, are the first to oppose the true prophet of God, and to condemn his prophetics as biasphenics. They are always a let and a hindrance to the spread of truth. Why then retain them? Why continue to sustain, what the whole history of man condemns as the greatest of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the spread of the state of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the spread of the state of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the state of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the state of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the state of all obstacles the state of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the state of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the state of all obstacles to intellectual and account to the state of the of all obstacles to intellectual and social pro-gress." (Lasbouring Classic, p. 20.)

And this is the man who now (estensibly) has St. Thomas .... Wednesday, made himself over, neal, body, and course, to a Westminster.....

of the Rev. W. Austin were beginning to take kingdom of priests, of whom the monarch has, as he fain would argue, the entire control tenenth the sun, of all things, temporal and spiritual. Hear him again: "She (a. a. the Church in the person of the Pope) hears by invine right, both awords; but she exercises the temporal aword by the hand of the prince or more than the formulation. The temporal amount is the firmulation. magistrate. The temporal sovereign holds it subject to her order, to be exercised in he service, and under her direction." (Brownson's which he had formerly given her, and which Review, Jan. 1853.) And again in the same were in fact nearly the whole of her little pro-Besiow : "The real test of a man's Catholicity. the criterion by which to determine whether I is a true Christian, or at heat following heather had expected. It was one of those circum-tances which seemed to show the favour of God to our infant mission. Had not his grace Church; and where the Church is, there is God our Redeemer. Who so disregards the l'aprey.

this his latest somerset! We are not quite ready Captain Orestes. This trick of somersetting to pt to turn out, in the progress of time, a be-se The next time you issue order autocratic, we may find you a transcendentalist instead of a transubstantiationist; a worshipper of the Grand Liama, instead of Pius IX; rophet of Mohammed, instead of a prophet of oung Rome, or flying off, as David wanted to do, and peopling the planetary system with the whole mythology of Greece and Rome. A feat which Master David actually dreamed of, when he got a notion, as Southey said, of miking the bull. And another difficulty interferes then we are called on, a la licourson, to sur ender at discretion. Mr. B. will be just as rolless and exacting, as a Mohammedan, or all delhist, or a nothingarian, as he has been when a Societiei, or now is, as a quasi Papes. He is a pen-pope; and if you question his dieta, rany one of them, there is no salvation for you upon paper. - Catendar.

A Portan Syxon, for the province of Cashel. is to be held at the College of Thurles on the 11th of September; the main object being, it is aid, to consider the question of national education, especially as regards model schools.

The Modena Messenger announces that the Congregation of the Propaganda has met to try the Mec. itarists, who were charged with nchining towards the Castern schism, or proessing doctrines unfavourable to the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As J. F's translation is the account of a controver which has been already noticed in our columns, our limited space makes it incon-centent to insert it, notwithstanding its merits.

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The time for receiving subscriptions on the rims of advance payments expired on the 1st eptember, but as a change of publishers took place seen after the commencement of the present Vol. the time for receiving 10s, as the abscription is extended to the end of the subscription to the late publisher, Mr. Plees, or to Mr Rowsell, are requested to forward the amount to the latter (post-paid) before Sept So. After that date the increased rate will be required.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO SEPT. 7. C. B., Woodstock (the rem. was received by Mr. Pices, and is crodited); Rev. R. L., Frank town, 1em.; W. P. T., Fittroy Harbour, add sub and rem.; A. P., Grimsby, rem.; Rev. A. E. Onondaga, rem. for self and J. F.; R. Y., Go derich, rem.; Capt. O., Sydney, Cape Breton (an answer has been sent by mail); Rev. A. B T., Dunnville, rem., (the paper is sent to the two parties named, and the subscriptions paid to February 1854); Rev. W. McM., Dundas, add, sub. and rem.; Rov. H. P., Cornwall, add, sub.; C. D. G. Hamilton, rom, for six months; W. H., Farmersville, (the rem. for six months was received by Mr. Plees, and is credited);

Remittances received by Mr. Plees, and no botore acknowledged :- Rev. E. G. S., Norton Creek; J. D. W., Lyndock; R. H., Hamilton Rev. S. S. W., ThreeRivers; R. G. W., Mogantio.

NOTICE. Mr. A. F. Parks will shortly visit such of the obscribers to this paper as are in arrears for

the past volumes. The subscriptions for the present volume ) are to be paid to HEXRY ROWSELL, Pub

## linher, Toronte WEEKLY CALENDAR.

lmy	Date.	i	let Lessen.	Matt. Kem.
B	Sept. 11	TOTAL S. A.R. TH. A.	1 J.a. b. 2	
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## The Church.

## TORONTO, THE RSDAY, SEPTEMBER & 1853.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO The clergy are respectfully reminded that the "ollection in behalf of the Widows and Orehans" Fund of the Church Society, D. T., is appointed to be taken up at the several churches and stations throughout the diocese, on Sunday the 25th day of September, being the 18th Sunday after Trinity.

(Signed) T. S. KENNEDY. Secretary, C. S. D. T.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

THE ARCHORAGON OF YORK WILL (D. V.) resume his Visitations westwards at the periods mentioned below. He requests the attendance of he Clergymen and Churchwardens, and of such other l'arishiouers as may flui it convenient to w prosent at those places respectively. The

ing realer:-			
Katesville Thursday,	Sep	t. 8-11 .	۱. м
Adelaide	•••	ا ئــــن	'. M
Warwick Town, } Friday,	••	9-11.	N. A
Warwick Village. "	••	+ 1	'. M
SarniaSaturdar,	**	10-3 1	'. M
MooreSunday,	**	11-3 1	'. M
Walpole Island Monday,	**	12-9 3	1. M
Sandwich	**	i i	у. У.
Sandwich, Irish   Tuesday,	••	10	<i>L. A</i>
Amberstburg "	**	··~6 1	. M.
Colchester Wednesday,	••	1410 .	L. M.
Kingsville "	••	··1 1	'. M.
Merson Thurs lay,	••	15-11.	L. M.
Cid. Lyttle's "	**	i 1	'. M.
Chatham Friday,	••	16-11 4	L. M.
Dawn Mills "	**	"-6 i	
Zone Mills Saturday,	**	17-10.1	. M.
Bell's Station	**	··3 1	'. M.
Car's Station Sunday,	74	18-10.5	L. M.
Wardsville	**		'. N.
Mrs. White's	**	·· —(i } }	'. M.
MorpethMonday,	**	19-11	L. M.
Dunwich Tuesday,	**	20-10 4	
Fungal	**	"-2 F	. N.
Port Stanley "	••	"-6 F	. N.

#### A CALL TO UNION.

When England's greatest Admiral encountered the enemy at Trafaigar, having driven them over half the world by the more terror of his name, he hoisted the memorable signal, " England expects ceits," emanating from Sitan. every man to do his duty." Like an electric flash, the emphatic warning went through the fleet, nerving each man to do his hest, and the hostile navies of France

and Spain were utterly annihilated. The memorable words of the hero are now, with a elight alteration, singularly applicable to our condition, for the Canadian branch of the Church, never reurgently required as at the present crise that each one of her members should do his duty. G'ancing over her bri t annals we cannot find that she ever before was placed in so narrow a strait, or ever stood in so much nord as she now does. " Put not your trust in princes," was the language of one of the wisest of men, himself a prince, and latter experience has taught us the vanity of so doing, for House of Lord- as well as House of Commons, have united in handing us over to the capricious mercies of an imprincipled calcil. An unholy alliance has been entered into by a port on of the French, who have more regard for their own private interests than for the vast temporalities of their Church, and the levelling democrats of Canada West, while the destruction of Protestant endowments is the stipulation of union. This, then, is our danger-a danger which when only looming in the distance, wrong from the wounded spirit of our aged Bishop the words of solemn import, that he would most willingly avert with the sacrifice of his life the calamities which he raw impending, from thus exposing the property of the Church.

Such being the crisis in our offairs, the Church "expects every man to do his duty." Clergy and laity are imperatively summoned to rally around their spiritual mother in her hour of trial. Every memher is called upon to use the most anxious vigilance, to preserve the most cordia' unanimity in action, and above all, to pray cornestly to the Gover of all good things that the gloom which hangs over our future may be dispelled to His glory, and the good of His Church. We are altogether overse to agitation, in the ordinary political in aning of the word, but now it is our bounden duty to agitate, for the welfare of our holy religion is the stake at issue, and the woe will fail upon those through whom ! the offence has come. Upon all, a solemn responsibility lies, to do their best in opposing the malgrant hostility of those whose watch-word is "down with her, down with her, even to the ground," who hate the Church because she has been guilty of loyalty-because she is the greatest conservative element of the country, and has always presented a strong; intwork against their levelling propensities.

This, then, is no time for folding our hands lament, because England has broken faith perating bitterness of unnecessary controversy amongst ourselves, unless we would mulate the phrensy of the God-forsaken Jews who fought madly in the holy city, while the battering rams of Titus were crumbling their ramparts and towers into

Many a wicked blow has been aimed at the Church in this province, and they have only hitherto proved the strength of her armour; but now the beaviest and deadliest stroke is levelled at us.

But it remains with ourselves, whether wa will taniele how down our necks and permit our vindictive and bigoted enemies to trample us down, heaping outrage and spoliation upon us; or whether we will rise like men and drive them from their bad eminence. We can do so, if we only adopt Nelson's sentiment, each man curne-tly doing his duty. Not only the Church, but the leading Protestant denominations will unite with us, who would prefer to see the wilderness blossoming us a rose, under gospel ministradead, when they are consigned to the christian love. silent grave. Furthermore, the more respectable and influential of the French, as their own spohatory purposes.

but assuredly God will not help us if we the Church. that the gates of hell shall not prevail, wherewith one may edity another. "abomination of desolation" which regustriumphantly in places once hallowed by the holy hymns and prayers of saints and martyrs. The crescent gleams on the pinnacles of Mahemedan mosques, proto us, for if God spared not those churches in their very infancy, on account of their sas, how can we expect that he will spare ours, if we exhibit a reckless apathy with respect to Her welfare.

pect, that as missions become vicant, the 21-11 A. M. according to a statement made lately by Across. Living for contributers men of all intended to give members of the Churca power

that the religion of countless numbers who do profess a form of belief, is nought but the Church." " blasphemous fables and dangerous de-

And now, with respect to our immeresult has been stated above

Let no man be deceived by that spufrom our avowed enemies. Where a churchman is placed in the painful position of having only a choice between an onea enemy and a false friend, it is evidently his duty not to vote at all.

God is on our side, for the struggle will be for the welfare of the Church he purchased with the blood of his only beyotten Son: and if each member of that mystical hady does his duty in that station of life to which it has pleased his heavenly father to call him, there will be but little fear that the next generation, gazing upon deserted missions and churches tottering into ruins, will feel the applicability of the prophet's saying, "The fathers have eaten then, sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge."

#### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIO-CESE OF QUEBEC.

The eleventh Annual Report represents the total income for the past year, inclusive of the income of the District Asoccutions (£399 14s. 11d.), as being £1804 2s. 8d., exhibiting an excess of £561 15s. ld. over the total amount rein apathy, or for indulging in womanish ported at the previous anniversary. Our exertions, poor, languid, and inadequate with the Canadan Church. This, like- at the best, for the support of such sociewise, is no time for indulging in the exas- bes, too readily inspire dangerous thoughts of self-complacency; so that we feel sure there are few but will be able to profit by the following very just reflections which

we take from the Report: "When we contemplate the varied objects, for the promotion of which this Society is es-tablished,—objects all centering in one grand point,—the glory of our Re-leener in the sal-vation of immortal souls, the fact is pressed sorrowfully upon our minds, that the sacrifices for the maintenance of pure and undefiled Religion, by "those who profess and call them-selves Christians," do not sufficiently manifest the divine rule of charity as the guide of our conduct, nor our contributions for the support

"We hear much of the progress of the province in wealth and population; we take note of the prosperity of the community in which we dwell, and we rejoice in the legitimate acquisition of much that contributes to its socular advancement and worldly courfert.

"But, while the sense of these temporal and prompt in our breasts the inquiry of the Psaimest, "What shall I render unto the Lord tions, than to behold it a desert-a dry don't that our liberality in the maintenance of place where Satan dwells; no service to the Gospel among ourselves, and in its dissemi-mark the Sabbath in its weekly round; no mation among the scattered settlers in the churches, no sacraments, no ministers to Diocese, has not kept pace with the advancepoint in the last dying hours to the Sa. ment of our social welfare, and that our hearts, when they are consequed to the

## INTERNAL CONTROVERSY.

say in a pointed way which no one can well. If then, we are only true to ourselves, unsunderstand. We quite endorse its senwe firmly believe that victory will be ours; toments on theological controversies within

do not help ourselves. True it is, that "The most of the disputes on theological there are glorous promises in the holy points savor, in our juagment, of thoughts of volume, that Christ will be with the Church always to the end of time, and They do not make for peace, nor are things to the color of the day in the chart of the color of the day in the chart of the color of the day in the color of the color of the day in the color of the color of the color of the day in the color of t against her. But these promises are not more neither charity nor divine knowledge. given to may part cular branch, but to the Church was made more a working, instead of a conclusion of the Episcopate abroad of doubt, but microses their perpletity and the are also opposed to the Synoial action in the accumony of parties. It is high time the colonies, for they have united in endeavouring a chosen few, a peculiar people; but it Church was made more a working, instead of a prevent the passing of two Bills enumently rests upon the members of a particular taking Institution. Millions of the heathen calculated to strengthen our Ecclosiastical polity. addresses, or other business, usual on such occasions, will be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Columber of the includes of a particular training institution. Millions of the heather training institution in the charter training institution. Millions of the heather training institution of the heather training institution in the charter training institution in themselves, are now supplanted by the uposites trethren, and too much forget those who thave no hope, and are without tool in the world."

Review, in the shape of a rival magazine, is in contemplation. We trust the party c'aiming that the bia-phenious tables of Project will be abandoned, for never was shattest matters without a formal permission; the false prophet are the established reb. anything of the kind less called for. No. it is further fettered by the sects who of course, gion. A solumn warring, an ingent call thing could be more dignified and temparate, sensible and religious than the Chark Rever.

If we now neglect our solemn duty to rally around Her, there is a gloomy proswild delusions of functions even as in Asia Minor, will become more and more established; that this country will approximate more and more to the fearful condition of the neighbouring republic, where, according to a statement made lately by

the Examiner, there are seven millions of witness, and to them we refer all inquiries for immortal souls professing no religious be-knowledge of its character. We hope its friends lief will stooy will be also active in its support. We have that the religion of countleys numbers who read it from the beginning, and have liked it. because it has not been partizan, but true to

## BUFFALO AND TORONTO.

The Correspondence, cheffy occupied diate duties. Laity as well as clergy, for with Buffa'o matters, which appeared in both are alike interested, must do their on; last, excellent and accurate as it was, duty in their respective stations, banishing generally, and evidently the production of from them as a thing to be abhorred all a skilful pen, was, nevertheless, we think, the suggestions of a cowardly expediency, rather severe upon our busy and prosperwhich may be whispered in their ears, our City, in the comparison drawn An election may shortly be upon us, the between it and Buffalo. Though not so result of which will be fraught with the favored in respect of commercial advanmost powerful elements of good or evil to tages as Builato is, in consequence of its the whole country. At the last election, remarkable position, which is such that with scarcely any organization, good men commerce seems to flow into it by a sort and true were elected to the seats of some of inevitable necessity. Toronto possesses of our worst enemies. We must now a commerce which may well be called organize, and in view of the approaching flourishing; whilst, as a place of residence, contest, select where we possibly can, re- land in its public buildings, its superiorar presentatives, who are the stannels friends to Buffalo is, we believe, universally adof the Church. No conscientions mem- metted. It is our impression, moreover, ber of our communion can possibly give that the shops in Toronto, if eclipsed in his vote to a fuere-loving Demas, or am- some instances by some of those in Baffalo butions Gallio, even it he be nominally a in point of splendour of appearance, conchurchman, who is likely to dispose of tain generally a much larger and more his interest in his Church to the highest valuable stock .- With reference to the bidder. The preservation of Church pro- supply of Church Books in this City,perty should be the test in every case, for point which our Correspondent took up,—whosever gives a vote to a man who is we are authorized to state that a Book is not sound on this point, inflicts a deadly kept by Mr. Rowsell in which the Clergy wound upon christianity. It is an ignor and others are requested to enter the names cant delusion, the fancy, that the voluntary of any. Church, books, which, they may principle can cape with the spiritual wants whink it desirable should be imported from of this country. It has had full sway in Regland or the Usited States, and hept the adjoining republic, and the ghastly for sale in the Depository. If copies of these are not already in stock, they are ordered accordingly;-the entry in the rious conservation which some delight in. Book being considered merely as a suggest and which would willingly give up this con and not in the light of an order to attestion, to gain a few miserable votes which the individual making it is in any degree responsible. In regard to Bohn's publications our Correspondent (we hope he will forgive the liberty we are taking) would do us a kindness by furnishing as, if it be in his power, with more particular information; for we think it can only be! under very peculiar circumstances, and not as a general rule, that a book which! s published at 3s. 6d. steeling can be sold at 3s. 14d. currency in Buffalo.-Frequently books are sold by auction at what are called "trade-sales" in New York, and a few copies are thus thrown into the market at depreciated value; but this, of course, can happen only now and

#### DRUMMONDVILLE BAZAAR. The Welland Reporter announces the

esult of this Bozonr as follows :-"The ladies of Drummendville and vicinity have nobly contributed their share to the fundor building St. George's Church in this village. is will be seen in the amount, being proceeds the Bazaar held at the Pavilion, Niagara Falls, on the 24th of August, and three following days. Notwithstanding several causes militated much against them the nett proceeds amount £180 currency. Not having been able to attend, we cannot particularize."

#### A. T's. LETTERS ON EDUCATION.

These excellent letters will be re-pub ished in namphlet form, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. The pamphlet will contain from 30 to 40 pages, and will be printed on five paper, in large and clear (long primer) type, with a next colored paper cover. Subscribers to the amount of 5s. (which it is suposed will be the subscription in most cases). will be entitled to ten copies. To nonsubscribers the terms will be-£2 per hundred; 6s. per dozen; and 71d, for a single copy.

of that Religion, prove to the extent most devently to be wished, our appreciation of the Jarvis's heavy loss of valuable property by Christian Episcopacy in their writings: is wrong. Those societies have already a casualty so unusual, will be found in those writings, therefore, as a general rule, become, in several instances, what it was friends in this city sympathise with him tolic form of church government has been would, sooner or later, become, political blossings should evoke the expression of grati-tude to the bountiful Giver of all good things,

wheat in the store-house when it fell, was fairly piled over the whole floor, and not heaped up on ne side of the building. The schooner alluded to as being at the wharf at the time of the accident, was the Elizabeth, and is owned by Mr. Jarvis about two months."

The Rev. Thomas Bolton Read has rewell as the Upper Canadian Roman Catholics, are rapidly coming to the knowledge, that the "Pharisaical brawlers" der the guidance of an independent spirit, deep the free pharisaical brawlers and the reheat upon as allies, and that the spirit and sequence of the spirit and saving anythous it last to proper find the phase of the Rev. Homas Redon Read has resigned the R they are merely making tools of them for the point, and saying anything it has to mar School, succeeds Mr. Read at Port Bur-

> DIVERS ECCLESIASTICAL TOPICS. THE COLONIAL CHURCH BILL AND THE MISSIONARY Bishers' Bill.

> We desire to direct the attention of our cogrossing topic of the day :-

> "It is well worthy of notice, that the oppo-

finder Synodal action in the Colonies is the surest way to bring discredit on the Episcopate; We are very sorry to hear from the for though, at home, the law does aid the same journal, that opposition to the Church. Bestop in enforcing Ecclesiastical discipline, it can do nothing of the kind in the colonies; the legislature there is over-ruled by the Royal Supremacy, so that it cannot interfere in Eccio-Now, the pesition of a Colonial Bishop without a Synod is a most inviduous one; he must either "Strong efforts have to be made to send into lay down the law for humself, and then Le will the field an active agent of this sound and judi-cious Quarterly, which is now in its sixth year, then he will be deemed cuipably lax; in one

tone, courteous to all classes, and independent ment has a right and origin to refere the of party transmels, we cannot but look on these. Colomial Church from the dissibilities under

for the toting is to be by orders, so that no law can pass without a majority of both Cerry and Laity, thus the Laity will have the power of negativing what wer they may deem expellent; neither will it infringe on the terties of other communities, for it will only a i the niembers of the Church. Equally absur I is the attempt to discredit the Bull for the consecration of Missionary Bishops, by comparing it to the Papal aggression, for it is not intended to invest our Bishops with territorial presented in foreign countries, as the Pope claims to do, but merely to send out Missionaries intending congregations of their own Church and ordaining Muniters for them. Why should the Church of England be inhibited from perpetuating its Ministry and regulating its own adairs, when all other denominations are freely permitted to do so? While we have no desire o curtail the liberties of other communities, we are bound firmly and strenuously to maintain those of our own, and it is to be hoped that

The Rev. Ralph Hoyt, the zealous minister of Christ, who in conjunction with his greathenried wife, built the little church at Fort Lee, opposite New York, has not been compelled by this effort, devoted to cultivating that is sound and valuable in church a spiritual wilderness, to give up his city parish, at the Five Points, New York. The following is a passage from a letter of his to an irresponsible species of monomania the New York Churchman : -

"I hope it will be understood that in undertaking this labor in this obscure place, as an extra duty. I have by no means descried my parish and missionary post at Five Points, New York. We live here because we could no longer rosale in the cyon an incorrectiant is reliable for only swaper three hundred dollars per annum. Here we can raise corn and potatoes to help to cke out a subsistence, and what else we cannot pay for, we can do without. We do not conder our hamble effort here to thant the cross of Christ, as anything to make mention of, but is the subject has been taken un by an "Anglican Presbyter" and other brethren, it is proper, orthaps, that I should make this further explaoction. Having obtained the sanction of Bishop for our design, we procured a small piece of ground, or rather a rock, on this summit, and there now stands, through the Divine blessing, the fixed fact of quite a seemly edifice, the result of prayer, hope, hard work, and brotherly love devoted to the worship of God and the good of men in a very destitute and wicked place." Dear reader! we pray you to read, mark,

and digest the foregoing statement; a part of which we have taken the liberty to italicise for your benefit. Of Mr. Hoyt we know nothing personally. Through the New York Church papers we have learnt that he is a statutes. The founder is a Scottish layman, the Hon. G. F. Boyle." poet of merit; and we have no doubt that he is in every respect a scholar, and a gentleman; just as you and we, dear reader, must feel that a martyr's spirit breathes in the design-magnificent design in those who conceived it-planned and executed by his The Calendar, after announcing the resgwife and himself, of building a church with the labour of their own hands-the educated with the Institution, however, is not eaand high-minded elergyman not disdaining to become in God's service a curpenter, and of Trustees he holds the office of Vicehis wife not shrinking from the rough occupation of driving a team of oxen that she might tures to the students in both the theological help her husband in his noble work. And this is the man and his worthy help-matefor whom opulent New York could provide no more than "an income reliable only for two or three hundred dollars per annum? Do Christian people ever ask themselves chether by neglicing a worthy minister of Christ in this way, sin be not contracted? Whether by making the "shady side" of his life so decidedly dark, as to temporal sunshine, they be not chading in some measure their own prospects for ETERNITY.

another column. Mr. Jarvis's numerous have been but little relished where the apos- by no means difficult to predict that they mount it. The Patriot of Tuesday says :- we might have hoped he would be the last mittees within the Church for the purpose as it appears, in one Chapman, who is the vice of intemperance. It cannot be Vicksburg Church Herold :-

We will now proceed to examine Mr. Chaphimself. We are happy to learn that contracts; man's quotations, professedly made from the have been entered into for the re-creetion of the, early Fathers to prove that there were only two building, and that it will be ready for use in orders in the numbery in their day. We will place them side by side with the passages from judge of the fairness exhibited in them:

> -Trace for the Trace.
>
> -Trace for the Trace. entrusted with the min-

istry of Jesus Christ."-

Ep. of Ig. to the Magne.

"See that ye follow "See that ye all fellow fourth paragraph from the end, read "costhe presbyters as the your bishop, as Jesus tume: at the close of the last paragraph but apostles.—Fract for the thrist the Father; and one, instead of the passage as it stands, read command of Ged." - 22 and 23,000." Ep. of Ig. to the Smyr-

THE CONVOCATION of the Province of Canterbury, which met on the 18th uit.

was, we deeply regret to say, immediately proregued. How much longer is the voice of the Church to be stifled? Surely there is nothing in the idea of a national establishment, still less in the well understood principles of religious freedom, that makes it just to keep up this refusal of synodical rights to our Mother Church. It is really affect to the control of internal controvers.

We deem it no estay to follow the example of the longer table was not responsible for the opinions of our exercise. As we do not imagine that we have a right, or, if we had the tight, that it would be judicious to impose corresponders that communications, which we may down it more stay to follow the example of the longer table are not responsible to the pointing of the work of the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the well understood a fight to death of the communications, provides the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the well understood a fight to death of the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the well understood a fight to death of the communications, and to apprize our readers to death of the well understood accommunication to impose that we have a right, or, if we had the tight, that it would be judicious to impose that we have a right, or, if we had the tight, that it would be judicious to impose the point of the opinions of our exercise.

The communication is a proposition of the opinions of our exercise.

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The communication is a proposition of the opinions of our exercise.

The communication is a proposition of the opinions of the communication of the opinions of the communication of the opinions of the communication of the Canterbury, which met on the 18th ult... really afflet ng to read what is said on the East an sale of this anxious question. THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE—TITHES Mr. Copps, for example, of the Middle Revo. and Deae Sigs. ecces astical law, thus writes 1—The winde of the power which the Gonvocatine Church on this Continent is the want of sin tion once exercised appears now to be caral respectable theore for its ministers in transferred elsewhere, and to be capable general. The Church is, if I may be allowed of being exercised by other parties in a such an expression, God's great Fact upon more full and complete manner." By what other parties are the eguinate curreformor Anglican branch thereof is, (accord-

efficiency; and the charge that this is an at- where the adhesion of a Romanist "Inc efficiency; and the charge that this ground- Brigade" is courted, if not purchased and its hostility tremb ingly deprecated b the government of the day?

COLONIAL CHURCH REGULATION BILL -Sime of the leading Radical papers in home radicule the idea, entertained, we are sorry to see, by some of our brethes of the press, that this Bill, if passed, work have been used as an instrument of oppression, and ought to be resisted, if brough forward again, on that ground. Few, we evested with the Episcopal authority of super- hope, will, under this delusion, take a stand against a measure essential to the general welfare of the Colonial Church. Spectator says:

"But, then, those Synods :- There is a tab establishing them in England, and what the measure were to succeed in the colonies!
Why then, the Church succeeding, the Syssels also would succeed; and then how would Low. the measure were to succeed in the those of our own, and it is to be hoped that they are fully alive Churchmen will show that they are fully alive Church objectors against Convocation, or against to this duty."

THE CHURCH IN THE WILDERESS.—

Synods cannot succeed, and must be tyransis

The editor of the Toronto Examiner, with that unmitigated hatred of everything matters, which our contemporary of the United Empire charitably attributes to on the subject of endowments, says:

"The English mail brings the welcome intelligence of the defeat of the Colonial Church Bill in the House of Commons, on the ground Bill in the House of Commons, on the ground (although it admits of being questioned) that such a subject is not one for Imperial but local begishation. The measure—we need not say, trained as it was under the auspices of the Pusevice of Exeter, aimed at the annihilation of religious equality in the Province, by making Church here a part of the Ecclesiastics e-tablishment of England; determining its regu'ations by Imperial Statute, and recognizing in every respect its claim to a superior position over other denominations in all the Colonies of the Empire.'

We should like to know where this maginative editor found out that the Bishop of Exeter had anything to do with the matter.

NEW DIOCESAN SYNOD AND CATHEDRAL IN SCOTIAND .- The English Churchman of the 15th ult. contains the following gratifring item:

"We have the pleasure to record the proceedings of another Diocesan Synod in Scot and in connection with a newly-built Cathedral

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CON-NECTICUT .- The Right Rev. Dr. Williams, Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, has, in consequence of his episcopal duties, resigned the Presidency of Trinity College. nation, proceeds to say :- " His connection tirely dissolved, since by vote of the Board

Chancellor, and is to continue giving lesand classical departments of the College. The Rev. Professor Godwin, of Bowdoin College has been chosen to succeed Dr. Williams.

#### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH.

An institution of this kind is to be established in the Diocese of Melbourne, Australia: the Bishop of the Diocese is to be its head. To many, perhaps, this movement may appear to be a concession to erroneous principle, and to wear the DISSENT AND THE FATHERS .- Until of aspect of "popular religionism." We are ate years Dissenters most carefully es- not disposed, however, to look at it otherchewed patristic literature as somewhat wise than in the light of an attempt to perilous ground. It is rather hard to ima- achieve, in a right way, the good effected gine that Bishop Ignatius and Bishop by promiscious Temperance Societies in Cyprian could do otherwise than assert a way which, in many serious particulars, deeply in this misfortune, which, severe discarded. An individual however, named leagues. The Church is unquestionably as it is, is not, however, we are glad to Powell, undertook some years ago to make the true Temperance Society; the bap-believe, irremediable. Most cordially do the Early Fathers speak decided Presbytewe wish him the aid and blessing of manism by systematic mistranslation, and most sacred "pledge;" but we can see "We are requested by Mr. Jarvis to say that the of his class. He has an imital to however, of specially discouraging and repressing thus noticed by a correspondent of the doubted that intemperance is the prevailing, and, alas! the growing vice of the day, particularly in countries like our own where the means of freely indulging it are unhappily even in the pauper's hands; to that some special effort seems needed to which they are taken, and leave the reader to perest it. Committees formed express? for this purpose in the Church, under tles; and your deacons and conducted in a spirit very much the reverse of charitable.

> ERRATA .- In the communication in our last dated "Niegara Falls,"-for "custom," in the the presby cry as the ... The whole number of the United States' Clergi apostics. And rever-ence the deacons as the is about 1,700; of the British Clergy, between

## Correspondence.

Is it by a Prey Council Committee on which the avowed enemies of the Church may set to roll us we at is use Council. according to a statement made lately by Arras. Having for contributers non of all intended to give mentions of the Church power may set to tell us weat is the Church's believe, that intwithstanding all the sad short-that in principled advocate of veluntaryism, cleaves, its own well-standing are its best to make some may be required in its docume? Is it by a House of Commons comings of but members, "the gates of hell shall zerer reeral so inst her." nevertheless the perer fire full efficiency, the salvation of the priority race of men, and the clearing of car own their from the blood of souls, all appear to be

ters from me decod or mount, an appear to be received upon present human agency.

Not the great want of the Church, in this allinjurtant work, is a numerous, able ministry. R. me I must think, has received her death blow; the may fer a while exhibit the violent spassee may 114 a many account one storent span-modic effects of dying agony, and once more dance the nations by the unnatural brightness daine the latitude of the unnatural originaless clase for ever in night; but to Oxford has been close for ever in might; but to Oxford has been unionbiolly given the honour in these later dess of destroying her boasted outworks beyond there of redemption; while it has been the unbappy fate of the mistress of the seven hills manys the last robe that covered her nakedness irreparably rent in pieces by the furious real of her adopted sens, in the learned madness of these most suicidal works, the "Ideal Church," stillte "Theory of Development." At the same time Protestant dissent is so destroying itself by unitesimal division, that its thinking members are ready to cry, almost in scorn, "What is derout of heart are sighing, almost in hopeless despair. for the promised peace of the Gospel, yearning, in their inmost souls, for that and remained of Saints, so sweetly pictured in the

Scriptures E. p. then, is in her last death throes, while molern Sectarianism is staggering with the drukenness of incertitude; - disgusted therefore with the tyrannous deception of an unfaithful presthood, or sickened with the miserable conmuctions of ever-changing modes of faith, what is to save men from seeking freedom from all reli gious restraints in the refuge of a universal scepticism. And for this fearful termination of the religious struggles now going on, the licen-tions independence of these western worlds is tut too well preparing its victims.

What then is to save the people? The truth of Christ in the Church of Christ, and nothing will But " how shall they hear without preacher! And how shall they preach except ther be sent?" But is it reason to expect men to be willing to be sent, except they see some prospect of being able to provide things houestly sight of God and man, according to that in the signt of your annual many actions which a Christian minister, in a Christian hand, ought to be expected to hold? When Christ first sent His Apostles. He promised them miraculous support, as well as inspired wisdom; and afterwards the offerings of the faithful were so abundant that none were less in danger of poverty than the priests of God, even amidst the dire or resition of a heathen world. There never was, therefore, a more shallow untruth, than to speak of the poverty of the early ministers of Christ, as compared with the rest of the Church I repeat, the great want of the Church here is an assured respectable support for Her min-Men rolling in wealth, or those who are almost.

if not quite, selling their souls to acquire it, cant about the self-denying simplicity in which nisters ought to be content to live Why do they not act as well as preach! Is there one creed and one heaven for the layman, and another creed and another heaven for his minister? Why also do they not begin to teach their sons that self-denial, that so they may be willing to enter a starving, or at least a poverty-stricken priesthood? Is it not a fact, as our reverend Diocesan lately complained, that, on the contrary, with a few honourable exceptions, scarcely any of the gentlemen of the Discuse are training and educating their sons for the ministry! In the recent convention in Buffalo. a similar complaint was made as to the evil consequences upon the grade of the ministry resulting from their small and uncertain incomes, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter! Indeed the miserable support which especially the country clergy receive in the United States is patent to all those who have investigated the subject. Again, Bishop Eden of the Scottish Church, recently, and publicly, gave as the reason why the Church had not more influence with the Scotch gentry "that many of the poor Clergy of the North were not sufficiently well educated to be suitable companions for them, or to have any great hold upon them." And what is the result of this indifference of the aristocracy? Why, that, as sequently the wealthy and educated are ungodly, while the masses almost necessarily follow their

But I must halt, and, having thus shown the ground of my action, come at once to the chief period of revolution around the sun is computed design of this letter.

Should we retain our portion of the Clergy Reserves. (and I pray heaven to avert from this land the sin of their alienation; for, apart from the question as to whether they are a blessing of an injury to the Church, they are God's property, this wee to that man who layeth a finger upor the patrimony of the Lord!) still they are but as "a drop in the bucket," compared to the religious accessities of this Province. Again, the very surest method of causing the Great Head of the Church to give us over in this matter to the hand of our enemies is to make these lieserves an apology for neglecting our own efferings to God. He demands a certain portion of our substance to be given directly to his honour: and even if our people had learned, as of old, to cast abundantly of their substance into the treasury of the Lord, still our Missionaries, Temples, Parsonage-Houses, Colleges, &c., &c., would demand all the proceeds of the Reserve fund: but these are distant possibilities, the present practical fact is, that the people are persising for lack of grace, perhaps rather than knowledge, and we have no ambassadors of Christ to send them: the present Clergy are, many of them, shamefully crippled in their means: our young men whose hearts, we trust, are yet right in the sight of God, are trembling at entering a ministry in which they know not but they may have to beg, dig. or starve, while cur wealthier parents, actuated by the same fear, in ther hold back their sons, than encourage

them to take orders!
What is then the remedy? Ccertainly NOT a relantary system, as that term is generally used; this has been tried, till Christ has been so bitterly dishonoured, that his priesthood is shrunk from being the grave of honourable independence: while the doctrines of Christ have been deeply corrupted by a thousand ignorant teachers, to the eternal undoing, it is to be feared, of an innumerable multitude of souls. What then is the remedy? I fearlessly answer,-a system, voluntary as respects human law, but not voluntary as regards God and our own consciences; and no system can have this force but one ordained by God himself. How this was unquestionably done when He instituted the Figurent of the tenth of all their increase by His

parte for the support of His ministers.

I shall not attempt, this week this letter being already longer than I wish, to defend the truth of the principle here enunciated: I would tain hope that a principle so plainly Scriptural and Catholic, does not need any defence to Churchmen, but though I may fear that it is Otherwise with some, even sincere-minded per-sens, still I must now content myself with giving a copy of a resolution, based upon it, which, if it be not contrary to order, and nothing better of the same character be offered. I intend to ling forward for adoption at the approaching Lorean Conference; it is as follows:—

Resolved .- That this Diocesan Conference, derp'y convinced of the most injurious effects a system of supporting the former, which dejected for its funds upon the mere inclination of the contributors, and believing that the payment of a truth of our increase for that purpose has the undoubted sanction of Divine wisdom, does hereby earnestly recommend to all the Clergy regularly officiating in this Diocese, to Freach a sermon annually upon the first Sunday after Trinity, or as near that day as they conve-Early can, upon the duty of conscientiously setting apart this certain portion of their income

in the hope that, after due consideration, it may be found worthy of their earnest concurrence and energetic support, that I have availed myself of this means of placing it before them, so long previous to the meeting of the Dioceso. Next week I may trespass upon your columns

again, in the mean time, Believe me. Faithfully yours, ADAM TOWNLEY.

Diocese of Toronto, Sept., 1858.

#### Colonfal.

TRENTON.—The last official Gazette contains the following:-

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Quebec, 26th August, 1838.
His Excellency the Administrator of the GOVERNMENT, has been pleased to appoint Port Frenton to be a warehousing Port under the Act 10 & 11 Vict., cb. 81. sect. 23.

Canada Gazette Extra, August 31, 1853, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 30th Jugust, 1833.
His Excellency the Administrator of the General

sent has been pleased to make the following apintments, viz : Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, Esquire, Barris-ter at Law, to be one of Her. Majesty's Counse Learned in the Law in that part of the Province of

'anada called Lower Canada, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Quebec, 31st .dugust, 1853.
His Excellency the Administrator of the Govern-

nent has been pleased to make the following ap-pointments, viz:

The Honorable Augustin Norbert Morin to be Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the place and stead of the Honorable John Rolph, appointed Pre-

Province of Canada.

The Honorable Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Sanada, in the place and stead of the Honorable

ident of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the

Augustin Norbert Morin, appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Honorable Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauvau,

The Honorable Pierre Joseph Obvier Chaurau, to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

Dunbar Ross, Esquire, to be Her Majesty's Someticutor General in and for that part of the Province of Canada called Lower Canada.

Dunbar Ross, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be one of Her Majesty's Council Learned in the Law, and for that part of the Prevince of Canada. in and for that part of the Province of Canada called Lower Canada.

ARREST OF THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL FOR MURDER.

Montreal, Aug. 27. The Hon. Chas. Wilson, Mayor of the city. was arrested to-day, on the warrant of W. Ermatinger, Fsq., Police Magistrate, for the murder of the late James Hutchinson, one of the victims of the 9th of June. The warrant was issued on information and complaint of Wm. Hutchinson, cousin of the deceased. The accused was held to bail himself in £1,000, and wo securities of £500 ench, to take his trial at the next sitting of the Criminal Court on the 14th

COUNTY OF HALTON.—At the meeting of the Provincial Council of Halton, on Monday last, the sum of £2500 was voted for the erection of Court llouse and Gaol at Milton.

THE CONET .- The comet which has been attracting the attention of many for a short time, and which may be seen any clear evening o the north west, is thus referred to in the Montreal Transcript:—
"It is not impossible that this is the comet

of 1556, which is commonly supposed to be identical with that of 1264, yielding a period of revolution around the sun of 292 years. Mr. G. R. Ilind, of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, in a letter to the London Times, March 7, 1850, states computations made by Mr. Barber, of Etwell, with regard to perturbing causes affecting the return of the comet. He found that "between the years of 1556 and 1692, the united attraction of Jupiter and Saturn, would liminish the period 26 days; but that, between 1598 and 1806, it would be increased by the their influence causes the Scottish Church to make comparatively little progress amongst the people. Let Canada take warning; a poorly paid clergy is a nation's curse! as thereby God is dishonoured, intellect unsanctified, and consequently the ward! action of Jupiter no less than 751 days, so that a returdation of 488 days must take place. likely to have encountered, have fixed its advent between 1853 and 1856. It is more than likely, therefore, the comet whose advent we chronicle, is the same as that of 1264 and 1556, whose at about 290 years."

SPENCER WOOD .- His Excellency the Adminstrator of the Government will make this his

ermanent residence.

DETERMINED SCICIDE. - An individual named Walter Woolfred, who has left behind him hildren and grand-children to deplore his selflestruction, recently committed suicide in the neighborhood of Hamilton, in a manner which vinced the most stubbern determination. He converted a branch of a blue beach tree into a running noose, and placing it round his neck, climbed into a pine tree, stood upon one of the branches, where he attached the other end to a limb above him and cast himself off. Had he felt the slightest desire to save himself, even up to the last moment, he could have done so, as his hands were free, and numerous thick boughs offered so ready a support to his feet, that, if he had even struggled, they would have prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. He was 65 years of age, and his body was in a most emaciated state—as though he had not eaten food for days. Coroner's verdict :- "Tem porary Insanity."

MARBLE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS .- The search for gold in this quarter is not likely to he very remunerating; but large quarries of valuable marble are being brought to light in consequence.

Three Horses, the property of Mr. Ryan, Esq., have been destroyed by fire in the village of Bradford, Co. of Simcoe.

THEER RIVERS .- This town is beginning to start from its sleep. Trade is increasing in consequence of improvements on the Saint Maurice; at the mouth of which no less than even saw mills are on the point of being constructed.

SYMPATHY FOR WATSON .- Money has been ontributed, and persons sent over to Buffalo, by the coloured people of Toronto, to see that their fellow-countryman, Watson, whom they believe to be a victim of the Fugitive Slave Law, s secured a fair trial.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG .- Mr. J. W. Spencer sends the Patriot some remarks intended to demonstrate the efficiency of this institution, many of which remarks may be perfectly just and relevant. But where he states that the "Students in attendance during the last Academic year" were in number 150, this large attendance is to be explained, if we are not mistaken, by the fact that Victoria College is both Grammar School and University at once. It is our impression that it embraces every grade of Grammer School Education; and, if this be the case, 150 Students (*Pupils*, we take it, many of them are) is nothing wonderful. Comparison with Trinity College or the University of Toronto is, under these circumstances.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER. - On Thursday last our town was thrown into quite an excitement, by a telegraph report from Trenton, that Adam H. Meyers, Esq., had beeen murdered in the streets of the village about 9 o'clock in the morning. The case presents one of the most revolting, that it has been our duty to record in this part of the country. The cool, deliberate manner in which the attempt was made, shows too conclusively that nothing short of murder was intended .- The following particulars we learn by telegraph :-

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK UPON MR. for the maintenance of Gods ministers."

NETERS.—Tration, Aug. 25th.—Between 8 and
To this resolution I beg the earnest attention of o'clock this morning as A. H. Meyers Esq., of my hrethred, both Loy and Cierical; as it is was passing the house cocupied by Chas. Marsh, he was called by Marsh to stop.—Marsh said a few words, and Mr. Meyers was heard to reply "I don't want anything to say to you." Marsh then followed him about 10 rods, and shet him from behind, the ball taking effect in his neck. Mr. Meyers then fell upon his face, and Marsh coming up and turning him over with his foot, said, with an oath, "you have not yet got enough," and fired three more shots while standing immediately over him, but on account of Mr. Meyers throwing his feet and hands up they took effect only in his legs, and one bal deep in his shoulder: Marsh then made his When last seen he had a gun and revolver. He is about 6 feet high, thin features blue eyes, and light hair. Had on a grey tweed cost, light pantaloons, and black hat.

The wound that is considered most dangerous is in the neck; another very serious is in the houlder, ball supposed to be lodged near the houlder blade.

Since the above was received, Marsh has strendered himself, and is now in jail awaiting

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Preparations are being made on a large scale or this Exhibition, which will be holden in Hamilton during the first week of October next Thirty acres (says the Patriot), are already feuced in. In addition to a Floral Hall of 12 renced in. In addition to a Floral Hall of 120 feet long and 75 wide, a number of capacious teots will be employed." £1,500 will be appropriated for Prizes, open for compesition to Lower as well as Upper Canada.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The recent changes the heads of Departments, places Upper Canada in a most unfavorable manner, under the influence and power of the French Canadian Ministers. The Crown Lands is now in Mr. Sicotte's hands The Department of public works is presided over by Mr. Chabot. The two most important departments in the Govern-ment, while the unimportant offices, such as Speaker of the Upper House, and Chairman o he Executive Council have been given to Upper Canadians. What further evidence do we're-Canadians. What further evidence do we require beyond the facts, to satisfy the correctness of the statement, "That we are ruled by Lower Canadians in all that appertains to our dearest rights and liberties."—Brantford Courier.

A severe thunder storm passed over London, C. W., on Friday last, proving very destructive to window glass and a couple of buildings. One building in the course of erection was so much baken that it had to be taken down and rebuilt. -Hamilton Gazette.

A fine child was poisoned at Port Stanley a few days since, by eating some fly poison, that had been incantiously placed within its reach. This should prove a caution to parents using the deadly poison, and see to have it placed where children cannot have access to it.—Ibid.

The Patriot publishes a letter under date the 12th inst., in which we read that the following Resolution was lately submitted to the consideration of the (Roman) Catholic Institute of Toronto -Strange to say, we find no mention of the circumstance in the Turonto Mirror:

That whilst deprecating State support to any Church in a mixed community, as an evil greatly to be deplored, we must, under existing circumstances, resist the re-opening of the Clergy Reserves at the wish of a reatless minority of the

Lient, General Rowan, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada-and the acting Governor, in the absence of Lord Elgin-arrived at Quebec on Saturday.

LORD ELGIN.-We have it from what we helieve to be reliable authority at Quebec, that Lord Elgin has gone home to take an appointment in the present British Ministry. We are further informed that that appointment is to be the Colonial Secretaryship. We are not surprised that he should have left Canada in a prised that he should have left Canada in a manner to avoid comments upon his administration. But they will reach him; and they will reach him, too, when and where he will have occasion to feel them. When the history of Canada comes to be written, perhaps twenty years hence, the chapter which will describe the discouragement of loyalty in British America, and the mooting of "Annexation," will be entitled Lord Elgin .- Patriot.

Lord Elgin's arrivel at St. John's, N. B., has een telegraphed.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.-At Hamilton on the 17th inst , an inquest was held before H. B. Ball Esq., Coroner, on the body of a young woman named Betsy Grace. The young woman had been allured away from her home at Rochester, by a Captain Cook on a promise of marriage. The Captain however sailed from Hamilton in a fit of despondency flung herself from the

The Roman Catholics of Montreal have lately heen visited by Monsigneur Bedioi, the Pope's have not visited it, but many strangers, good and Nuncio, and Archbishop Hughes of New York.

## Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW York, Sept. 3rd. The steamer Atlantic arrived at 5 p. m. The Asia arrived out at 5 a. m., on the 26 h. Parliament was prorogued on the 28th by com

nission.
The Queen says she has good reason to hope that
in honorable arrangement of the Eastern question will sucedily be accumulished. Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons that he was confident that the Czar would evacuate the

orincipalities without unnecessary delay. The Eastern question otherwise offers nothing new. A slight outbreak has been reported in Servia. The numbered intention of the Austrians to occupy Bornes is denied. The Hospodar had been suppressed by the Sultan

for his Russian leanings. He relused to give up since the English and French Consuls have with-Capitalists are prented to construct a ship canal rom the bend of the Danube to the Black Sea. A decree of Napoleon fixes a uniform rate on import duties of Breadsluffs at twenty five continues,

1 the Bist, and to same date no tonnage dues are be charged on ships importing Corn, pro rate for parts of their cargoes.

The test of the Austrian protest against the Smyria affair, is published and sent to all the foreign

ninisters. It takes the ground that Capt. Ingra-nam broke the International law, as explained by

Vat el and others.

The Emperor of Austria is affianced to the Princess Elizabeth of Bayaria.

The important on Breadstuffs into the two

Some popular demonstrations against the authorities have been made at Leghorn.

The export of Breadstuffs is prohibited from The Chinese Imperialists as stated by forcigners

were repulsed in an attempt to retake Shar Paing

LIVERPOOL MARKETS-Market for Cotton dall nd apotations unchanged; as es of three days 15,and quotations unclassifications; as a soft three days 15,000 bases. Broadstuffs—Market was writing excited. Wheat advanced 44. White quoted at 7s 10d a 8s 4d; deliverable November 25 61; red 7s 41 a 8s. Flour advanced 1s a 1s 3d and 1s 61 per bbl; Baltimore, Chio and Philadelphia 29s a 29s Indian Corn term at 61 advance. Provisions - Wark-t has submitted to a further decline, and ap, eared checked. Beet and Pork steady and in good request. Laid macrice. Tallow steady.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

Monday, Sept. 5.
Flour &c.—The market her State and mestern Flour eponed with great busyancy this morning under the Atlantic's advices and an adof 374 a 50 cents was established on the

mmin and medium grades.

The demand was retire both for export and one use and the sales aggregate 7,000 buls at S6 274 + 56 50

GRAIN -- Wheat, with an active demand has dramond materially. The sales are 30.400 mehels at \$1.45 a \$1.47, for Ohio and Michigan, \$1.4) for white Southern and \$1.35 for red.

Onto are in good demand with stales of Wes-

arrangements in the Times office, refreshment totally destroyed by an earthquake. The less rooms and commudious baths are comprised. of tife exceeds 1,000 souls.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT.

On Friday night last about 11 o'clock, the new storehouse lately sected by G. M. Jarvis, Esq., with the part of the wharf upon which it stood. done crash. The building was exected last winter upon piles, at a cost of probably £100 or £500 — it was three stories in height, about 150 feet in length, and about 30 feet in breadth. At the time of the accident it contained about ten thousand bushes of wheat, the property of Mr. J. Wilmot, and also some hundreds or bushels of Indian corn, lately sold by Mr. W. J Gamble to a Mr. Wray, branies other property of value. It appears that the produce, necessarily of value. It appears that the produce, necessarily of great weight, was deposited in one saids of the stotchouse, hence probably to some extent the cause of the accident. When the building went over, it carried the adjoining part of the wharf, besides that upon which it stood, over with it for a me leet, stripping the planking and superstructure from the origing and leaving the latter a and ture from the piting and leaving the latter s'and-ing in a s'anting position. The streck of the store-house now presents a most disastrous appearance. his trial at the next assizes. Mr. Meyers, we The building is almost completely broken through are happy to learn, is recovering.—Belleville the middle, the timbers of the lower story which is completely submerged, broken into fragments, and the whole building on the westward side subm-rand nearly to the eaves. Nearly the whole of Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel 76 3 the wheat was precipitated into the water, Men were employed on Saturday dipping it up with buckets, and what was then got out and dried immediately would be comparatively uninjured, but the remainder, especially in case of a storm occurring, will be nearly a total loss. The storehouse itself and to a great extent the wharl adjoining is a total wreck, valuable only for the fragments of the timber. A Schooner, the "Isabelia" of Oakville had discharged a Cargo of coal on the preceding evening, and is now abut in by the fallen building between Mr. Jarvin's what and that adjoining. unable to make sail till the wreck is removed. A BEQUEST OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES.-AB estate is held by the Pewterer's Company in Lon- Fire wood per card

don, on condition that they farnish out of its rents, faggots for the burning of heretics. PRINCE ALBERT AND PSALMODY .- Prince

Albert recently presented a piece of church music of his own composition to an Independent congregation in London .- Esaminer.

The Rowland Hill system began in Portugal on the 1st July. The uniform rate is 25 reils, or 11d., and the stamp, the Queen of Portugal's head. It is to be hoped the postage between England and Portugal will be reduced.

The Queen has conferred upon the Earl of Haddington the order of the the death of the Marquis of Huntly.

The mortal remains of the late Marchioness of Anglesen were interred in the family mausoleum, at Beandesett, on Friday.

#### Einited States.

THE HUNGARIAN COSTA .- The Philadelphia Register has the courage to point out circum stances connected with this Hungarian refugee which render the protection afforded him by commander Ingraham a very questionable proceeding, both in a moral and legal point of view. appears that Costa is no American citizen, be had merely taken the first sten towards natural. ization; that is, had made profession of his desire to become a citizen of the United States; Reserves at the re-opening of the Clergy and that the "passport" he exhibited was people, as being subsersive of rights acquired by Royal grants, Provincial Parliamant," &c. &c.

—True Witness. been permitted to go to America on an express stipulation that he should not return. "The case (says the Register) revives all the old quostions about expatriation, which were se much discussed before the war of 1812 between this country and England. But if the Government of the United States rely on the declaration of naturalization as giving it a right to treat the person making such declaration as one of their citizens beyond their own territory, it will have taken a step in advance of all tha was then claimed. The question in itself is a very nice one, and more may be said against the right of expatriation than Americans are willing to believe."

BURSER's Hippolytus has been put under the ban of the Index Expurgatorius. Such an act is thought to be about the only thing that could induce a same man to read the book.

#### NEW YORK HIPPODHOME. (Prom the Gospel Messenger).

Not far from the Crystal Palace is the far famed Hippodrome—far-famed, because it is extensively advertised and heautiful lithographs of it have been circulated through the country mand still more, because people are generally under the impression that it is the celebrated European Hippodrome under the veritable Franconi, or a branch of it. We published in our columns sometime since an expose of this humbug, taken from the New York Times; and a little examination will convince any one that all that was there said of it is true. Of course we a travelling country circus, are allured by a high sounding name, and when they come to the great city, think it no harm to visit the same circus which has heretofore under a less impos-ing title, travelled through the villages and travelling country circus, are allured by cities of the State. Names and things are so closely united in the minds of many people that a change of the one implies a change of the other. Thus some who would not visit a Theatre will attend a Museum where plays are acted. And many a parent when at honor has refused his and Liberticate accure the anne, and to prevent son's application for a quarter to attend Sands them from running at large from the date hereof son's application for a quarter to attent Santa & Co's circus, will come to New York, and accompany that same son to the same circus because it has assumed a foreign name, and become more fascinating and more dangerous. We are told that even clergymen from the country have sometimes been seen there!

There are also in the neighbourhood places of amusement of various kinds, and liquor shops, apparently by the hundred. We doubt not that with the good that is to be derived from the World's Fair, there will be much evil. We hope that the latter may not out-weigh the former. ADVERTISING FOR CONGREGATIONS. -- This

practice is increasing among the various sects.

The following specimen of the editorial puff carries honestly, its "con-sid-e-ru-tion" in bruckets at the end. Those who advertise, and pay, are not, it seems, begrudged an editorial line in addition—all in the way of business:— "Rev. Mr. King of New York has been attracted to our beautiful village, and may hereafter, every Sabbath, be seen and heard by our citizens at the Universalist Church. His sermons are buoyant, animated, living; treating of love and buoyant, animated, firing, deating breezest of ecstatic bliss to willing recipients. [See Adv. in another column."]-Calendar.

## WATSON, THE PUGITUE SLAVE.

Buffalo, Aug. 29.
Great excitement at the Falls. Deputy Marshall Tuler yesterday, having the requisite documents in his possession for the arrest of a man named Patrick Snead alias Watson, who was engaged as waiter at the Cataract House. Watengages as waster at the Catalact flows. Was-son is charged with committing murder at Sav-annah, Ga., in 1849. He is of a very dark complexion, and passed himself off as a negro. When he was arrested, and while being fromed, he called for help, when the whole posse of waiters, numbering over 60, rescued him from the officers, and were joined by over 200 more, from the other hotels and other parts of the village, when they hurried him to the stair-case and ou board the ferry boat for the Canadian shore, the crowd supposing that he was a fugitive from slavery. The ferry-man, on ascertaining that Watson was a fugitive from justice and not from slavery, refused to cross, and proceeded down the river to the Bellevue landing. A large crowd of uegroes had assembled there, but the officers having obtained a re-inforcement of nearly 800 Irishmen, the negroes were driven off, and the boat landed. The prisoner was then ironed and taken to the cars and brought to this city last evening, where he was lodged in jail to wait the FRIDAYS in each week, at the same bours, requisition of the Governor of Georgia. The U. S. Mail steamer Cherokee was burns

the other day in the harbor of New York. A Model Paisting Office.-In the new Venezuela,-The City of Cumana has been POSTSCRIPT.

A pamphot-copy of the "Report and Proceedings of the Sixth Annual General Ontario, Simoce & Huron Railroad.

Meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company." has reached us; but we are unable to give it full attention this week.

The Deputation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have arrived at Quebec.

MARKIKD On the 27th ultimo, at St. Mark's Church, Barriefickt, by the Kev. Wm Creig, George H. W. Johnson, Chief of the Six Nations Indiana, to Mass Emity S. Howella, fourth daughter of Henry C. Howella, Esq., Alleghany City, Pranaylvania, United States.

At Port Hops, on Thursday, Aug. 20th, Grace Hannah, daughter of the Key. Jonathan Shortt, Rector; aged nine months. DIED.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

Tonosto, Aug. 30th., 1833. thatmost, per barrel.

Rice, per bushel, he he
Barrer, per hushel, as he
Barrer, per hushel, as he
Chats, per bushel, 36 lbs...

Penatoes, per bushel,

Penatoes, per bushel,

#### New Advertisements.

A YOUNG LADY, of some years' experience A in Teaching, and who can obtain strong recommendations from the family in which she was last engaged, is desirous of a re-engagement Western Canada. She is competent to givinstruction in Modern Languages, the Pianoforte, and the usual branches of an English Edu-

Apply (post-paid) to B. B., Box 284, Post Office, Porouto.

Toronto, September 8th, 1853.

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,

No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

DEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, and D in a few days will have in Stock, his usual spentment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., one of the best importations of Fancy Goods he has ever held in Stock. The encouragement this establishment has met with, in keeping a select assortment of the best class of olothing in the varied styles, has induced him to exten that branch of his business, the travelling community and others, having fully appreciated advantage of being able to supply themselves at once, with an article got up in the best possible

magner. N. B -The subscriber has much pleasure in intimating to his customers, west of Toronto, that having secured the assistance of an experieuced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of business in September and October, with Pat-terns of the latest styles, making his arrangementa so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at the time of the Provincial Pair.

In the different orders of Official Robes, that strict repard to correctness of style will be adsered to which has secured to this establishment so large a portion of that branch of the business, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853.

AS GOVERNESS.

A N English Lady is desirous of forming an engagement with a Family as Resident Governess. She undertakes to instruct in Prench and Music, and all that relates to a solid English ducation. Address to X, Y. Z., at this office. Toronto, Sept. 6, 1853. 6-3in

PROCLAMATION.



JOHN GEORGE BOWES, ESQ., Mayor of the City of Toronto.

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the VV City of Toronto have by a Resolution authorized me to issue a Proclamation requiring OWNERS of all DOGS and BITCHES to kee the same secured and prevented from running a large during the necessary period.

This is therefore to require the Owners of all DOGS and BITCHES in the City of Toronto until the 1st day of November next, or they wil be destroyed. J. G. BOWES.

Mayor's Office, Toronto, Aug. 31, 1854. N. B .- By the City Law all Dogs or Bitches running at large without Collars with the owners' name thereon, may be destroyed at any time, whether a Proclamation requiring them to be secured is in force or not.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the Politica of the EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, the BELL of St. Lawrence Hall will be Rung for a short period, every Evening at 7 o'clock, commencing from the

e. By order, CHARLES DALY, C. ( C. C. C. Clerk's Office,

Toronto, Aug. 31, 1853. 6-2ip COBOURG

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the acceptance by the Rev. H. B. Jessopp of the Parish of Part Burwell, the above School will re-open on Thunsbay Bept, 22nd, under the direction of the under signed, in the house formerly occupied by the late George Manners, Esq.

References kindly permitted to the Ven. Archdencon Bethune, Hon. G. S. Boulton, G. M. Bawell, Esq. Dr. Goldstone, Wm. Graveley. Esq. Terms may be known on application to

HENRY HOLLIS, Principal. T Vacancies for a few Boarders.

City Assessments.

Cobourg, Sept. 5, 1853.

THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice.

until the Assessment of the City is revised. By order of the Court, CHARLES DALY. G. MURRAY JARVIS,

6 td

Clerk's Office, }
Torouto 18:b July 1853. \$

**张助 40** 000

THE Freight Train going north, will antil On the Hunon Road, 12 miles West of Stratford. a further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8

day. Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Freight for this train must be delivered before

ALFRED BRUNEL Superintendent Torocto, Jane 23, 1883.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

ady Principal,..... Mrs. Portes. Ludy Resident, ..... Mrs. WARNER ASSISTANTS :

" .. Mrs. Lippett. .. Miss Daiscott. 

Singing, ..... Mr. HUMPHREYS. The Studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music

Singing, and Drawing. The religious instructions are under the kind superintendence of the clergymen of St. James' Cathedral.

TERMS: (To be paid thuasterly, and in Advance.) Boarding...... 30

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

The School will re-open on the 5th of Sept. Mrs. Poetter has taken the splendid house, with grounds attached, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Jones, situated on Front Street, where she will have increased accommodation r Boarders.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. PORTTER, Toronto, August 3rd, 1853.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GROAGE STREET, TORONTO. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened L after the Mid-Summer Recess, on Wednes-

day the 17th immant. day the 17th instant.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McGaul, L. L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGenrge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-

retury of the Church Boolety. Toronto, fat August, 1853.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Subscribers manufacture and keep con-L stantly on hand, a very large savortment of Church, Factory, Steambont, Steamship, Loom-motive, School linuse, and Plantation Bells, made in an entirely new way recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals oy us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Siedals awarded for "the best ilelis, for sonorousness and purity of tone." Nearly 10,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this foundry. We can send to New York in four hours, and by Canal and Railroads in every diesetion, at an hours notice. Mathematical intaruments of the most approved construction on hand. Address.

A. MENEELY'S SONS,

#### West Trov. N. Y Toronto Esplanade.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before 12 o'clock, moon, on Monday, the 29th August Instant, for the CON STRUCTION and FILLING UP of the ESPLA-NADE and WATER LOTS, according to th several plans and specifications, which may be seen at this office, on and after blonday next,

the 15th instant.

By order of the Standing Committee on Wherves and Harbours. C. DALY.

Clerk's Office. Toronto, August 9th, 1853.

## Postvonement

THE time for receiving Tenders for the above work is extended to SATURDAY, the 10th of September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A printed form of Tender may be had, on application, at the office of W. Thomas, Esq., City Surveyor, Church Street. German 2 0 0

Darreing for the Season 3 0 0

Caliathenies

By order,
CHAS. DALY,
C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, August 29, 1853. WANTED.

A N English Lady, accountemed to tuition, is desirous of obtaining Popils for English, reach and Music, to attend daily at their resi-Address, Alpha, box 596, Post Office 5-tf

Toronto, August, 29th, 1853. United Service and General Life Insurance and Guarantee Association.

20 Cochapur Street, Charing Cross, London.

AGINT IN TORONTO: G. MURRAY JARVIS, Front Street. DIRECTORE: HON. W. B. ROBINSON, GEORGE MICHIE, Esq. JOHN T. SMALL, Esq., M. D. G. MURBAY, JARVIS, Esq.

MEDICAL REFERANT JOHN T. SMALL, Esq., M. D. A. G. McLEAN, Esq.

THE Diarcross are now prepared to issue Policies without reference to England, except in cases of diseased lives. The Dissections are also prepared to make Investments at six per cent per annum, on good City Property. Application for which to be made in writing to the Agent.

The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament L. English Grammar and Composition; History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c., &c.

AGENT. Toronto, Sept. 27, 1853. 3-4in

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF GODERICH. On Lake Maree,

AFD OF THE VILLAGE OF MITCHELL.

THE CANADA COMPANY

A. M. for Bradford.
Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tues- Will.L. offer for disposal, at Public Auction, during the month of October neat, a considerable number of Lots, situated in the Town of GODERICH, and in the Village of MIT-CHELL. Full particulars and conditions will 7. on the morning of departure; or it will be CHELL. Full particulars and conditions will received from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous be daily published, and may be had on or after the first September next, upon application to the Company's Office, or to their Agencies at Gode-rich or Stratford.

Canada Company's Office, Toronto, 13th August, 1853.

Toronto, London, Woodstock, Hamilton, Guelph, Galt and Kingston Papers to copy until 30th September nent.

#### TO TEACHERS.

A N ADDITIONAL Master is wanted for the Grammar School, Hamilton, and a Master for the Grammar School, Ozhville.—Salary of the former £100, and of the latter,

A60 a year, breides fees.

Candidates are requested to present themselves for examination at the Grammar School, Hamilton, on Friday, the 30th September, at TO o'clock, A. M., and to forward testimonials of moral character, and experience and success as Teachers, on or before the 16th September. Subjects of examination the same as for Matri-

culation at the University.

By order of the Trustees

W. CRAIGIE. Secretary. 5-5-la August 30th, 1853.

WANTED.

A LADY competent to teach English French.
Music, Drawing. She must be a member
of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet country life. Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

August Juch, 1853.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. Will Re-assemble, after Midammer Vaca-· tion, on Wednesday, the 7th September. F. W. BARRON, A.M.

Principal.

4-6w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, GOVERNESS competent to teach English thoroughly. She must be of middle sge, lady-like manners, and a member of the Church of England. A liberal salary will be given. Address (post-paid), to box No. 367. Post-office. Toronto, stating name, age, and references. August 23, 1853.

Toronto, August 18th, 1853.

WILLIAM HAY. A REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

WANTED. Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

M. ANDERSON. PORTRAIT PAINTER. I N his tour of the British Provinces, has visited.

Toronto for a short time, and is prepared toreceive Sittings at his Rooms, 106, Youge Streets.

Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1832.

T. BILTON; MURCHANT TAILOR, No. 9. Wellington Bulldings, King street Toronto. 1:

HERBERT MORTIMER. BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent, No. 40, KING STREET MAST, TORONTO. Upposite St. James's Church. Ruras pice kludi; pensitted to J. Camaron, Req., T. G., Ridout, Riq., Jas. Browne, Req., W. Melfinter, Riq., P. Paterson, Req., Mosers, J. G. Bachett & Co., Romes & Hall, Crawford & Bagarly, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ress, Mitchell & Gs.

Toronto, October lat, 1889. TORONTO COACH FACTORY. 130 & 139 King Street West.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sals, at a liberale

(KATABUSHED 1832.) OWEN & WOOD. (FROM LONDON.) Toronto, July 8th, 1863. : 68-12mo

WILLIAM HODGINS.

LONDON, CANADA WEST. February, 1862. FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED BY

AMORITHUT and CIVIL ENGINEER.

MONSIEUR AND NADAME DESLANDES THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident. English Governesses, and one French.

PHOPESSORS :

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including a the various branches in English and French, will Music, Drawing and Needlework ... 215 . 0" 

 Day Pupila.
 6

 Singing
 5
 0

 Italian
 2
 0

Calisthenics ..... 0.15 0 Toronto, April 6th. 1853. SS-tf.

VENTILATION: THE Subscribers are now prepared to farmish at their Foundry the most powerful and economical house warming and VENTILAT-ING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes—from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Specific directions will be furnished gratis by application to Heary Rutten, Esq of Cobourg. J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO. Toronto, April 30, 1953.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL THREE RIVERS.

FIRST CLASS. GREER .- The Electra of Sophocles ! Aristotle. LATIM.-Horsce-Odes, Book IV; Epistles, Book

BECOND CLASS.
GREEK.-Hesiod, Isocrates, and the Phodo of Plato.
LATIN -- Cioero-Offices and Orations J Javenel Setires-Land VIII.

Three Bivers, Aug. 2, 1883.

COURSE OF STUDIES for the current Half Year, ending on December 23rd. Il; Epistle to the Piece.

Of the following studies, some are pursued in combined Classes, others by individual teaching:

S. S. WOOD, A. M. Corp. Coll. Cumb. Rector.

#### THE MERCHANT.

Tare and tree Box and hogsheads, dry and wet, Ready made, Of every grade, Wholesale, rotall: will you trade?

Goods for sale, Roll or bale. Ell or quarter, yard or nall; Every dre-Will you buy? None can sell as cheap as L

Thus each day Wears away, And his hair is turning grey! O'er his books He nightly looks, Counts his gains and bolts his locks.

By and by He will die; But the ledger book on high Shall unfold How he sold, How he got and used his gold !

#### Family Mending.

FALSEHOOD.

David, the King of Israel, would not suffer false speaker in his household: he said, " He that worketh deceit shall not dwell in my house; he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight." This was a wise as well as a holy resolution; for there can be no peace, confidence, or safety, where truth is not observed.

The story I am going to relate is an awful instance of the danger which falsehood may produce, and shows us, also, the punishment which it may draw on our own heads.

A little boy, whom I shall call George. had a very kind father,-he was only too kind, for he suffered his kindness to excuse the faults of his son. He was anxious, however, to give him the bost education he could. When his boy was only a little one, the kind father used to carry him a great part of the way to school, and meet him coming back and earry him home. When his boy grew older, he went to another School further off; and then his father got a pony, and used to set his son before him, and ride with him there, and call for him again. But when he grew a great boy, of ten or eleven years old, the father let him ride slone, and was so bring back the pony.

Now, some one may want to know why this to school by himself. I will tell the reason. would not try to leap a ditch, or run a race be sure he would keep his word; because on one or two occasions he had broken it, and afterwards denied the fact.

This sad fault, however, caused the poor father great grief; he wished to cure George of it, but did not know how; he was too tender-hearted and too fond of bis son to punish him severely.

You know Eli, the High Priest of Israel. was a righteous man, who grieved for the sine was a righteous man, who grieved for the sine give his negligence to me last night; that of his sons, but did not prevent it; and therefore God spoke to young Samuel in the Temple, and said, "I have told him that I would judge his house for ever for the iniquity which he knoweth; because his some made themselves vile, and he restrained them not Thus we see that God will punish parents for allowing their children to do wrong and to commit sin.

George's father likewise was too indulgen to his fault, and this indulgence, like the son

The case was this :--- One warm afternoon George was coming from School, intending to bathe in the stream, not far from his house with some other boys who were allowed to take that pleasant refreshment. As he drew near the house, a little girl, who lived not fur off, and sometimes went on crrands for his mother, came running to meet him, and she put a little bit of paper in his hand, and said that his father wished him to take that directly to the surgeon's; and had sent her with it to meet him in order to save him from going further back; and that he was to bring the medicine that was written on it, as she had to go on an errand in another direction for her father, and could not be spared. George looked at the paper, but could not it when it grew so late." well make it out; he knew, however, that it always at hand, to take when a particular internal pain, to which he had been subject for some years, threatened to come on. He had often brought it before, and so was not at all surprised at this message, only that he had never been sent for it on his way from School, as the surgeon lived three quarters of a mile out of the road. He never thought, however, of disnbeying the order, but set off towards the surgeon's. On the way, he met the bove going to bathe: there was a large party, and they expected to meet more. They thought George was come to join them; and when they told him so, and said that he could always do as he pleased, George did not like to say he that his sine may be forgiven him. Every was obliged to go to the surgeon's, and so he joined them, as he intended to do, forgot all tucle. All knelt, and the minister prayed about his errand, and went to bathe with the for the living and the dying. When they

It was very pleasant. The sun was shining, and the water clear; the boys dived, and awam, and sported about, like so many water rate, shouting, laughing, and gambolling .-George never thought of the medicine, nor of the little bit of paper that was lying in his pocket. This was a great fault, but it might have been atoned for, and would not probably have been of much consequence if it had not been for the greater fault it caused.

The boys stayed a full hour in the water, When they came out the sun was down; George felt chilly and tired; he put on his clothes as quickly as possible, and wishing for his supper, he turned home without ever thinking of his errand. When he got to the house, his parents both looked glad.

"Oh, here is poor George at last!" said his mother.

"You are a good boy, George," said his father, in rather a weakly voice: "you have had a long walk for me. But Mr. Batley kept you a long time, George; I have been looging for my medicine, for I feel this pain coming on. Give it to me, my son," and he put out his hand for it quite auxiously.

pointed tope. "You have not brought it?"

Why would be send it when you were there to take it?"

"He had not got all the stuff for making it in the house," said George, adding one falsehood to another. "Do you think it will soon come?" said

his father, looking at him. "Yes-oh, I am sure it will," George replied, thinking that he would slip away, and run for it directly. "Well, then, come and take your supper,

boy," said his mother, " you must be pretty well tired, and hungry too." So she made George sit down, and treated

him with every kindness. How did his heart reproach him! how miserable is the portion of the deceiver!

"I wish the medicine would come," said his father, two or three times; and George wished so too. He intended to run off for it after supper; but the evening closed in, darkness came on, and he knew he would not be silowed to go unless he told the whole truth. Every moment he saw the medicine was expected; at every sound his mother or his father said, "There it is!" and he had not courage now to tell the truth.

At last they made George go to bed; the said he walked too much, and looked tired and pale. His mother klused him; his father put his hand upon his head and prayed God to bless him. George went to bed, and thought he would get up early in the morning, and go for the medicine before any one awoke; "and then," said he to himself, "no one will know anything about it."

When the day was breaking, he was awoke by his mother coming into his room:-George," she said, "you must get up direetly; your father is very ill; he has been very ill all night. Every moment, till it grew quite too late, we thought the medicine would come: but no .- I do not know what to do. I am so frightened."

George got up, and, as soon as he wa dressed, went to see his father. He was lying on his hed grouning with pain, and looked frightfully ill. "Oh," said he, in a suffering voice, " Mr. Batley has served me most cruelly ! he never sent the medicine, though he told me himself that if I did not take it directly when I felt this pain coming on, the consequences might be fatal; and have been expecting it all night long."

Now George's heart seemed to die within him. Already his conscience began to acgood as to walk beside him half the way, and cues him, -alas! did it ever cease to do so? He slipped away and ran off to Mr. Batley's: no one was up, and he had to wait a long kind father did not let his son ride the puny | time; at last he got the medicine, and was hastoning back, when he met the little errand George could not be entirely trusted. If he girl running full speed. She told him she said he would not go out of the road, or he was sent to bring the doctor to her father, who was growing worse and worse. George with any body he met, his father could not ran on with the medicine; he thought all would be right now he had got it.

" Here, father, here is your medicine!" he ried, as he entered the room,

"Bless you, my son I" said the poor man I am glad you thought of going for it again t shows your love for me, George; but medi cine now is too late. I feel this must be death that is coming upon me. Your mother medicine, had be sent it, might have saved my life. But now I feel I want a minister for my never-dying soul, more than for my dying body. Go over to the clergyman's house, George, and beg of him to come quickly to your poor father."

George, weeping bitterly, did as he wa desired, and brought the clergyman back with him. When they entered the sick man's toom, a solemn scene met their view. Mr. of Eli, brought Its own punishment; and, Batley was there, holding George's father up sad to say, caused his own death, as Eli's did | in bed, while his mother held a spoonful o mething to his line; his appearance terri fied George. The clergyman stopped at the door; but the doctor, drawing a little to one side, but still supporting his sinking patient, motioned with his hand to the reverend man to come on, saying in a low tone, "You, sir, can be more useful here now than I can be. This dangerous malady has not been enecked in time, and it has, notwithstanding my warn

ing, proved fatal from neglect." " But, Mr. Batley," said George's mother pale, herself, as death, and drowned in tents "it is not our fault: he sent to you for the medicine before the pain had quite come on You promised to send it, and we expected it all night, and had no one we could send for

"No one ever came till this morning," was for a medicine which his father had said Mr. Batley, "and I never promised to send it."

"Ah I" cried the mother, "George has then told a felsehood, and caused his father's

death!" The father heard all this, he rallied his strength. George had shrunk behind the clergyman, but he motioned to him to come forward; he fixed his eves upon him, and raised his finger towards heaven. That look sank into George's very heart, and as long as he lived, and when he died, it still seemed to remain there. His father signed to the elergyman, too, to draw near, and when he bent his head toward him, he said, " Pray one burst into tears at this affecting spec rose, the father gathered all his strength, and said, "Sir, I wished to cure my son of the only bad fault I saw in him; I did not know how, but God has given me the means: George, my death will cure you of falsehood I'

George tushed away, and flung himself or the flour of his own room; he wished he rould die in hie fathet's place. I will not however, distress any one by telling of his agony, and grief, and bitter remorse,-more especially as he had never intended even to guilty of unkindness to his poor father. Before he rose up from that floor, his dear father was dead. The clergyman pitied, while he blamed him-he instructed, while he reproved him. George repented him truly of his sin; he learned that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and that those who fear God put lying lips far from them. But repentance could not bring him happiness, for it could not restore the dead

Twolve years passed away; twelve years had George's father lain in the grave, and his mother, too, had long laid beside him. One summer's evening, a man of about twen-\* Oh, Mr. Batley will send it," said George. 11y-five years of age, pale, and apparently dy-"Send it!" said his father, in a disap- ing, sat beside that grave, with a boy of about thirteen years old beside him. He

pointed to it sadly, and said to the boy. father died; and I never wished to tell you not one lives to the sunrise." how his death was brought about until I felt to listen to my instruction. I am dying now, on. But mind you--till morning only-for Charles, and I have tried ever since our they will hardly survive for good. mother's death to bring you up in the fear and love of God; to cause you to love truth; Christ, and to obey his precepts. I shall soon be laid there beside our dear father; and I will now tell you the fault I committed when about your age, which has caused all the grief and pain of my life."

This young man was poor George; he had been as a father to his little brother, but he was now dying of consumption; he had heen a sincere penitent, and was an humble Christian.

Charles wept much while his dying brother related his affecting story; and George felt that in truthfully telling that story beside the grave of the father and mother whom he hoped soon to join in heaven, he had most powerfully warned his beloved young brother to beware of the dangers of Falsehood.

## THE FORTY MARTYRS OF SEBASTE.

ABOUT A. D. 312. From the Deeds of Faith.

The snow lay deep and white on Mount Ararat. The cold winds came down from Mount Caucasus, and burnt up the earth till it lay hard and stiff as iron. Mount Niphates glittered in the weak rays of the January sun, like a mine of diamonds; the barbarians of Sarmatia wrapped their sheep skins about them, and buried themselves in the dens and caves of the earth. Every night, the long melancholy howl of the wolf was heard along the banks of the Araxes; the bear, driven from his baunts by cold and hunger, prowled very near the abode of men the hyena dug up the new grave, and feasted on the yet perfect remains of the buried.

It was, indeed, a cruel winter. Four Roman legions were quartered in Schaste, great city of Armenia; and more than once when the sentinel went, at the third watch to relieve his companion, he found him frozes at his post.

Licinius ruled in the East; and though the Cross was now openly victorious-though Christian-though temples were everywhere decaying and idols everywhere contemned, he, vain man, would needs fight a little longer against the truth, if haply he might accomplish that which the ten great persecutions failed in bringing to pass.

Now, there were in the legion called adju trix, then at Sebaste, forty valiant confessors of Jesus Christ. These true soldiers, not of any earthly prince, but of the King of kings, set their faces like flint against idols and idolworship; they would not yield to that which some of their brethren thought it no shame to practise, nor how to the military standardin the principia (the head quarters) lest they should seem to adore the gods they worship ped. The Emperor's lieutenant heard tidings of their holdness, and he called them before him. There they played the man for their Lord; they were heaten with vinerods, they were torn with the plumbatie, the leaden whips; they were mangled, tortured, racked; but they, one and all, confessed a good confession, remembering who hath said, "Fear not them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do; but fear

Now it fell on a January evening, when the heart of Marcus Attilius, for that was the name of the legate, was metry with wine, that he resolved to bend the farty confessors to his will, or to end their lives. Four cohorts of the Legio Adjutriz were drawn up in the great square of the city. By the side of this square was a pool, then hard frozen to its very depths, and nigh at hand was a little temple, raised some two centuries before to Mars and the Fortune of the Empire. Then, at the word of the commander, the forty Christians stood forth in the midst.

"Soldiers," said he, "it is not unknown to you that these men, whom ye have heretofore beheld suffering in part the reward of their deeds, have dishonoured the consular eagles, have disobeyed the command of the most victorious and pacific Augustus, have blasphemed the blessed divinities themselves enying that they be no gods which are made with hands. Licinius hath sworn by the fortune of Rome to extirpate these men and their protone teaching from the earth, as did the god Valerian, and the god Diocletian. And now," he continued, turning to the confessors themselves, " Citizens, for them that thus disgrace themselves 1 call not soldiers. listen to your doom: Ye see that pool, and the temple beside it. The Augustus, speaking by my mouth, gives order that these men shall be stripped, and shall stand on the ice all this night. It is well known that more than one brave soldier in these very cohort have perished by cold, notwithstanding all his care, in these inclement nights; and to be exposed to the frost on vonder icy pool will be certain death. Yet hear further: fire shall be kindled in the house of the Priest that joins the temple; and they that will seel protection of the god shall have shelter, shall have clothes, shall have food and wine, and

on the morrow, shall have good promotion. " Most excellent Legate," said Lucius Percenninus, a centurion of the first cohort, true it is that in this matter alone we date not to obey the Augustus. It is meet to hearken unto God rather than to man. But in all things else we have ever shown our courage and our fidelity to the Cresar; for it ie written in our law, 'Fear God; honour the king,' I myself have a mural wreath; one of my brave brethren here hath won a valler, and one a cicic crown. Be these the deeds of men that deserve to be called citizens! But use your pleasure with us. In this one thing we refuse obedience; make trial of us in aught else, and in serving you we shall best serve our God. If it be you will that we should be exposed on the pool, we shall face the ice and frost with as true a heart as we ever met the Persians on the

field of battle." " It is well said," replied the legate, " but ill done. Sempronius," he turned to a centurion, "I commit the charge of this affair to you. Keep watch in the Priest's house, and execute to the letter all I have said. Soldiers to your quarters!"

'Charles, you were only an infant when our | nius," said one of his fellow centurions, " that " I take it," replied the other. " Old Pes myself to be dying ton, for I was afraid it cenninus has a stout kok; and there are one would make you hate me, and perhaps refuse or two more that I would venture somewhat

"Till ounrise," said his friend. " But har ye!-if any of them gives in, and takes re to follow the example of our Lord Jesus fuge in the temple, he counts for nothing." 'Agreed," said Sempronius. " And nov

must look to this business. Good night." "The gode guard you, Sempronius! will myself come down at sunrise, and see how matters have gone." Night closed in over the city. The shops

went not willingly forth into the bitter cold. clear, starry night; -the constellations glowthe aufferers.

There, on the frozen pool, stood de Mar tyre of Jesus Christ. From the open door of the temple a bright cheerful gleam of fire light shone; it threw fantastic shadows in the great square, and reflected itself on the clear, dark ice. Some presently fell, and slept that sleep which ends only in death , some walked hurriedly up and down, as i to keep in the heat of life; some stood with their arms folded, almost lost in prayer; some consoled themselves and their brethren in the conflict.

"Better this cold," said Percenninus than the fire that never shall be quenched." "Now," said Melithon, the youngest of the hand, "we are the true soldiers of our Great Captain. There is no more cold where He now is; there is the perpetual sunshine of His Presence."

"If we were fighting against an earthly enemy," cried another, "how should we think scorn and contempt of him that played the traitor! But now we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spfritual wickedliesa."

"God grant that none of us turn back! cried Melithon.

Then they prayed earnestly that He, who had in a special manner consecrated the num-Constantine in the West professed himself a ber forty to Himself; Who had bade Moses tarry in the Mount forty days; Who had fed Elijah with that food, in the strength whereof he went forty days and forty nights; Who had given Nineveh forty days for repentance; Who had chosen for the first witness of His Apostles a man forty years oldthey called on Him who had Himself fasted forty days, and had lain forty hours in death, not to fail them then. "Forty athleten," they said, "O Lord, we have entered the arena; let forty victors receive the prize!" Sempronius, mennwhile, with three soldiers, was waiting in the Priest's house the

result. Having given them their orders, he left them in the ante-chamber, and then, wrapping his closk more closely around him, he leant back in his chair and slept.

lla slept; and in his sleep he beheld this rision. He stood by the side of the pool, and saw the Martyrs in their conflict. As he gazed on them an angel came down from the sky with a golden crown in his hands. Its brightness was not of this world; it was most bright, most beautiful. He brought another, and another, and another, till the dreamer perceived that he was charged with Him which, after He hath killed, hath power | the everlasting diadems of the victorious Martyre. Nine-and-thirty crowns he brought, but he came not with the fortieth.

"What may this mean?" asked Sempronius, as he awoke. " Is it thus their God rewards them that suffer in His service? And if it be, why yet there is one wanting to the perfect number?"

As he was speaking, there was a confusion in the ante-room, and one of the soldiers entered. "Quintilius sacrifices," he said, "and no marvel; the cold is more than Scythian."

Sempronius went out. The wretched man had been clad, was crouching over the fire, was drinking spiced wine; but such a look of horror and agony was in his face, that the centurion said half aloud, "Better to suffer the worst than that. Execute your orders,' he said more loudly to the soldiers: "let him be taken all care of. Give me my cloak Centius-1 go to seek the rest."

He went forth. Still the cloudless night still the intense piercing blast from the range of Caucasus. Most of them on the frozen pool had fallen where they stood. To them the bitterness of death was past; for they were in that last fatal sleep; and their disdem, though not vet attained, was certain. Others were praying: and most earnest of all was Pesceunique. "Forty athletes." he said, " we have entered, () Lord, the arena : let forty victors receive the prize !"

"Nay," said Sempronius; "that passes the power of your God, or of any; Quin tilius has sacrificed."

" He who is Almighty," said the centurion bath means to accomplish His purposes, which men can little know. Therefore cease I not to pray that there may be forty victors still."

O wonderful power of prayer in all! but nost wonderful virtue of intercession it 'hrist's martyrs!

At that time a thought rushed into the nind of Sempronius; a thought so sweet, so cheering, that the bitter Armenian night seemed to him so pleasant as the breath of a May morning in the garden of the Hesperides. "Quintilius has fallen from his crown mey attem to it."

In half an hour he had roused the legate from his sleep, and had protessed himself a Christian. In half an hour more he stood himself on the frozen pool, a contessor among the other confessors. And there was yet life in Pescenninus and Melithon, to hail this new bruther in arms in their spiritual warrare. He, too, contending to the end, received the prize; the virtue of Baptism, as the Church has ever taught, being supplied to him in this case by the grace of that Martyrdom whereof he was counted worthy.

Thus the intercession of the confessors prevailed. Forty athletes entered the arena; and forty victors received the prise.

AN BABLY TOWN.

"Until the end of the last century, it was part of the religion of the people of Basle to keep their clocks an hour in advance of those of the rest of the world. It is some-

"A victoriatus to a sestertius, Sempro- what remarkable, however, that the origin of so singular a practice should not be more. clearly traced. One theory accounts for it by the supposition that the people of Basle were an hour lagier than other people, and required this potable device in order to keep them up to the mark. Another is, that the clock having been struck by lightning, and the hand forced an hour forward, the superstition of the people prevented them from interfering with what they considered to be the art of beaven. A third is, that the attempt of an enemy to surprise the town at a certain appointed hour was defeated by the town clock, which was to have given the signal, attiking an hour in advance, and thus deceiving them into the belief that they were too late; in were shut; the streets were still. Men grateful commemoration of which this tribute of respect was paid to bad clock-making-like No friendly cloud hung in the sky-it was a that of the Romans to the geese which saved the capitol. A fourth theory-and that which ed in the intense frost. The citizens heaped finds favour in the eyes of the respectable up their fires, and gathered closer around traveller, Coxe-is, that it is owing to the fact them. The soldiers discussed the speech of of the choir of the cathedral being built at a the legate, and canvassed the constancy of little deviation from the due east, which consequently produced a corresponding variation upon the sun-dial which was affixed to it. Whatever the origin of the practice might be, it was considered by the people of Basle as an integral part of their constitution; and every proposition made in the council to alter it met with a signal defeat. Unsuccessful in the open field, the reformers made an attempt to put the clock right by stealth. They shifted the hands half a minute each day; and had already succeeded in putting it back three quarters of an hour, when, by some means, the people found out that their time was being tampered with, and terrible was the commotion. I can just fancy the speeches made

on the occasion-"Fellow-citizens and countrymen of the immortal Tell!-An insidious attempt has just been made on one of our cherished and time honoused institutions! That which has so long bid defiance to the utmost efforts of their open violence, your enemies have been conspiring, in the guilty darkness of secresy, to undermine, &c.

"And then they would go in a body, with shouts and patriotic songs, and put the clock wrong again. But the day came at last, for all that. The clocks have gone right for fifty years; and now there is a railway time in Basle."-Sicias Men and Swiss Mountains

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A.M., arrives at Toronto, 9.30, A.M. Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M.,

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ALFRED BRUNEL, Superinlenden

Superintendent's Office, } Toronto, July 13, 1853.

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