TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

VOL. XVIII.

Boetry.

For the Church. THOUGHTS ON SEBASTOPOL. BY G. B. VINER.

When, at Creation's birth, the Godhead viewed His works, replete with love and harmony, He blessed, pronounced them to be very good: God said, "Be fruitful, grow and multiply. How changed the scene a few short years afford Of sin and sorrow, suffering and crime! Man 'gainst his brother man takes up the sword, Through bygone ages to the present time.

E'en now, upon Sebastopol's bleak plain, The rushing squadrons feel the shock of war; 'Mid shouts of victors, groans and cries of pain How many fall, in time to rise no more! Before those walls, which the besieging camp Girdles as with a flame of fire by night, Wearied with watching, wounds, chill frost and

How many valiant souls disdain the flight! Beneath those tattered vestments brave hearts beat

With warm affections and stern courage high; They fight, nor ever think on base retreat While yet unconquered foes before them lie! There the fond parent dreams of distant home; Pale fancy calls his wife (unheeding space) With eager looks, and fond his children come, And now he locks them in his warm embrace.

The generous youth, whom love of country fires, Is onward urged to brief deeds of glory: He to the envied epitaph aspires, "Decus, dulce est pro patria mori."

Another pants the laurelled wreath to wear! (His courage no one dares then to impeach) Before his eyes, of death he has no fear! And now he feels it well nigh in his reach.

To what bright dreams delusive hopes impel! To-morrow numbered with the noble dead! The graven stone alone remains to tell How valiantly 'twas done and fought and bled! We too, though far removed from war's alarms,

Yet in a struggle with e'er watchful foes, As Christian soldiers, must gird on our arms While time is spared us, while life's stream still flows. Not 'gainst an arm of flesh, embattled towers,

Death's iron messenger 's against us hurled "But against principalities and powers, And rulers of the darkness of this world." Oh! pray we then for Zion's lasting peace, To him who God and sinners reconciled; Henceforth that wars in all the world may cease And Love supernal reign with Mercy mild. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1855.

From the Church Review American Erclesiastical Bistory. MARYLAND TOLERATION,

OR SKETCHES OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF MARY-LAND, TO THE YEAR 1650. BY THE REV. ETHAN ALLEN, PRESBYTER OF THE P. E. CHURCH.

Virginia Petitions against the Charter. towards their supportation and relief, under flowed freely, and some who drank immo-

referred the petition to the Star Chamber. And their lordships ordered that the parties, the Virginia planters and Lord Baltimore, should be heard on the 25th of June, and protestants among the colonists must have accordingly on that day they were heard. been large. The fact thus stated, speaks It was then ordered that the parties should however for itself. But though care was meet together, and accommodate their con- taken to have four Romanist priests and troversy in a friendly manner, if it might assistants, as before stated, yet the Probe, and likewise set down in writing, the testants were not favored with even one propositions made by either party, with minister to look after them and break to their several answers and reasons to be them the Bread of Life. They were in presented to the board. This was com- this thing, uncared and unprovided for. plied with, and in July, "their lordships having heard, and maturely considered the said propositions, answers and reasons, and Lord Baltimore's colony on their way to whatsoever else was alleged on either side, Maryland, stopped for a few days at Jamesdid think fit to leave Lord Baltimore to his town, in Virginia. While there, as stated patent, and the other parties, to the course by Captain Claiborne, (that title he had of law according to their desire. But for borne since 1631, and was still a member the preventing of further questions and of the council and secretary of state,) to differences, their lordships did also think the governor and council of Virginia, fit and order, that things stand as they do - March the 14th, Governor Calvert had the planters on either side, shall have free "signified to him, that he, Claiborne, was traffic and commerce with each other, and now a member of that [Maryland] plantathat neither party shall receive any fugitive | tion, and therefore, he should relinquish all act, which may draw on a war from the Virginia] colony." And yet Claiborne natives, upon either of them. And lastly, himself was now, not only a resident in that they shall entertain all good corres- Jamestown, but was still a member of the Bozmant has it, in his first edition. But and were now under the jurisdiction of the Hazzard is, however, to be preferred

course of law. In the latter, it is made * 2 Boz. 565. † 1 Hazzard. ‡ 1 Bozman, 381.

the ground of deciding about assisting each other, and was decided.

And how did things stand? Why, the Virginia planters were not by that decision to be dispossessed of Kent Island; nor was Lord Baltimore's patent to be invalidated. The question of the prior claim of the Virginians, was left at their desire, to a course of law. That question, the Star Chamber did not decide upon. They did not decide any more against the Virginians, than they did against Lord Baltimore. So, at least, it is clear, that the Virginians themselves understood it, as shewn both by their after course, and by Burk in his history of Virginia,* where he says, that the board "acknowleged the justice of the claim of the Virginia planters." They certainly granted the request of these planters, that the matter should be left to

take the course of law which they desired. In November 22nd, 1633, Lord Baltimore's colony left England for America. Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, was then twenty-eight years of age. He does not seem to have been so dissatisfied with the disabilities under which he was placed in England, but that he remained there instead of crossing the Atlantic, to his retreat from Protestant persecution. He therefore, sent out his brother Leonard Calvert, then at the age of twenty-six, as governor of his colony, appointing two of the colonists for his assistants. A younger brother, George, also came out, but it seems that he was so little of a Romanist, that he could do what his father declined to do in Virginia—that is, to take the oaths required; for, as it is said, he lived and died there. Indeed, it must not be overlooked, that the first and second Lord Baltimores were two different men. For while the elder, as it may be conceded, sought in the Virginia territory to build up an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted Romanists, the son, as proof in abundance may be found to show, had his eye upon the pecuniary advantages to be derived from his large

grant of land, in no small degree.

It was now eighteen months from the date of his charter, that his colonists set sail. The number of colonists, is stated by Oldmixon, at about two hundred.† He mentions Leonard Calvert, Esq., Governor Jeremy Hawley and Thomas Cornwallis, Esqrs., assistants or councillors. The other chief and principal characters, were Richard Gerard, Edward Winter, Frederick Winter, Henry Wiseman, Esquires. Mr. John Saunders, Mr. Edward Canfield, Mr. Thomas Greene, Mr. Nicholas Fairfax, 1 Mr. John Baxter, Mr. Thomas Dorrell, Capt. John Hill, Mr. John Medcalfe and Mr. William Sayre. Most of these are said to have been gentlemen of fortune, and also Roman Catholics. And among others, were two Jesuit priests, Fathers Andrew White, and John Altham, and two lavbrothers, or temporal coadjutors, John were sent out by the superior of their order, on the application of Lord Baltimore. The colonists came over in the Ark, a vessel of four hundred tons burthen, and the Dove, a pinnace of forty tons. How large a pro-No sooner did the Virginia colony- portion of the emigrants were Roman which, as we have seen, was a Church of Catholics, is not now known. All, how-England colony—hear of the grant to Lord ever, certainly were not such. Father Baltimore, than they sent a petition to the White, in his narrative of their voyage, king remonstrating against it. The petition written about a month after the landing at itself is not known to be extant, nor is its St. Mary's, speaks repeatedly of the Roman precise date known. But from the decision | Catholics, in such a way, as to show that of the Star Chamber upon that petition,* they did not constitute the whole number we learn they stated, "that some grants of the emigrants-that there were others have lately been obtained [by Lord B.] of besides them. | One instance in particular, a great portion of lands and territories of would show the number, not Romanists, to the colony, [of Va.,] being the places of have been a very large proportion. They their traffic and so near to their habita- were now in the West Indies. And "no tions as will give a general disheartening one," says Father White, "was attacked to the planters if they be divided into with any disease, till the festival of the several governments, and a bar put to that Nativity of our Lord. That the day might trade which they have long since exercised be more joyfully celebrated, the wine the confidence of his Majesties royal and derately, about thirty in number, were gracious intentions towards them." This, seized with a fever the next day, and however, was more largely stated in the twelve of them not long after died, and among them, two Catholics, Nicholas On the 12th of May, 1633, the king Fairfax and James Barefoot, caused great

regret with us all." If the number not Romanists, that died, indicates anything like a true proportion, the proportion of

In the month of February, the 27th, persons belonging to the other, nor do any relation and dependence on this [the pondence, and assist each other, on all council and secretary of state there, and should be impeached: that for the present, occasions, in such manner as becometh had been for the ten years past. Still, he they may enjoy their estates with the same called, by high authority, Virginians. subjects and members of the same state." was the proprietor of Kent Island, and the freedom and privilege, as they did, before So reads the decision in Hazzard; and so colony there were Virginians, and had been the recalling of their patents:-to which in his second, he follows Chalmers' reading Virginia government. The claim of Go- to dispose of such portions of lands to all of it; which, instead of being "that things vernor Calvert was not only, that the Kent | those planters being freemen, as you had stand as they do," reads, "that things Island settlers, with the proprietor, should standing as they do." The authority of submit to his government, but it involved shows, "that no invasion of any individual their title to the right of soil also. Admit right of any Virginian was intended by was but lately commenced, there has been version of the affair. And it is but right before that of Chalmers. And as the Governor Calvert's claim, which, as we Lord Baltimore's grant." Captain Clai- as yet but small fruit, on account of the that he should have a hearing. He states former has it, things were to stand as they have seen, the Star Chamber did not decide borne, and his islanders, as well as others very many difficulties which occur on it, there, and the statement he well knew

which more will be said presently.

demand of Governor Calvert upon him, governor, Leonard Calvert? which Captain Claiborne did to the go-July previous, not to have been against import, was signed by his majesty."+ their claim, and also that the matter was And yet, notwithstanding all this, in more's governor, either the government of mit to his, Lord B's government!

the Protestants did participate in it.

After having explored the Potomac as men returned, and under the direction of Baltimore? Captain Fleet, a resident of Virginia, who injury and hostility, having paid in ex- the reader can judge for himself. of cloth, we bought from the [Indian] king,

not at this time, it is believed, replaced.

was Protestant even then.

tained at least for the time being, by the Indians with twenty men §§ privy council in England, and also by the

power to do before the year 1625." on, but referred to the courts of law, and it were thus informed, by these commis-

involved the necessity of abandoning their sioners, that they might still enjoy their especially among the barbarians whose true, that "his boats had gone with goods discourses. To young persons they have ears of labor, or a repurchase of the soil that Lord Baltimore's patent should im- men. Nothing in a manner can be written. from Lord Baltimore, upon his own terms peach their interests. They could not There are five members in it, three priests of plantation, as they were then called, so therefore but feel safe in their possessions. and two lay coadjutors, who, with much that instead of holding under Captain Clai- Backed then, as we have seen, by the alacrity, sustain their present labors in borne, upon the annual payment of two governor and council of Virginia, by the hope of future success." Thus in a colony, capons, Lord Baltimore would become king's privy council, and his commissioners not all Roman Catholics, consisting of but entitled to his quit rents from them, of also, can we wonder, that Captain Clai- little upward of three hundred, if so many, On making the statement thus, of the mation and claim of Lord Baltimore's oversight of the Romanists and a mission to

Besides, not long after this, the date is vernor and council of Virginia, he requested not given, but circumstances show that it the opinion of the board, as to "how he could not have been far from this time—as should demean himself, in respect to Lord stated in Claiborne's petition, "his majesty Baltimore's patent, and his deputies in was pleased to signify his royal pleasure, "It was answered by the by letter, intimating, that it was contrary board, that they wondered why any such to justice and to the true intent of his question was made; that they knew of no majesty's grant to Lord [Baltimore, to disreason why they should render up the possess them of Kent Island,]-that notrights of the place of the Isle of Kent, more withstanding the patent, the petitioners than any other formerly given to this [the should have freedom of trade, requiring the Virginia] colony, by his Majesty's patent, governor and all others in Virginia to be and that the right of my Lord's [Baltimore's | aiding and assisting them, -prohibiting the grant, being yet undetermined in England, Lord Baltimore, and all other pretenders we are bound in duty, and by our oaths, to (under) him, to offer them any violence, or maintain the rights and privileges of this to disturb or molest them in their (Kent colony," &c. They thus clearly under- Island) plantation." Bozman says "it is stood the decision of the privy council of not to be doubted, but that a letter of that

as yet undetermined. And they therefore September of this very year, Lord Baltidetermined, not to relinquish their jurisdic- more in England, issues orders to his tion, nor Claiborne his proprietorship. governor in Maryland, "that if Claiborne Captain Claiborne and his colonists were would not submit to his government, he thus sustained in Virginia, as well as in should be seized and punished." Yes, England, in not surrendering to Lord Balti- | seized and punished, if he should not sub-

the settlement at Kent Island, or their But with this the king's own declaration before him, that Lord Baltimore's claim Eleven days after this action of the was contrary to justice, and to the true governor and council of Virginia, March intent of his, Lord B's patent; and the 25th, 1634, Governor Calvert landed with decisions of the privy council, and the their own language, and could thereby his colonists at the island which they commissioners, and the governor and counnamed St. Clements. It was the day of cil of Virginia just mentioned, is it surthe Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. prising, that Captain Claiborne should not them, by those around them, were in truth After celebrating Mass, the Romanists submit? Besides, what was this order but formed a procession, and proceeding to a a declaration of war? And it was, as we spot selected, they erected a great cross, shall presently see, not only against Capt. while the Litany of the Holy Cross was Claiborne, but it included also his Protestant chanted-"the governor, commissioners, settlement. It was not merely personal, and other catholics, participating in the it was a contest for the possession and ceremony." It does not appear thus, that government of Kent Island. Or is it sur- from incidental facts. The commercial prising that such a declaration of hostilityshowing Lord Baltimore to be his enemyfar up as Piscataway, the governor and that Claiborne should be the enemy of Lord is, so that the things of the kingdom of God

A historian of the colony," says Dr. had accompanied them on the 27th of Hawks, & " has not scrupled to-call him-March, they sailed up St. George's River, Claiborne-the bane of Maryland, deswhich they so named—a tributary of the pising, in 1634, the authority of the infant but he could make no provision for their Potoman—and landed on the right bank, settlement, because its power was less than religious wants. He could care for his and "having proceeded about a thousand its right." The historian mentioned was own—the Romanists, and for the poor paces from the shore, we gave the name none other than Lord Baltimore himself, in Indian-but not for Protestants. of St. Mary's to the intended city. And a pamphlet of a few pages—and as to Lord that we might avoid all appearances of Baltimore's power being less than his right, we have seen, Captain Claiborne did make

[1634] goes by the name of Augusta Bozman says, "that he made an un-tified to, among the expenses incurred by Carolina" \squared-containing upwards of 150,000 generous and cruel attempt, to set the Captain Claiborne between the years 1631 savages at war upon this infant colony," St. Mary's is twenty miles from the at St. Mary's, and places it after the failure, mouth of the Potomac, one hundred miles "to seize and punish him," and as it would to the kindness and personal examination from Jamestown, and forty-three miles from seem near the end of the year, on the of the Virginia Colonial Records, to S. F. Kent Island, in a direct line, and about authority of the writers to whom he refers. Streeter, Esq., Baltimore. eighty by water, as measured upon the Mr. B. U. Campbell, on the same authomap. Here a town grew up, with the rities, places it in the early part of the folprogress of population called a city. It lowing year. But Father White, in his notice. It is this, that "four servants we was the seat of government and continued narrative, T written before the expiration bought for necessary use in Virginia." One so to be, till 1694, when the government of one month from the landing at St. of these was Francisco, a mulato. For, in was removed to the city of Annapolis. In Mary's, speaks of it as having occurred a memorandum recorded, p. 37, of the 1720 the State House was given to the before he wrote, and as the work of Capt. oldest land record book of the province of parish of William and Mary for a church. Fleet under Claiborne's influence. "At Maryland, * In 1830, the building was very much the first, he, Captain Fleet, was very that "Francisco, a mulato, was brough decayed and a new edifice was erected in friendly to us. Afterwards, seduced by in by Andrew White, in the year 1635, its place, the only building now on the the evil counsels of a certain Claiborne, and right to land was therefore claimed. spot, where the city of St. Mary's once who entertained the most hostile disposi- This is the first notice on record, of the was. Now then, there were at this time tion, he stirred up the minds of the natives introduction of this race into the Province. within the territory of Maryland two settle- against us, with all the art of which he was This fact is mentioned in connection with ments; one of which, consisting of more master." "We have been here only one the record, because the owner was entitled than one hundred, had been settled on month." Thus Father White, writing on to one hundred acres of land, for bringing Kent Island, for five or six years. This the spot, and at the time, ascribes it to in a servant. Father White, therefore, was a Church of England settlement and Captain Fleet, bringing in only Claiborne's must have the credit of introducing colored had a resident Church of England clergy- influence. Captain Fleet was indeed in servants by purchase, into Maryland. man. Its proprietor was a Protestant, and the colony. But Claiborne was a hundred t was under the Protestant government of miles off. This Captain Fleet was an Virginia. A settlement as before mentioned Indian trader from the Jamestown colony, # had been made at Christina on the Dela- induced by Governor Calvert when there, It is stated, I that early this year, Captain ware—which was also Protestant, but was to serve the Maryland colony, by having a Claiborne granted a special warrant to portion of the beaver-trade, and was a Lieutenant Warran, to seize and capture The other of the two mentioned was the Protestant. But clearly, in the estimation any of the vessels belonging to the governettlement of St. Mary's, consisting of about of Governor Calvert himself and the St. two hundred. Its proprietor was a Roman | Marians, it was no great fault he had com-Catholic and so was its government. Its mitted, if even true, and was easily and priests were of the Order of the Jesuits. fully forgiven, for he continued to reside in The settlers were partly romanists and the colony for some years. In the second partly protestants. So that putting the year of the colony, the governor and counnot given us by our author. Bearing in settlers of both the settlements together, it cil had four thousand acres of land conmind, however, that Claiborne's seizure is by no means unlikely, that the majority veyed to them. ‡‡ Four years after, 1638,

the addition of another priest to the num- was not there.

Bozman, 582, † 1 Bozman, 69, note. ‡ 2 Bozman, 33

borne declined compliance with the inti- there was full provision for the religious the natives also. While, so far as the ministry was concerned, the Protestant portion of the colony were unprovided for. And we cannot but wonder somewhat, if Maryland was intended for an asylum for the oppressed Roman Catholics of England, why so many Protestant emigrants were brought into the colony; and, not less, why so many being brought in, no Protestant Ministry was provided to care for them. -But they had, notwithstanding, their guides and helps, which their Romanist brethren had not. They had the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, and that, too, in their own language; and were themselves a part of that spiritual priesthood of which St. Peter speaks,* to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ. As has been well remarked,† "all the faithful, baptized into One Body and having drank of one Spirit, constitute that single Vine, that Spouse that single Church, which altogether each member discharging its own separate duty and ministry, is sent into the world by

Christ, even as He was sent by the Father. The Romanists had indeed their priests there, but their bible and their mass book, in which their prayers were, were in an unknown tongue, the Latin, or otherwise quite beyond their reach; while the Protestants had their bible and prayer book in search the Scriptures daily, as the noble Bereanst of old, whether the things taught taught there. It is a matter to be much regretted, that we have no more account of what was the condition of the Protestants. furnished us, as that of the Romanists was, by a contemporary writer of their own. As it is, we learn little about them except spirit of individual Protestants of that day, seems to have been as absorbing, as it still were not sought first. Lord Baltimore could avail himself of them to swell the number of his colonists and increase his revenue from their occupation of his lands,

For the Protestants of Kent Island, as provision. A Protestant Minister was change, axes, hatchets, hoes and some yards In the carrying on of this contest, a cir- there, and indeed more than one; for the depositions taken in Virginia, thirty miles of his territory, which part now forth much condemnation of Claiborne. 1640, "allowances for ministers," are tes--1636 inclusive, on Kent Island. For this and other interesting facts, I am indebted

In the narrative of Father White, 5 one fact is mentioned, perhaps deserving of * * mention is made But our attention is called here to the

progress of the war between the govern-

ment or colonists of St. Mary's; and in pursuance thereof, an armed boat, belonging to Claiborne, was fitted out for this purpose and manned with about fourteen and punishment had been ordered-and in he was a member of the assembly, and his seizure, &c., that of his islanders—it The claim of Virginia on Kent Island, as licensed to trade with the Indians; and in will not appear astonishing that he should anderstood by Virginians, had been sus- 1644, was appointed to go against the prepare to act on the defensive, or to make reprisals even, if found needful. Our We have said that the contest was not author also states that the government of governor and council of Virginia. And merely personal, between Lord Baltimore St. Mary's, probably apprized of Captain low, four months after the arrival of Lord and Captain Claiborne. In a report of the Claiborne's measures, equipped and armed Baltimore's colonists in St. Mary's, on the committee of the navy to parliament, dated two boats under the command of Captain 22nd of July, the committee of the privy Dec. 31st, 1652, it is stated, "that upon Cornwallis, one of the governor's assistants. council for the colonies, known as the the arrival of Lord Baltimore's agent in In April, or May, these boats met Captain commissioners for plantations, wrote to Maryland, 1634, the Virginians were Claiborne's boat, in the Pokomoke Riverthe governor and council of Virginia thus: I prohibited from trading with the Indians, where Captain Cornwallis had gone in "His majesty doth let you know, that in any part of Maryland, to which formerly pursuit and the result was, a battle ensued, tis not intended that interests which have they had been accustomed." This pro- in which one of Lord Baltimore's men was been settled, when you were a corporation, hibition was unquestionably leveled against killed; and Lieutenant Warren, and two the Kent Island settlers themselves, here others of Captain Claiborne's men, were also killed, and the rest of his men and his boat were taken. Thus it will be seen that From the narrative of Father White II the order to seize and punish Captain purpose also, we do hereby authorize you, and others, we learn, that with the emi- Claiborne, was understood to include his grants who came out this year, there was colonists, for Captain Claiborne himself

This ber already in the colony. The narrative | Captain Claiborne, however, in his remarks, that "from this mission, which petition to the king, gives quite another would be denied and disproved too, if not

his boats went out. And it is notorious, light they throw upon the Scriptures. that his boats and men were found by the With the completion of this extensive enemy, not at Kent Island, nor near even work, the labours of Dr. Kitto ended. At to the St. Mary's colony, but lower down, the early age of fifty, protracted and undue and on the opposite side of the bay there- mental occupation, rendered necessary by from, some seventy miles distant, near the the claims of a very large family, brought Pokomoke Indians, on the Pokomoke River, on an attack of paralysis, or apoplexy, we are from whom corn was to be obtained in not certain which. He left home, by the trade. And here it is admitted that Cap- advice of medical men, and retired with his tain Claiborne's boat was found, on the family to Cannstadt, near Stutgardt; but 23rd of April,* when the capture took there the fatal disease again attacked him, place. There was also another rencontre, and proved fatal, shortly after his exile had in the same river, on the 10th of May, the been embittered by the deaths of two of his particulars of which are not stated.

fired first. But it certainly matters little so far as £50. per annum, half his pension, which fires the first gun when a state of has been continued to his widow by her war exists. Either side may have fired Majesty, and a subscription, which is still first, and still have been acting only in going on, has been raised by private benevdefense. Captain Claiborne was at this olence, as a testimonial deserved by his time in Virginia, where it is claimed he services in the cause of religion and virtue. had fled for refuge. But it seems unfortu- It is proposed shortly to publish a memoir, nate for this charge, that he was not a for which there are ample materials; and resident of Kent Island, but of Jamestown, it is hoped that, from these different sources, where his duties as a member of the council | the loss of their head may in some measure and secretary of state, required him to be. be supplied to those left behind. To ac-He was no more a resident in his colony, complish this object, however, very strenthan Lord Baltimore was in his.

Governor Calvert, however, sends comreclaim him, as a criminal against the laws of Maryland; and yet, singularly enough, not a single law had as yet been enacted in Maryland. The only law was the order given by Lord Baltimore for Claiborne's "seizure and punishment." This was unquestionably presuming on Governor Harvey's friendship for Lord Baltimore and his opposition to Captain Claiborne. But the governor had just then been deposed by the people of Virginia, and sent to Engand. It is sufficient, therefore, to say, that they did not comply with Governor Calvert's demand. The demand, indeed showed an unauthorized assumption of power. It had not yet been decided in England that Captain Claiborne or his colony, were at all amenable to Lord Baltimore's jurisdiction. The courts of law here, had not yet decided upon the validity, or invalidity, of their claim, while, as we have seen, the king, the privy council, the commissioners of plantations, together with for the time being at least, sustained their claim. And it was in the face of all this, hat war was made on the Kent Islandersgoods and boat taken, and the proprietor

Protestants of Kent Island. We have very little bearing on the main | meet his eye. point before us, the religious condition of Maryland, relating to this year. The narnative of Father White and others, shows as only, that another priest had been added to the number on the ground, that there was one temporal coadjutor less-but no etters are published as having been sent to the superiors. There were now thus four priests and one lay assisiant.

> * Streeter. (To be continued.)

From the Clerical Journal. MEMOIR OF JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A.

The eminent services rendered by Dr.

ouse, while assisting his father as a mason. accident, it was discovered that he had ing then if, we remember rightly, under afflicted." twelve years old, his remembrance of the ntonations of human speech gradually fa- Nazianzen, who thus writes of him: ded, and left him, except to intimate friends, practically dumb. The death of his father was sublime in his life; a man of an inand there he first attracted notice by the gentle, compassionate, amiable in his dispublication, in a local paper, of some course, but much more so in his life; of He afterwards travelled in the East, his life supplied the place of sermons, and especially in Persia, with Sir John M'Neil, his sermons prevented his corrections, much and there acquired familiarity with Oriental less need he to cut or lance where he did ife which proved eminently useful to him- but once shake his rod. In him all ranks self and others. On his return to England and orders might find something to admire, and succeeded, for the remainder of his life, might commend his unwearied constancy in attracting the public eye by publications in fastings and prayers; another his vigorgenerally directed to the illustration of the ous and incessant perseverance in watchings Senses," as far as deafness is concerned, is protection of the poor; a fourth, his resolute autobiographical, and contains some most opposition to the proud, or his condescension curious information, conveyed in a very en- to the humble. He was a patron to the gaging style. He wrote the notes of the widow, a father to the orphan, a friend to Cyclopædia," and originated and edited for to the brethren, a physician to the sick, a some years the Journal of Sacred Litera- keeper to the heartfull, one who became ture. His works are very numerous; and all things to all men, that if not all he might we can only glance at the principal of them. at least gain the more. With respect to His usefulness, and perhaps his fame, will his predecessors in his see, of some he impermanently rest on his "Daily Bible Read- itated their discourses, of others their aceight small 8vo. volumes. They contain an others, the patience and constancy of the immense body of information on Biblical rest, borrowing their perfections, and so subjects, historical, archæological and phy- making up a complete representation of sical, and are particularly serviceable to virtue, like skilful limners, who, to make the clergy, as containing illustrations which the piece absolute, do from sundry persons may be appropriately introduced into their | draw the several perfections within the idea

plantation, and thus losing the fruits of past estates, and that there was no intention language is slowly acquired by our country- to purchase corn of the Indians, being been found of extraordinary attraction; utterly destitute of themselves." It was while persons of all ages rise from their in pursuance of this design, he says, that perusal refreshed and charmed with the

children, the oldest and the youngest. He Each party indeed claim, that the other has left his family unprovided for, except uous exertions will be necessary on the part

of all who value his writings. missioners to the governor of Virginia to fluence on the treatment of the Holy Scriptures, for nearly a quarter of a century, From the idea of the "Pictorial Bible" many works orginated, not only from the mode of illustration by suitable engravings, but from the character of the notes. He showed the possibility of throwing great light on the substance of Holy Writ, by the means of existing materials, without the discussion of its doctrinal portions. By the "Biblical Cylopædia," and the Journal of Sacred Literature, hedid much to raise the character of hermeneutical science in this country. His entire seclusion from public religious life, and consequent ignorance of the state of parties among us, made him perhaps more careless of doctrine in the writers he engaged as his coadjutors than we could wish him to have been. Hence these works have in many quarters been undervalued, and the Journal of Sacred Literature has received far less encouragement than its character, as the the governor and council of Virginia, had, only organ of Biblican science in this country, claims for it.

In private life Dr. Kitto was exceedingly amiable, and he was much loved by the few three men killed-eleven captured-their who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was devotedly fond of flowers and imself claimed as a criminal! Such gardening, and has been heard to say that was the war waged by the Roman Catho- the sight of trees was necessary to his hanic government of St. Mary's, against the piness. Hense his study was always chosen where the majestic waving and stately beauty of those natural objects could

CHARACTER OF ST. ATHANASIUS.

The following notice of one who, after the Apostles, has been a principal instrument through whom the sacred truths of Christianity have been secured to the world, are extracted from the writings of his contemporaries, which may show us their opinion of him. The first is a letter written by St. Basil of Cæsarea:

"To Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria: "The more the sicknesses of the Church increase, so much the more earnestly do we all turn toward thy fulness of grace, persuaded that thy guardianship is our sole Kitto to Biblical Literature demand from us remaining comfort in our difficulties. By more than a mere obituary notice, especially the power of thy prayers, by the wisdom when we remember that he was, in private of thy counsels, thou art able to carry us ife, an ornament and devoted friend of through this fearful storm, as all are sure, the Church of England. From some cause, who have made trial of thy gifts ever so to us incomprehensible, he has generally little. Wherefore cease not, both to pray been placed on the side of the Dissenters, for our souls, and to stir us up by thy and more often than not, treated as a Dis- letters: didst thou know the profit of these senting minister. He was a layman in- to us, thou wouldst never let pass an opporcapacitated by natural infirmity for any tunity of writing to us. For me, were it public duty, and throughout his whole vouchsafed to me, by the help of thy ife, as far as we are aware, belonged, with | prayers, once to see thee, and to profit by his family, to the communion of our Church. the gifts lodged in thee, and to add to the In early life Dr. Kitto fell from the roof of a history of my life a meeting with so great and apostolical a soul, surely I should con-When recovering from this nearly fatal sider myself to have received from the loving mercy of God a compensation for entirely lost the sense of hearing, and be- all the ills with which my life has ever been

Our second quotation is from St Gregory "He was as humble in his mind as he oon after rendered it necessary for him to imitable virtue, and yet withal so courteous ecome an inmate in Plymouth workhouse, that any might freely address him; meek. ssays, which were afterwards printed in an angelic temper and disposition. . . . He separate volume, and sold for his benefit. was one that so governed himself that e devoted himself to literary occupations, something particular for imitation; one scriptures. His work on "The Lost and praises; a third, his admirable care and Pictorial Bible," edited the "Biblical the poor, a harbour to strangers, a brother ngs," completed just before his death, in tions, the meekness of some, the zeal of

practice he outdid the eloquent, and in his | priate sermon was preached by the Bishop. discourses outwent those who were most courage, which no dangers or troubles could daunt; of a most active and unconquerable zeal for the Catholic faith, in the defence whereof he held up the buckler when the pressed upon him, and which never flagged under so many years' potent opposition,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The Rev. Dr. O'Meara, a missionary to the Ojibwa and Ottawah tribes of Red Indians, has lately visited Dublin after many years absence, to raise funds for the purpose of sending out more missionaries to the Indians on Lakes Superior and Huron. He has not only translated the Prayer Book of our Church, but the entire of the New Testament, into the language understood by the different tribes in North America speaking the Algonquin language. Our University, in order to mark its sense of Our University, in order to mark its sense of the merits of the translator, conferred on him, some time ago, the degree of LL.D., honoris causâ; while we all feel rather proud of our countryman, who has been enabled to bring such an important work to a successful issue, fixing and perpetuating a dialect which might otherwise pass away with the race that spoke it, and empowering the red man to read in his "own tongue the wonderful works of God."

An old institution has been varied and or a successful in the control of the cont

An old institution has been revived under a new name, entitled, "The Irish Clergy Sons' Education Society." The presidents are the Lord Primate and the Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and it is understood that Miss Burdett Coutts takes the liveliest interest in its success. The object briefly is to assist in the education est affections of our hearts. May your ministry sons of those clergymen whose incomes do not | pointed be crowned with abundant success. enable them to attain that important object. The committee appear to be admirably constituted, and the plan excellent of sending the young persons approved of to such schools as the committee may select, the whole or a part of the sum agreed upon with the master being paid from the funds of the society according to the circumstances of each case. We are glad to see that the Rev. D. H. Elrington has become the secretary of the institution; no better omen can be given of its being faithfully, and efficiently attended to. Mr. Elrington has advanced in a very remarkable manner the inter ests of every society with which he has been in To Messrs. Ward, Wood, Annesley, Kerr, Henany way connected, and has proved himself an excellent man of business—sans peur et sans

this society and that for the "discountenancing of vice," which mainly depend on Irish patron-

be presented to the Bishop of London, to appoint a commission to inquire into the wants and circumstances of the churches in the city."

That a membran dotted to the show, love, and follow the Saviour. If it has pleased God to make my services in any degree profitable, to His grace belongs the praise. A committee was appointed to draw up the

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. - Dhuleep Singh, the young Christian Indian Prince now sojourning in this country, has given a donation of £100 to this society.—Record.

A proposal is under the consideration of the Protestant Alliance for creeting in Smithfield-market a memorial to the Protestant martyrs,

separate parts, in limp covers. The proprietors ask subscriptions, and have creditably presence of His glory with exceeding joy." undertaken the trouble of managing the matter. -Clerical Journal.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS .- The late Henricus Octavius Roe, of Weston, near Baldock, Hert-fordshire, has left the subjoined bequests: £1500 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; £200 to the Sons of the Clergy; £500 to the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen; £200 to the Society for Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating Poor Orphans of Clergymen; £500 to the Society for the of Clergymen; £500 to the Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches; £300 to the National Society for the Education of the Poor; £200 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £200 to the British and Foreign Phlas Society; £200 to the British Phlas Society Phlas Phlas Society Phlas Society Phlas Phlas Society Phlas Phlas Society Phlas Phlas Phlas Phlas Phlas Phlas Phlas Phlas Phlas Phlas

Fourth Division; J. Gilburne, Third Bivision; E. Owen, Second Division; Dr. Freeth, Engineer Department, and Siege Train, Left Attack; R. Freeman, Cavalry; E. Taylor (assistant), Balaklava; J. Lewes, Scutari; Parsons, Ambulance Corps; J. Parker, First Division; H. W. Wyatt(assistant), Light Division; Hobson, Scutori; Eade, Engineers, Right Attack, and Siege Train; Dr. Blackwood, Scutari; Proctor (assistant), Fourth Division; Wenham (assistant), Second Division; Hadow, Scutari; P. Butler, unappointed; H. P. Wright, Principal Chapther of the diocese has performed the following service of the diocese has performed the dio

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. R. TemJames's Church, Philadelphia, admitted Rev. J. ple, the officiating minister of the new church; the first lesson by the Rev. H. Glynne, Rector of Hawarden; and the second by the Rev. Ed.

James's Church, Financephia, admitted Rev. J.
T. Huntingdon and the Rev. H. A. Coit (Deacorations, &c.—Dec. 7th, consecrated St.) of Hawarden; and the second by the Rev. Ed.
Austin, Curate of St. Mary's, Broughton, in the
parish of Hawarden, a portion of which, with a

Dec. 10th, laid the corner stone of St. Peter's

of their own mind; so he, insomuch that in church at Saltney. An eloquent and appro-

THE CHAPLAINS. -The Morning Post correspon versed in practice. He was a man of real and unfeigned piety, of an impregnable of the chaplain-general, Mr, Gleig, whose name is known in all the churches, and the faithful liberality of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. And here let me notforget the Secretary at war, who united strength of almost the whole world has always stood forth so nobly, both privately and publicly, as an upholder of sound Church manship; to him this army owes most gratefu thanks for the attention he has given to its so many hardships heaped upon him. He spiritual wants, by so large but so necessary ar overcame everything by a mighty patience, and recommended his cause by the meekness of his sufferings. He was an adamant to his persecutors, and a loadstone to disfree the staff of clergy. Four of the chaplains connected with the society have arrived namely, Rev. J. Hadow, Rev. E. Owen, Rev. Dr. Freeth, and the Rev. H. A, Taylor. Dr. Freeth is attached to the Royal Engineers, and senters—the one found him incapable of Mr. Taylor will assist the Rev. Mr. Hayward. impressions,—no more apt to yield than a rock of marble; the others, by a singular meetings and generous patience he draw meekness and generous patience, he drew now, instead of being for weeks without public over to himself, or where not that, he drew them at least to a secret reverence and veneration of him."—The Churchman. lent out its funds at good interest. One of the new arrivals is not apparently a very strong man, and during the voyage from England he man, and during the voyage from England he asked a rough Irish doctor the following question—'Do you think, Dr. —, that my constitution will bear the trials of campaigning?' The uncouth son of Æsculapius struck the worthy clergyman two goodly thumps upon the chest as a substitute for stethoscoping, and then kindly prophesied thus—, Sir, you will leave your bours in the Crimea.' A nice companion that for a long voyage."—The Church Witness.

COLONIAL.

Address of the Congregations of Trinity and Christ Churches, County of Megantic, to the Reverend Henry Roe, presented on the 29th of January, 1855.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, - As the period has arrived when the connection which has for a time subsisted between you and us, of pastorand people, is about to terminate, we cannot permit you to depart from this mission—the first field of your ministerial labors—without acknowledging most gratefully that the faithful An old institution has been revived under a and affectionate manner in which you have per-

est affections of our hearts. May your ministry of the orphans of the Irish clergy, and of the in the charge to which you are about to be ap-Hoping to be remembered by you, especially

in your prayers, We are, Rev. and dear Sir. Your sincere friends, R. G. WARD, Catechist.

> THOMAS WOOD. MICHAEL ANNESLEY, GABRIEL KERR, WILLIAM HENDERSON. and 160 others,

ANSWER.

derson, &c., &c. My DEAR FRIENDS,-I thank you very sin-The Additional Curates' Fund Society is steadily making way to more general acceptation, and has gained new friends and subscribers in every part of Ireland. It is remarkable that this society and that for the "discountenancing of vice," which mainly depend on Irish patrons.

of vice," which mainly depend on Irish patronage and support, are more prosperous than those depending on help from England, such as the Irish Church Missions and other societies. The Irish Church Mission Society is still in need of assistance, and we trust will receive large accessions to its funds.

Mylabors, such as they were, have been finade light and very pleasant by the manner in which I have been everywhere received among you. I came among you an inexperienced youth, and I feel conscious that in many things I have fallen short of my duty. I certainly have tried, however, faithfully and fully, as far as circumstances 16th inst., a meeting of the city clergy was held at Sion College, to consider the possible Church—to teach you to cling to her, not from ject. On the motion of the Rev. Michael Gibbs, as well as with affection—and to bring those who seconded by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of St. Sepulchre's, it was, after some opposition from Dr. Croly and others, resolved "That a memorial crops are crops and others, resolved "That a memorial crops are crops are crops and crops are cro

> degree profitable, to His grace belongs the praise.
>
> The Church, in all the beauty and majesty of her services, is always visibly among us, though her ministers change and remove. She never ceases faithfully to preach Christ, though they may fail in their duty. Follow, then, my dear friends, faithfully and patiently in the ways of her appointment, and you will be "following on to know the Lord," and in time will know him

the first of whom, John Rogers, was burned in that place just three hundred years ago.—

I thank you nearthy for your kind wisnes for the future. To part with you is as painful to me as to yourselves. You ask me to remember you: it is impossible for me to forget you, or to cease from feeling the liveliest interest in your There being a want in Scutari hospital of cease from feeling the liveliest interest in your religious books easy to hold in the hand, and welfare. Be assured you shall always have a with large clear type, the Morning Post, at the place in my prayers; and my constant petition suggestion of a correspondent, is about to organise the binding of the New Testament in

> Believe me to be, My dear friends, Ever most affectionately yours,

UNITED STATES.

MISSOURI. - DR. MASSOCK. - The Protestant Churchman contains the following letter in relation to Dr. Massock, whose ordination was lately mentioned:

"Messrs. Editors-The articles which have toral Aid Society; £100 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £200 to the Bedford Lunatic Asylum; £500 to the Bedford Infirmary; £500 to the Bedford Infirmary; £500 to the Hitchin Infirmary; £500 to the Brompton Hospital; £100 to the Addenbrook Hospital, Cambridge; £200 to the Baldock Provident Society; £200 to Queen Anne's Bounty; £400 to the Baldock Almshouses; £200 to the National Society Committee of Privy Council for Rebuilding and Enlarging, or Extending the National School at Weston; £15 in aid of any grant given by the Church-building Society for the parish of Weston aforesid. Extending the National School at Weston; £15 in aid of any grant given by the Church-building Society for the parish of Weston aforesaid; £500 to King's College Hospital; £1500 to the Church Almshouses at Stotfold; £500 to the Church Almshouses at Stotfold; £500 to the Church Almshouses at Stotfold; £500 to the William School of the William School of the West of vacces which shows a thorough ac-The following is given by a cotemporary as a correct list of the stations of the army chaplains now employed in the East:

The Revs. R. Hamilton, Varna; R. Lawless, Scutari; H. Egan, Light Division; J. Hayward, Balaklava; J. Sabin, Scutari; Hugh Huleatt, Fourth Division; J. Given Will at last open its arms to receive such men and promises to be exceedingly useful in the sphere which Providence seems to have allotted him. It is to be hoped that our Church will at last open its arms to receive the war of races, which shows a thorough ac-Church will at last open its arms to receive such men, and place them in positions where their talents, education, habits and general character may be called out and applied to practical usefulness. As some of the above information was received directly from Dr. Massock himself, and the rest from one of his most inti-mate friends in this country, I presume that I may venture to adopt the nom de plume of Qui

The new church at Saltney was consecrated yesterday week by the Bishop of Chester. The Ascension, Philadelphia, admitted Mr. Geo. L.

confirmed eighteen; Church of the Redemption, thirteen; St. Andrew's, West Philadelphia, one; at Church of the Ascension, ten; at St. Mark's, one; at Church of the Advent, nineteen; at the Church of the Epiphany, thirty-two; at Chapel of St. Mathews, two; at Northumberland, three; Sunbury, two; Trevorton, six; Danville, five; Muncy, nine; Williamsport, four; Scranton (Lucerne co.), four; Springville (Susquehannah co.), one; Montrose, three; New Milford, one; Erie, four.

He also visited and officiated by preaching and otherwise at Coudersport (Potter co.), Great Bend (Susquehannah co.), Milton (Northumberland co.), Bloomsburg (Columbia co.), Jersey-town and Derry (Montour co.), at the Church Hospital, St. Philip's Church, &c. &c. (Phila-

ILLINOIS. - DR. NIGLAS. - The Churchman,

speaking of its correspondents, says:
"Our correspondent, Dr. Niglas, some of our readers will be aware, was formerly a priest of the Church of Rome, in which he held a high and responsible position, having filled, with other offices, that of Professor in the University of Vienna; but becoming convinced of the errors and corruptions of the Roman system, he renounced his allegiance to it at the Convention of the Diocese of Illinois in 1852, and was then received into our Church, of which he is now a faithful, as he is a most learned Divine.

CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The Banner. The church in Stamford having been recently enlarged, was re-opened on St. Paul's Day, the 25th ult., by the Rt. Rev. the Assistant Bishop. The increasing size of the village caused a demand for pews greater than could be sup-plied, and has led to the enlargement of the church. The building being of wood, the Vestry decided to move the chancel back, and to a id some forty feet to the former nave. As the been finished in the same style as the old church, outside wood, inside imitation of blocks of stone, and the interior wood-work grained to resemble black walnut. The general effect, however, is solemn and impressive.

The day was clear and bright, and a large

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Bruce's New York Type Foundry. Establishment for Young Ladies .- Misse

number of the clergy were present

LETTERS RECEIVED TO FEB. 21.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE Subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription to the current Volume of "The Church" are respectfully reminded that more than the first six months have expired, and that, in accordance with the pullished TERMS, the price would now be 15s. Until the 15th March, however, 12s. 6d. will be received as payment.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District

Branch of the Church Society are appointed to be held as follows, viz .:-Cobourg Annual Meeting, Thursday,

By order of the Managing Committee. Grafton, Dec. 11, 1854.

SOCII		. 111	LO	10	ROI
APPOINTMENTS FOR PA	ROCHIA	L MI	EETI	NGS	
York Mills	Tues.	Feb.	27,	5	P.M
Thornhill	Wed.	66	28,	7	P.M
St. Alban's	Thurs.	. Mai	r. 1,	2	P.M
Newmarket	66	66	66	7	P.M
Unionville, Markham	Frid.	66	2,	2	P.M
St. Paul's, L'Amoureax	44	66	66	6	P.M
Christ Church, Scarboro',	Tues.	66	6,	11	A.M
Whitby	66	66	66	7	P.M
Arranged at a meetin Society's house on the 13	g held th Dec	at	the er.	Ch	urcl

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary. GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The following arrangement was adopted for

T. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

The members of this District Branch are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on Thursday, the 1st of March, at half-past six o'clock, P.M. The managing committee are requested to meet in the same place on that day, at twelve o'clock,

For the Church. No. IV. PURITANISM.

Thorold, 10th Feb., 1855.

wards extremes, and hence it comes to institution of episcopacy.

which in 1540 was scoffed at as being cold dation in Scripture."

pastors with almost the attributes of the enacted, of which we are neither the been laid beside those of his twin-brother, veyed himself secretly into Jetzer's cell, and

lished. Those men whose proceedings lation and regicide in the State. were the object of their admiration had This natural tendency of Puritanic prinwhich, being destitute of any promise of clerical and lay, who bore fearless testi been unwilling to lose.

viction they generally entertained of their The prevailing faith was essentially defec use of ages, was scoffed at as superstitious; stitious, or malignant. D. K. F., Centreville, rem. (omitted Jan. 24);
Rev. H. P., Cornwall, rem.; H. F. T., Lifford, rem. to August 1, 1855; G.E.S., Lifford (much obliged); Rev. G. J. R. S., Moore.

"The oyster women lock'd their fish up, And trudged away to cry No bishop." trifle was made a cause of controversy and divinity, and if displeased therewith comand loss of the souls of men.

in 1559 was pointed out in the Book of sequester and seize upon their prefer-Common Prayer, which was then substan- ments*—"godly soldiers" in buff and bantially the same as it is at present, and the dolen dragged orthodox divines from their

the authority of the Act of Uniformity.

It would seem to most men that the and rebellion, to the great comfort and edicourse of all clergymen was thus made fication of "the saints." of the church, in others it stands in the question as for the triumphant establishwise, distant from the wall a yard, in others | called to suffer as "scandalous ministers" and south; in some places the table is of deep learning, steadfast principle and olding the Parochial Meetings in these Districts joined, in others it stands upon tressels; exemplary life. at the Managing Committee Meeting in Hamil- in some places the table has a carpet, in In this great struggle between truth and Brantford Tues. Feb. 27, 7 P.M. munion with surplice and cap, some with Mount Pleasant Wed. 28, 11 A.M. surplice alone, some with neither; some which were originally laid down as the Mount Pleasant Wed. 20, 17 A.M. Upper Cayuga " 7 P.M. With a chalice, others with a communion Meeting. Thurs. March 8, 7 P.M. Cup; some with unleavened bread, some of the laity, led by a portion of the clergy, with leavened; some receive kneeling, adopted, as usual, a defective and errone-NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE others in a basin; some sign with a sign a most defective and erroneous practice, of a cross, others make no sign; some ad- was nevertheless so highly popular that some with a square cap, some with a truth was proclaimed, it excited, as it ever round cap, some with a button cap, some does in the fallen heart, an enmity so bitter with a hat; some in scholar's clothes, that its advocates met with the certain fate

noon; and chairmen of Parochial Branches are men about trifles such as those enumerated memory. diversity caused by the bitter strife of these tinues in certain quarters to load their week previous to the day of the Annual Meeting. ance we might be disposed to make for above. But whatever measure of allowthe "tenderness" of those consciences Secretary. which were grievously wounded by the shape of a cap or the colour of a vestment, shape of a cap or the colour of a vestment, yet permitted their owners to violate the readers of the Church know, was erected ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS laws of the Church whose preferments to the honor and glory of God for the acof the Church than a deeply rooted though the erection of two additional Churches—

Deity, enjoyed nothing, during the latter admirers nor the apologists. It may be period, so much as the sport of "parson- observed, however, that they were in strict baiting." Those who scarcely dreamed accordance with the convictions of an age of any power as lawful either in Church in which neither party understood the or State beyond the king's prerogative, at principles of religious toleration. Through a later day practised rebellion as a duty, the influence of the enactments alluded to and well nigh worshipped "the blessed the Puritans were excluded from all offices Parliament" as the one infallible authority of public instruction, but they were still in matters ecclesiastical as well as civil. received into the houses of the upper From the day of the return of the Marian classes as chaplains and tutors. The imexiles the unholy leaven of Puritanism portant duty of instructing the young thus negan its work of corruption within the to a great extent fell into their hands, and Church. They had learned to sympathize they took advantage of the opportunity to so deeply with the founders of the reformed sow widely and diligently that seed which communions abroad, that it became their in another generation brought forth so fearchief ambition to conform the Church at ful a crop of false doctrine, heresy and home to the model which they had estab. schism in the Church, and rebellion, deso-

unhappily been led to destroy, as far as ciples had long been foreseen, and when, their influence extended, the divinely ap-pointed organization of the Church, and dency received its full development, there in its room they erected a human platform, wanted not a band of faithful men, both God's presence, has, like every work of mony for God's truth in the midst of a man, fallen in its due time into hopeless rebellious generation. The whole body of and irretrievable decay. Blind to this un- the loyal clergy, headed by the Laudian fortunate, but (perhaps) in the circum- divines, threw themselves devotedly into stances, unavoidable feature of the foreign the wild torrent of popular phrenzy, and reformation, the exiles on their return nobly sought to stem it in its course; and actually endeavored to discard that divine though it is true they were themselves system which the leaders of the religious swept away, and in many cases lost life, movement on the continent had themselves or all that renders life desirable, yet the principles they advocated had in them the The utter license of private judgment greatness of eternal truth, and consequently building now stands, there is a nave of 90 by huilding now stands, there is a nave of 90 by dered them proud, self-sufficient, and—they eventually prevailed. They were the reformers of the age, and they met with inconsistent as it may seem-intolerant in the universal fate of all religious reformers, the highest degree. The profound con- viz., calumny, hatred and persecution own "godliness" and of their individual tive and erroneous, and it brought forth infallibility made them impatient of all con- necessarily a most defective and erroneous stituted authority, and led them resolutely practice, as a reference to the intolerable to do that which was right in their own wickedness of those times would abuneyes, however contrary it might be to the dantly prove; but yet this defective and legitimate requirements whether of Church or State. Every ecclesiastical vestment, pression—religion was the universal subhowever seemly and scriptural, was de- ject of profession, controversy and discusnounced as popish. Every sacred rite, sion, and any views contrary to the popular however solemn and consecrated by the opinion were denounced as popish, super-

> "godly minister," which always meant Apprentice boys sat in judgment upon the one of themselves. Every insignificant teaching of the most learned doctors of disobedience-to the great dishonor of God, plained of them forthwith to " the blessed the rending of His Church, and the injury Parliament," who joyfully received the accusation, and at once proceeded to pro-The mode of conducting Divine service nounce them unfit for the ministry and to observation of that mode was enforced by pulpits, and then taking their place,

exceedingly clear - honest principles would Under these circumstances, whoever have induced them either to obey the law was bold enough to endeavour to stay " the or to leave the Church; but Puritan prin-madness of the people" by the declaration ciples were the reverse of honest, and of the unmutilated truth, necessarily parconsequently we find that those who enter- took in no stinted measure of that bitter tained them, while clinging to their prefer- enmity which Divine truth has always exments, systematically broke the law, obe- cited in man's fallen heart. Accordingly dience to which was the condition on we find that between 7,000 and 8,000 of which they held them. For a proof of all the clergy, beside a large number of the this we have only to refer to the account laity, were subject to the bitterest perseof this great practical evil which was sub. cution; long-continued imprisonment in mitted by Cecil to Queen Elizabeth in noisome jails and in the holds of ships, 1564-five years after the return of the loss of all worldly goods, and death from exiles, the revision of the Prayer Book, hardship and starvation, was the bitter lot and the passing of the Act of Uniformity. of multitudes who were content to forego "Some perform Divine service and pray- all things but the truth. We had purposed, ers in the chancel, others in the body of in proof of these statements, to bring forthe church; some in a seat made in the ward some of the many grievous cases of body of the church; some in the pulpit relentless and iniquitous persecution menwith their faces to the people; some keep tioned in Walker's Sufferings of the precisely to the order of the book, others Clergy, but being precluded from doing intermix psalms in metre; some officiate so by want of space, we must content ourwith a surplice, others without it. In selves by referring to the work itself, as some places the table stands in the body well for abundant proof of the point in chancel. In some places it stands altar- ment of the fact, that those who were it stands in the middle of the chancel north were, in the vast majority of cases, men

others none. Some administer the com- error, nothing (as it seems to us) can stand some standing; some baptize in a font, ous faith, which necessarily bringing forth minister in a surplice, others without; when the unmutilated and unadulterated of religious reformers, viz., persecution Such was the miserable spectacle of and calumny, which even to this day con-

* Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, passim.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KINGSTON.

they nevertheless retained, that allowance commodation of the poorer brethren, and must be withdrawn when we find that as a memorial of John and Robert Cartthese scruples, contemptible as they were, wright, men known for their sterling worth It is impossible to read history with had hardly the solitary recommendation of not only in and about Kingston, but throughanything like attention without observing being honest—that the secret cause of their out the whole Province. On Easter Monwhat may almost be termed "the law of endless and factious opposition was less a day, 1844, the Vestry of St. George's oscillation" which marks the popular mind conscientious objection to the ceremonies Church resolved, if possible, to procure The tendency of this law is ever to- unacknowledged aversion to the whole one in some part of Lot No. 24, in the westpass that those who act under its influence This of course became abundantly eviburying-ground on Queen-street, in the perpetually miss the truth that is ever to dent as the real principles of Puritanism eastern part. This spot, long hallowed received their true and fearful development to many of the members of St. George's At the period which last engaged our in the following century; but even as early Church as containing the mortal remains attention we found the great mass of the as 1566 some of the deprived nonconform- of those near and dear to them, had repeople violently upholding all those errors ists formed themselves into a separate cently become hallowed to them all as and defects which in England had degraded body, adopted the Genevan discipline and containing the tomb of their beloved pastor, the Catholic into the Romish faith. A service book, and manifested their real Robert Cartwright. Mr. Cartwright had hundred years elapsed, and the great pen- opinions by the formal objections which intended to procure the erection of an addulum of popular feeling had swung to the they brought against the Church, the very ditional Church on this spot, and his opposite extreme, and the ancient doctrine first of which was "that bishops affected mourning parishioners thought the best and discipline of the Church, which in the to be a superior order to presbyters, claim-monument they could erect to his memory one age had been denounced as new, the ing the sole right of ordaining;" while would be the carrying out of his design in succeeding age opposed and endeavored four years later we find Cartwright at this respect. The erection of the Church to destroy because it was old. What the Cambridge declaring from the chair of the in Lot No. 24 was prosecuted with greater men of one generation had stigmatized as Margaret Professorship that "the names energy than that of the other, owing to the "Protestant," the men the generation succeeding denounced as "Popish"—that ought to be suppressed as having no foun- had already been formed there through the and bald in worship, in 1640 excited in- In order to check the progress of Puri- St. James's Church was, consequently, zealous labors of the Rev. R. V. Rogers. parish of Hawarden, a portion of which, with a part of St. Mary's parish, will comprise the ecclesiastical district to be annexed to the new confirmations.—Philadelphia, at Christ Church the former period invested their spiritual the former period invested their spiritual the former period invested their spiritual the mortal remains of John Cartwright had dignation as being superstitious in ceremo- tanical opinion various penal statutes were opened for Divine service in the autumn

Robert, with whom he was naturally associated in the monumental Church about to be erected. They were lovely in their be erected. They were lovely in their lives; in their deaths they were not divided, except by a very small interval, even as regards time-not divided at all as respects the faith in which they died. The wishes of the kind-hearted friends of John and of the kind-hearted friends of John and Robert Cartwright exceeded their means: they began a Church in a style in which they were unable to complete it. The Church opened in 1847 was not the Church contemplated in 1844 and begun in 1845. Still it was a pleasing tribute to departed worth, and an offering, doubtless, told him that nothing but the most extraordinary mortifications such as the disciplines told. departed worth, and an offering, doubtless, acceptable to the great Head of the Church. Up to the time of its destruction about £2,500 had been expended on St. Paul's Church; of this sum £2,000, more or less, could contribute to his deliverance. He added was raised by voluntary subscriptions in that the performance of these mortifications England and Ireland, as well as in King- would draw down upon Jetzer the peculiar pro-England and Ireland, as well as in Kingston and other parts of Canada; of the remainder, £300 was assumed as a debt by the Vestry of St. George's Church, and by the Vestry of St. George's Church, and the rest had been raised in the congregation and among the members of the Church in who all unanimously advised him to undergo the discipline that was enjoined him; and every the discipline that was enjoined him; and every Kingston generally, for the purposes of painting and heating, &c. When the imposed. The deluded simpleton obeyed, and Church had been so far completed as to was admired as a saint by the multitudes that Church had been so far completed as to was admired as a saint by the introduced that enable the congregation to look forward that managed the imposture magnified in the with confidence to its consecration during most pompous manner the miracle of this apparent the ensuing summer, it was suddenly reduced to ashes about midnight on the 10th of November last. The walls are the only portion of it remaining, except the font, the books, and some furniture of minor value. Fortunately the building was insured for £1,000 and the organ for £50, both of which sums are available. Immediately after the fire the Churchwardens procured after the fire the Churchwardens procured from Mr. Hay, of Toronto, a design for the restoration of the Church, which they submitted to the congregation for inspection in the congregation for inspection in the congregation for inspection in the contrary were the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the congregation in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the congregation for inspection in the contrary were submitted to the co tion. The design was approved of, and the only difficulty which presented itself was the raising of funds necessary to carry was the raising of funds necessary to carry it out. To overcome this difficulty it was resolved to resort to active means for obtaining subscriptions-first in the congregation, then from members of the Church little attention to this. The Prior appeared in in Kingston generally, and afterwards in the cities, towns, villages, and populous districts throughout Canada. To carry out Mr. Hay's design in its full extent, £1,090 will be required—a sum which, it is presumed, may be raised without entreaty on the part of those who collect, or of for angels, which, being tied to a card that inconvenience to those who contribute. W.G.

We are informed that several farmers, members of St John's Church, Gore of Toronto, recently made a present to their clergyman, the Rev. J. Gilbert Armstrong, of about a dozen cords of prime cordwood. This was no doubt a very seasonable and moment. And after various visits, in which the agreeable present to Mr. Armstrong this severe weather. We hope other congregations throughout the Province will profit by so good and generous an example.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH

JANUARY, 1855.	the eyebrows of a child, all which, with some
Previously announced £24 13 9	stupilying and poisonous ingredients were min-
Trinity Church, Thornhill£1 0 0	great together by the Prior, with magic ceremo-
Oakridge's 0 9 7	lines, and a solemn dedication of himself to the
St. Stephen's, Vaughan 0 12 7	devil in hope of his success. This draught
per Rev. D. E. Blake 2 2 2	threw the poor wretch into a sort of lethargy,
St. Mary's, Warwick 0 11 5	during which the monks imprinted on his body
Drooke 0. 6 1	the other four wounds of Christ, in such a
per Rev. J. Smyth	manner that he felt no pain. When he awakened, he found to his unspeakable joy these
St. George's, Kingston, per Rev.	impressions on his body, and came at last to
The David	fancy himself a representative of Christ in the
St. George's, Toronto, per Church-	various parts of his passion. He was, in this
Warden 7 12 6	state, exposed to the admiring multitude on the
Trinity Church, Chippawa, per Rev.	principal altar of the convent, to the great mor-
W. Leeming	the franciscans. The Dominicans
St. Mark's, Niagara, per Church-	gave nim some other draughts that threw him
Warden 3 17 6 York Mills, per Churchwarden 2 2 0	med convuisions, which were followed by a voice
Jordan 2 2 0	conveyed through a pipe into the months of
Jordan	owo images, one of Mary, and another of the
per Rev. A. Dixon 1 12 6	United Jesus; the former of which had tears
Trinity Church, Moore 1 5 0	painted upon its cheeks in a lively manner
St. Mary's 0 12 6	The little Jesus asked his mother, by means of
Sarnia 1 10 0	this voice, "which was that of the Prior's " why
Dutler's 0 5 6	she wept? and she answered, that her tears
per Rev. G. J. R. Salter 2 10 0	were owing to the impious manner in which the
St. James's, Toronto, per Church	Franciscans attributed to her the honour that
Warden	was due to him, in saying that she was con- ceived and born without sin.
	The apparitions, false prodigies, and abomi-
St. John's " " 1 0 0	nable stratagems of these Dominicans, were
per Rev. T. W. Allen 2 5 0	repeated every night: and the motter
10	Tength so grossiv overacted . that Tataon
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.	anneared to him
"L'Ionicoke additional 0 0 7	The lord of the Virgin with a
Mimico " 0 9 B	on the flead. The Dominicans fearing by
per Rev. H. C. Cooper 0 3 1	this discovery to lose the fruits of their impos-

St. Paul's Ch., London, per W. W. Street, Esq. 14 0 0

MISSION FUND. St. Paul's Church, London, per W. W. Street, Esq. * ERRATA IN LAST "CHURCH."—Etobicoke and Mimico placed in General Purpose Fund, instead of Widows and Orphans' Fund.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Church." SIR,-At a period when we hear so much of the immaculate conception, it may not be unin-teresting to your readers were you to insert in your columns an account of the tragedy acted by the Dominican, at Bern, in the year 1509, and which I subjoin.

This most impious fraud is recorded at length | cheat being fully proved, the four Friars were by Ruchat, at the end of the 6th volume of his
Histoire de la Reformatione en Suisses; and

Solemnly degraded from their priesthood, and
were burnt alive on the last day of May, 1500. also by Hottinger, in his Histor. Eccles. Helvet. Jetzer died some time after, at Constance, hayp. 334. There is also a compendious tom i. p. 334. There is also a compendious but distinct narration of this infernal stratagem Had his life been taken away before he had Bishop Burnet's Travels through France, aly, Germany, and Switzerland, p. 31. The already mentioned, this execrable and horrid Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, p. 31. The stratagem in question was the consequence of a plot, which in many of its circumstances was revivalship between the Franciscans and Dominicans, and more especially of their controversy oncerning the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. The former maintained that she was born without the blemish of original sin; the latter asserted the contrary. The doctrine of the Franciscans, in an age of darkness and superstition, could not but be popular; and hence the Dominicans lost ground from day to day. To support the credit of their order, they resolved, at a chapter held at Vimpsen, in the year 1504, to have recourse to fictitious visions year 1504, to have recourse to fictitious visions and dreams, in which the people at that time had an easy faith; and they determined to make Bern the scene of their operations. A person named Jetzer, who was extremely simple and named Jetzer, who was extremely simple and much inclined to austerities, and who had taken their habit as a lay brother, was chosen as the their habit as a lay brother, was chosen as the instrument of the delusions they were contriving. One of the four Dominicans, who had undertaken the management of this plot, con-

about midnight appeared to him in a horrid figure, surrounded with howling dogs, and seemed to blow fire from his nostrils by the of a Dominican who had been killed at Paris, as a judgment of heaven for laying aside his monastic habit; that he was condemned to purstory, accompanied with horrible cries and the impostor talked much to Jetzer of the Domiin purgatory; that the blessed Virgin abhorred the Franciscans for making her equal with her Son; and that the town of Bern would be desthat of the prior of the convent, and he was not that purpose clothed himself in the habits that were employed to adorn the statue of the Virgin passed through a pulley over Jetzer's head, rose up and down, and danced about the pretended Virgin, to increase the delusion. The Virgin, thus equipped, addressed a long discourse to Letzer in solid. Jetzer, in which, among other things, he told him that she was conceived in original sin, though she had remained but a short time under that blemish. She gave him, as a miraculous proof of her presence, a host or consecrated wafer, which turned from white to red in a most affecting and undoubted marks of her Son's love, by imprinting on him the five wounds that pierced Jesus on the cross, as she had done that pierced Jesus on the cross, as she had done before to St. Lucia and St. Catharine. Accord-ingly she took his hand by force, and struck a large nail through it, which threw the poor dupe into the greatest torment. The next night, this masculine Virgin brought, as she pretended, some of the linen in which Christ had been buried, which had in it the blood of an un-bantized child, some grains of incores and of baptized child, some grains of incense and of consecrated salt, some quicksilver, the hairs of the eyebrows of a child, all which, with some stupifying and poisonous ingredients, were mingled together by the Prior, with magic cerèmonies, and a solemn dedication of himself to the devil in hope of his success. This draught threw the poor wretch into a sort of lethargy, during which the monks imprinted on his body the other four wounds of Christ, in such a manner that he felt no pain. When he awakened, he found to his unspeakable joy these impressions on his body, and came at last to

this discovery to lose the fruits of their impos-ture, thought the best method would be to own the whole matter to Jetzer, and to engage him

by the most seducing promises of opulence and glory to carry on the cheat. Jetzer was persuaded, or at least appeared to be so. But the

Dominicans, suspecting that he was not entirely gained over, resolved to poison him; but his constitution was so vigorous that, though they

gave him poison five several times, he was not destroyed by it. One day they sent him a loaf

destroyed by it. One day they sent him a loaf prepared with some spices, which, growing green in a day or two, he threw a piece of it to a wolf's whelps that were in the monastery, and it killed them immediately. At another time, they poisoned the host or consecrated wafer; but as he vomited it up soon after he

swallowed it, he escaped once more. In short, there were no means of securing him, which the

most detestable impiety and barbarity could invent, that they did not put in practice; till,

finding at last an opportunity of getting out of the convent, he threw himself into the hands of

the magistrates, to whom he made a full disco-

very of this infernal plot. The affair being brought to Rome, commissaries were sent from

hence to examine the matter; and the whole

conducted with art, would have been handed

down to posterity as a stupendous miracle. This

We take the following from the Globe's eport of the proceedings of the City Council n Monday evening last:

for distribution as he may think proper."

I have been directed to communicate the above to you, and to request that you will have the kindness to act in accordance with it. A subsequent resolution was also passed, authorizing the Treasurer to enclose to you a cheque for the

I am, &c., F. SHANLEY, (Signed), Acting Secretary, M.B.C.

U. C. College, February 19th, 1855. DEAR SIR,-I have great satisfaction in handing to you, by order of the committee, One Thousand dollars (two hundred and fifty pounds) to be appropriated by you as Mayor of the city to the Charities of Toronto, as the proceeds thus

far clearly available for that purpose.

The Masons would feel gratified that the seven The Masons would feel gratified that the seven pounds ten shillings already paid to the Chamber here has received powers to treat for peace. to your Worship and the Corporation so to appriate it.

I have the honor, &c., F. W. BARRON, Treas. Ball Committee Ald. PHILPOTTS, seconded by Ald. HENDERSON,

moved that the Mayor be authorized to commu-nicate, on behalf of this Council and the citizens of Toronto, to the Masonic Order, through the proper channel, that he has with much gratification received the very handsome amount which has been received on behalf of the charities of the City of Toronto .- Carried.

Alderman Henderson, seconded by Alderman PHILPOTTS, moved that the sum of £7 10s. paid for the use of the St. Lawrence Hall on the 14th instant be refunded; the proceeds of said ball being appropriated for charitable purposes.—

THE PATRIOTIC FUND. The Mayor intimated that at a meeting of the Patriotic Fund Committee held that day, it was unanimously resolved that all the members of the

Council be requested to act as members of the Committee, and to assist in raising subscriptions in their respective wards. He hoped the appeal would be cheerfully responded to, and that such an amount of energy would be put forth as would greatly more than make up for the loss of the amount voted by the Corporation and afterwards

We regret to learn that Mr. Edwin Price, son of the Hon. James Harvey Price, has died in Australia. A son of our fellow-citizen, Mr. George Monro, communicates the intelligence in a letter to his father, which was received by the last mail. Young Monro was by the deceased in his last hours, and gives full particulars of his death. Mr. Edwin Price was a young man of much promise and high moral tone. One of his letters to his father, descriptive of his life in Australia, was very generally copied by the Provincial press, and admired for its pathos and addition to the ordinary great coat. The propure sentiment as highly creditable to the writer.

— Daily Colonist.

European Mems.

The English mails by the Asia arrived in Tor-The English mails by the Assa arrived in Tor-onto on Saturday evening, and we hasten to lay before our readers all the important and inte-resting intelligence it brings. The circumstances connected with the downfall of the Cabinet are fully detailed in our correspondent's letter and in the extracts printed below. Lord Derby, it would appear, attempted to secure strength enough to form a Government, by asking the assistance of Lord Palmerstone, but the member assistance of Lord Palmerstone, but the member for Tiverton rejected his proposition. Lord Derby does not appear to have asked aid from Lord Aberdeen and the Peelites, but announced, after wood, which has been cut by parties of our own office with the strength necessary for the crisis. George, to the nearest division. The voice of the country was almost unanimous I am happy to say that the number of woundin favour of Palmerston as Premier, and it was ed in the sortie of the Russians on the night of almost certain that a ministry has been formed ere now with Palmerston as its ruling spirit.

It is with great pleasure that we report better news from the army before Sebastopol. The latest accounts say that the sickness was less severe, that the arrangements at Balaklava were improved, and that although the men were not yet under cover, they had received supplies of clothing and provisions, and were in all respects better off than before. Movements are talked of against the town, but it is probable that winter will pass away before anything important is

Arrival of the "Asia."

In Parliament the bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea, on the 1st week in March. Rumour says Admirals Seymour and Martin will

Prussia is preparing for action. An important despatch, dated Berlin, 21st ult., says the Prussian Government has decreed the immediate mobilization of her army, and the 28th and 68th corps were ordered to occupy the provinces of

Saxony and Schleswig.

The demand of France that a portion of the French arm; be allowed to pass through the government:-Prussian territory was categorically refused.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 10th, 1855. It is understood in the Camp that considerable deviations will be made from the original plans of attack, with a view of taking important points ace in the flank of the reserve—two divisions of the French army will immediately leave their camps on the British left and take up a new position on the right. The object is par-tially to stop supplies from reaching Sebastopol by the new road which the Russians have made

Large bodies of the Russians are again concentrating in Reni, and Said Pacha has proceeded with all his available troops to that point. The Russians made a reconnoisance from Fort Tultschai, on the 10th and 11th, between the Sulina mouths of the Danube, and some skirng occurred.

The St. Petersburg "Journal" gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnoitering force. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole Russian army, which was stopped by the orders of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna. The Russians now occupy their previous posi-

The galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebasto-pol, has arrived at Balaklava.—It is expected the explosion would damage the foundations of

Forts Constantine and Alexander. The new Russian defences of Odessa are completed, mounting 110 guns.

The fortifications of Anapa, Kaffa, Keilsh and Sugakpale, are being strengthened. Constantinople accounts to the 22nd, say a change in the Turkish ministry is expected.

Affairs are arranged in Greece, and the Turkish minister is recalled. Numerous arrests had been made at Florence. on the pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy having been discovered.

Arrests have also been made at Leghorn, because of the sale of Mazzinian bonds.

HOLLAND. The Dutch envoy sent to Japan, has returned with the assurance that Holland will continue on the footing of the most favoured of nations.

SICK AND WOUNDED. 630 French soldiers arrived at Constantinople it is perfectly at your service.

I have the honor to remain. &c.; on the 21st from the Crimea with limbs frost bitten. The total number of British sick and

Management of the Masonic Ball, held this wounded at Scutari and at the hospitals in the

GERMANY. FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.—The United Committee of the Germanic Diet jointly proposed that, instead of a general mobilisation of the Federal army, the principle contingents should be made ready for war. This was the Bavarian proposition; it was supported by Prussia, acceded to by Austria, and carried.

Brussels, Feb. 1.—Advices from Berlin and

Vienna report that great anxiety is felt to ascertain the manner in which the Austrian Govern ment will receive its recent check in the Diet It is feared that after the position taken up by Prussia, Austria cannot act up to its rights as a European power without breaking up the confed-eration. It is believed that no determination will be come to before the new English Ministry has been constituted.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 2.—Authentic informa-

beriain for the use of the Hall, be also added to the fund for the charities, if it should seem good to your Worship and the Corporation so to appared to take the field at the very shortest notice Not long ago another corps—the 12th—received the same order. The reserves of the Gallician army, which were stationed in Northern Hun-gary, were, about ten days since, sent by way of Kaschau towards the mountain pass at Dukla.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

A supplement to the London Gazette contains the following:

Before Sebastopol, Jan. 13, 1855. My Lord Duke,—The weather continues very severe, and to-day it blows a gale of wind, with drifting snow. Although I have not received the official report from the officer commanding the 4th division, the officer of the quartermastergeneral's department, whose duty it is to visit the advanced post at daylight, has brought in an account of a sortie made by the Russians in the urse of last night upon our right and left attack, the enemy advancing, under the protection of a heavy cannonade, along the Woronzow road, and the ravines on our extreme left. The enemy succeeded in driving in the troops in the advan ced trench, which was not re-occupied until the reserve were brought forward from the second

A party in pits on the right of the advanced trench, consisting of one sergeant and 13 rank and file, are missing, and one officer and 36 pri-

vates are wounded. The time for the despatch of the mail being at hand, I am very sorry to say I shall not be able to send your grace to-day a more accurate state-ment of this affair. I enclose a return of casual-

ties between the 8th and 10th. Great progress is making in disembarking and suing to the troops vast quantities of warm clothing of all descriptions, and I believe I may assert that every man in this army has received a second blanket, a Jersey frock, flannel drawers, and socks, and some kind of winter coat, in

vision of fuel is still a great difficulty.

Every effort is making, and with tolerable success, in landing and putting up the huts; their great weight (2½ tons each) is a serious obstacle to their conveyance to the camp with our limited transport. Each hut requires three stripped artillery wagons, with from eight to ten horses each, or 180 men. Much sickness continues to prevail.

I have, &c. RAGLAN. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Before Sebastopol, Jan. 15.

My Lord Duke,—The fall of snow has been very great for the last three days, and it is now fully a foot deep, which I am assured is a very unusual occurrence in this part of the Crimea This circumstance adds materially to our diffi-Aberdeen and the Peclites, but announced, after wood, which has been cut by parties of our own In the neighborhood of the Monastery of St.

supposed that he would next be called upon. the 12th inst. was only 6, instead of 36, as er-Not so, however, the Queen is said to entertain roneously stated to your grace in my despatch of the 13th, and that it was altogether a less wards Prince Albert at the beginning of the Eastern contest, and Lord Lansdowne was sent close the return of casualties between the 12th for, with the view of securing through him the and 14th inclusive. Last night the enemy atservices of Lord Palmerston as Minister of War. tacked the French advanced trench in consider-Whether this arrangement could be made was a point undecided when the steamer left, but it is test and some loss on both sides. I have, &c.

RAGLAN.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat, dated Kamiesch, January 23, states that the blockade had been notified by commanders in the French fleet at Odessa, Caffa, Ketch, Anapa, and Soujuk-Kale. The fortifications of all these places were being strengthened. The Russians in Sebastopol were throwing up an embankment to connect the detached bastions with the other works. For the previous two days a brisk fire had been kept up from the tower called Malakoff on the English batteries.

Correspondence to the 19th states that the Emeu had arrived with troops, and the Australia with the navvies on the 18th. Lord Raglan had minutely inspected the hospitals and stores at Balaklava. The huts had not been got to the front. The number of men reported fit for duty

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Berlin:

Berlin, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 30th of January, announces that Prince Menschikoff had sent the following despatch to his

On the night between the 19th and 20th we made a successful sortic against the left flank and against the trenches of the French. The enemy suffered considerably.

We took two officers and some soldiers prison-Being in want of firewood, the allies have not even respected the old church at Chersonesus, but have stripped the roof and cupola, and taken

away all the ornaments from the interior. According to a Prussian despatch, dated the 12th, addressed to the Cabinets of London and of Paris, the Prussian Cabinet considers that the result of the last conferences at Vienna harmo-

It regards the admission of a Prussian reprentative to the Vienna conferences as indispensable to Prussia's accession to the treaty. former Vienna protocols entail obligations, but they also confer rights.

We have received the following from our correspondent at Marseilles :--

Marseilles, Wednesday Evening.
The Egyptus, which left Constantinople on the 22d of January, arrived this morning. The Government despatches left by an early

The Porte does not shew any eagerness to accept the invitation to send a Plenipotentiary to the conference at Vienna. According to advices from the Crimea of the

20th, the condition of the troops was improving. There were 14 degrees of cold. It was uncertain whether any more Turks would be sent to the Crimea.

Vienna, Wednesday Evening. On the 30th the Military Committee of the Bund declared it to be necessary that the whole Federal army should be placed in kriegszustand

The Constantinople news of the 22nd is of no importance.

> DOINGS AT SCUTARI. To the Editor of the Times.

Sir, Should you deem the accompanying copy of a letter I have just received from the hospital at Scutari, worthy of publication in your journal

Southsea, Jan. 21. E. NAPIER.

of combined power—and the men I thought, in good spirits on the 20th day of their voyage.

"We have bought a good deal of warm clothing, and had much brought by the Evening Mail Commissioner. Miss Nightingale has given out 2,000 flannel and 2,000 cotton shirts on the relationship of the correspondence quested by Lord dition to the correspondence quested by Lord dition to the correspondence quested by Lord

this very pressing state of calamity."

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

mained in consultation with the Marquis until half-past eleven o'clock, at which time he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sidney Herbert, in Belgrave Square. The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer remained in consultation until nearly one o'clock, when the noble Marquis proceeded to the residence of Lord John Russell, in Chesham Place with colleagues who would consent to place their. the noble Marquis proceeded to the residence of Lord John Russell, in Chesham Place, with whom he stayed until half-past one o'clock. On leaving Lord John Russell's house, the Marquis of Lansdowne called upon Lord Palmerston, with whom he remained in consultation until two o'clock. On leaving Lord Palmerston, the noble Marquis proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of the Queen, who came from Windsor this morning for the special came from Windsor this morning for the special Duke of Newcastle are, of course, removed by

of the coalition principle being indispensable. jointly with Lord Palmerston.

THE "TIMES" ON THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. As the House of Lords stands adjourned from Monday till Thursday, in consequence of the anniversary of the "martyrdom" of King Charles I., and the House of Commons only met last evening to adjourn for four hours, on the matter of Lord Palmers and the matter of Lord Palmers are information and dispirally a motion of Lord Palmerston, no information whatever could be communicated to Parliament yesterday respecting the ministerial crisis which has overthrown the Government of Lord Aber-have increased these difficulties, for they separate may otherwise well. hour than usual yesterday morning, at which, of course, all the ministers agreed to resign; but it was not till 2 o'clock that Lord Aberdeen started for Windson and no particulars have yet reached to the substantial interests of the constitutional government itself is at stake, and the greatest of all trials and us as to the results of his audience of Her Majesty. We are therefore without any authentic intelligence on the formation of the new administration; and although the whole field of political speculation is open to conjecture, we believe that nothing is at present known with certainty even been our fate to watch and to survive the decline speedy capture of Sebastopol without the loss of fered to resign his position to any of his colan army, the ministers might have been carried leagues, and to give his services in any other ment could not but fall; but the importance of only consider as so much of what the Americans ready and able to assume the government of the The Earl of DERBY, after commenting on

have recourse in this emergency seem limited by Her Majesty, and if he could have seen any have recourse in this emergency seem innited to three in number. Her Majesty may send for Lord Derby, with a view to the formation of a Tory Government, which has the advantage of a numerous and well-disciplined party in the House of Commons; or Lord Lansdowne and left without a government; he yet felt that in House of Commons; or Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell may be authorized to attempt the reconstruction of the Whig Cabinet; or, lastly, Lord Palmerston may endeavour to retain lastly, Lord Palmerston may endeavour to retain in the service of the country the ablest members of the late administration, with the addition of some fresh adherents in the place of those who must obviously retire. To the ethree combinations we shall briefly direct our attention, for moved the adjournment of the House until this beyond them we know of none which could suf- day. The reason for so short an adjournment ficiently command the confidence of the nation.

The chances of a Derby administration may at ker had received from Sir De Lacy Evans, inpresent be summarily dismissed. The Tory party in the House of Commons is powerful, but it has not the majority; a dissolution of Parliament is not likely to it. ment is not likely to improve its prospects; and the ability of its leaders is not such as to com- which the house adjourned.

"Scutari, Jan. 7. pensate for their want of numerical strength "Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt and popularity. Mr. Disraeii's late appearances about 5 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the 2nd story of No. 78 Pearl street, occupied ings sent by the Royal Albert, Cumberland, and progress in his character as a statesman or his by W. H. Newman & Co.; upwards of 4,000 barthings sent by the Royal Albert, Cumperland, and Charity. The sheepskin coats you mentioned skill as an orator; and Sir John Pakington and rels of flour were destroyed besides other properate coming down from Trieste, bought in Mor-Sir Bulwer Lytton are not the knights to hang re coming down from Trieste, bought in Morvia. Buffalo cloaks are now going up in the Gottenberg (from England) which sails to-morvew for Balaklava [no warm clothing is landed here, except hospital dresses]; some are gone on to Balaklava. The Royal Albert landed for the Balaklava. The Royal Albert landed for the Admiralty; but we sustend the support of the Balaklava and the support of the Admiralty; but we sustend the support of the Balaklava. The Royal Albert landed for the Admiralty; but we sustend the support of the Balaklava and the support of the Royal Albert landed for the Balaklava. The Royal Albert landed for the Balaklava and the support of the Royal Albert landed for the Royal and the support of the Royal and Royal and the Royal and the Royal and Royal a Balaklava. The Royal Albert landed for been specified or lor the Admiranty; but we sus-cutari only one box, nothing could be got at peet this expedient will not be tried until every and in the rear are badly damaged, and will add while she stayed [about 36 hours], 2,500 men other has latter, and the stayed are extraordinary amount eing an board—a very extraordinary amount on its duration or success.

No great penetration is needed to perceive that Lord John Russell's abrupt separation from the complete of the c

commissioner. Miss Nightingate has given out that those which he assigned for that desertion. Indeed, it now distinctly appears that, in addition of medical men, besides socks, drawers, it. The men came in shirtless, or have their hirts [worn six weeks] cut off them, and when hey go they have to take away their shirts, &c.; they have to take away their shirts are the same that the state of the life of General Concha, on the night of the bid on the life of General Concha, on the high of the shirt in addition to the correspondence quoted by Lord dittinued by the shirt in addition to the correspondence quoted by Lord dittinued by the shirt in the state of the shirt in the state of the life of General Concha, on the high of the shirt in the state of the life of General Concha, on the life of General Concha, on the life of General Concha, on the life of General C December, when Lord John distinctly informed o that it is like clothing the army.

"I have sent papers up, and will do so again, Lord Aberdeen that he had changed his mind, as you wisely hint it should be done.

"We have now 1,150 men buried since Alma,"

and desisted from his proposal. Upon this statement being made by Mr. Gladstone in the 3,500 in these hospitals, but in all together, ships neluded, 4,600. The deaths from wounds of the Aberdeen, Lord John Russell did not deny its above 1,150 are 303; poor fellows, though wounds heal slowly between the two seas, they have done well on the whole, and almost all the was intended to connect his resignation with the mputations on the field have succeeded; the former discussion on the subject of the War success of many others is accounted for by | Minister was an equivocation to which we might the wish of the surgeons to avoid amputations if possible, and the consequent stigma of performing them to get troublesome cases through; and therefore many have been deferred too long, till the patient had not circulation enough to make the strength of the liberal phalanx, and boast the strength of the liberal phalanx. the vis vitæ triumph. I believe there has been a good share of medical talent and medical eare since we came (the eve of the battle—viz., the 4th November); generally the sick have wanted clothing and over distributions of the supporters of the late Government of 1846 can be reconstructed, that the Whig houses are clothing and extra diet. Miss Nightingale has once more in the ascendant, and that a cabinet composed of Russells, Greys, and Howards, is all in enormous proportions—2,000 flannel shirts for instance—and to 550 to 720 men, 16 milkpails full of arrowroot, with 1½ bottle of port wine in pitiable administration under which we had the ach, every evening and on arrival; the men come | misfortune to live for five long years, with what down now sadly worn out. Lord Napier is often | was well termed on Monday night "a factitious down now sadly worn out. Lord Napier is often here, and his excellent wife, and exercises a judicious kindness and sound discrimination in this very pressing state of calamity."

was went termed on monday night a factious monopoly of Liberal policy, a genuine monopoly of lethargic government, in the hands of those great men who are Democrats in opposition, and oligarchs in office." Even the venerable name of the Marquis of Lansdowne has been put for A few minutes after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne has been put for ward to conceal the barefaced impudence of such pretensions, as if the present crisis were one to place the affairs of the realm in the hands of a Minister of 75, who has twice before refused the Premiership; and as if the people of England to consultation with the Marquis until half-past eleven o'clock, at which time he propagation.

purpose of assisting in the formation of a new Administration.

Let all of the late Cabinet, and we fear that Sir James Graham's illness is such as to give un-Administration.

Although the Marquis of Lansdowne, from his political connexion with Lord John Russell, could not well avoid communicating with his lordship immediately after his return from Windsor to-day, the rumour is, that Lord Palmond Windsor to-day, the rumour is, the rumour is, the rumour is the rumou merston will be immediately intrusted with the duty of forming a Cabinet. It is said that his lordship will be obliged promptly to execute his task. The number of Cabinet Ministers will be task. The number of Cabinet Ministers will be reduced from fifteen to probably ten. In the last Ministry, Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had seats without offices. This expedient will not be resorted to. The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston will consist primarily of his lordship as Premier; Earl Grey, War; Clarendon, Foreign; Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Graham, Admiralty; Mr. Sidney Herbert will perhaps resume office; and since the Duke of Newcastle's speech, last night. the Duke of Newcastle's speech, last night, there has been a very decided change in his with the present state of Europe. The success there has been a very decided change in his favor, and the public would probably be pleased if justice were done to him, by assigning the seat of the Colonial Office to him. The remainsure on his obtaining the coöperation of Lord Gray in the direction of military of first and we ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. der of the Cabinet would be elected in reference | Grey in the direction of military affairs; and we to the state of parties from the Liberal Conser- state elsewhere the reasons which appear to vatives and the Conservative Whigs, in accord-ance with Lord Palmerston's avowal on Monday, who spoke as Lord Grey did on Monday night. the coalition principle being indispensable.

Late this evening there were two rumours in man would fill a higher office more ably than roulation at the West End. One is that the Mr. Baines. Of men not previously connected Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form a cabinet; the other is that this task has been talents and standing entitle them to office, and assigned to the Marquis of Lansdowne, contage be called upon to submit his administrative abilities to the criticism he has lavished upon others, and to show that he is capable of greater A Cabinet Council was held at an earlier men otherwise well qualified to act together. calamities for this nation would be to fail in

establishing a united and powerful administra-

tion at this crisis in public affairs. RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY. From the Colonist. by those who are personally interested in the negociations which are about to open. It has of Aberdeen announced to their lordships the resignation of the Government, and entered at and fall of many ministries, and a journal which as been engaged for upwards of seventy years stances which had led to that resignation. In in the daily discussion of public affairs, may be permitted to regard these incidents with something of the feeling which a pathologist bestows | quiry inio their conduct, but because he thought upon his patients. Governments, like men, agreeing to it would be a gross injustice to his begin to die when they begin to live, and every noble friend the Duke of Newcastle, whose conbreath they draw shortens the duration of their duct would stand the higher the more it was being. But we cannot recall any case of dissolution so rapid and decisive as that we have castle entered at considerable length into a dejust witnessed. Three months ago the government was in full possession of all its influence, and had the campaign been crowned by the to Westminster-hall in triumph. They have now paid the penalty of failure, and they fall under the indignant censure of the House of that led to the withdrawal of the noble lord, Commons. As the responsible cause of the mis-carriage of the army in the Crimen, the governing to remove him from his position, he could this event is greatly increased by the perplexed designate "soft sawder." He also said that it condition of parties, by the personal difficulties was his intention to have given up the office of which are known to exist in many quarters, and Minister of War whether the motion of Mr. by the absence of a really commanding mind, Roebuck had been successful or otherwise.

mpire.

The combinations to which the Queen may castle, stated the fact that he had been sent for

while she stayed [about 36 hours], 2,500 men other has failed, and we can place no confidence to the loss. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15 By the "Empire City" whe have the follow-

It was rumoured that an attempt was made

跨 POSTSCRIPT. 剑

Arrival of the "Baltic." From The Colonist.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21. The steamship Baltic arrived here about 10

The English Ministry has been formed. Premier, Lord Palmerston; War, Lord Panmure; Foreign, Earl of Clarendon; Home, Sidney Herbert; Colonial, Sir Geo. Grey; Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone; Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle; Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster, Lord Channing; without office, Lord Lansdowne.

The above form the Cabinet. Aberdeen, Newcastle and Lord John Russell go out. Panmure comes in, and the rest same

M. Mayne has been appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Rouhes, Minister of Agri-

The Vienna Peace Conference is not yet open. Affairs in the Crimea are unchanged.

It is reported that a battle between the Turks and Russians on the Danube, had been fought, in which the former were victorious; and it is also reported that there is a mutiny among the

Gerard Hallock, Esq., the wealthy editor and proprietor of the New York Journal of Com-merce, resides in New Haven, Conn., where he supports a church and minister himself. Every Monday morning the minister is expected to breakfast with him, and on lifting his plate finds his weekly salary of \$42 beneath it.—

	TORONTO MAR	最	ET	TS.	1		
e	TORONTO, Fe	eb.	20t	h, 1	855		
8		S.	D.		8.	D.	
8	Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	40	0	a	41	3	
33)	Farmers' per 196 lbs	35	0	a	37	6	
9	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs		3	a	8	5	
f	Oatmeal. per barrel,	38	9	a	40	0	
9	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	0	
,	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	2	a	4	6	
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2		a	3	0	
c	Peas, per bushel,	4	3	a	5	0	
-1	Potatoes, per bushel,	2	9	a	3	1	
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	0		a	0	0	
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	33		a	35	0	
	Hay per ton	107	0	a	115	0	
3	Straw, per ton,	50	0	0	60	0	
	Butter- Tub, per lb	0	10	a	0	11	
	Fresh, per 1b, Beef, per 100 lbs,	1	0	a	1	3	
9	Pork per 100 lbs	22	6	a	25	0	
7	Pork, per 100lbs,	22	10	a	27	6	
	Eggs per dozen	25	10	a	07	0	EL.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto. MISS McCARTNEY begs to announce that her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will reassemble, after the Christmas vacation,

on the 8th of January, 1855. Mrs. McCartney will conduct the domestic

arrangements.
Singing Music Drawing Arithmetic Resident French Governess, Mdlle. Simon. German and Italian if required. Terms per Quarter.—To Boarders, including
the various branches in English and French with
Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-
WORK £15 0 0
Pupils under 12 years of age 12 10 0
Day Pupils, 6 0 0
Under 12 years 4 10 0
Singing 5 0 0
Calisthenics 1 0 0
Miss McCartney is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen in

TORONTO: REV. DR. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WM. STANTON, Esq. DR. HODDER. Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton.

WALTER DICKSON, Esq.—Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq.,—St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st February, 1855.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1813. TAS now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers, 100,000 lb Roman Type, of new cut,

50,000 "Fancy Type, 10,000 "Scripts of various styles, 5,000 " Germans, 5,000 " Ornaments in great variety, 5,000 " Borders,

30,000 feet Brass and Type-Metal Rules, and all the novelties in the business. All the above Types are cast by steam-power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this Foundry, and which is certainly superior to any ever used before in any part of the world. unequalled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or

Presses, Wood Type, and all other Printing. Materials, except Paper and Cards (which have no fixed quality or price), furnished at manu-The latest Specimen-book of the Foundry is

freely given to all printing offices on the receipt of fifty cents to prepay the postage. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st of July, 1855, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount of my manufactures. Addresss-George Bruce, 13 Chamber-street,

New York, Feb. 12, 1855.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from

A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from England, wishes a Situation as GOVERNESS, to instruct Children ungidaration as a R. P., box 60, Post Office, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1855.

EDUCATION.

MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will nstruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square.

Nov. 22nd, 1854. A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James'

For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assistants:

1st English Teacher, 2nd " 3rd " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Griffith. Prawing Mr. Buil.

Singing......Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English educaon, with French, Italian and German, Music, inging (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) Education.....£18 per annum.
Finishing Pupils.... 5 " add
Boarding and Washing 35 "
(No extras.)

Mrs. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the irst schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nor trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her

are expected to arrive soon after Christmas

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

MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parent of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis faction at the progress of their children, and begto assure them that no effort shall be wanting on

her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen after the Christ nas vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to approve (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 20th December, 1854

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst.; at the rate of Ten per cent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are payable either at the office

of the Company in Toronto, or at its various

Br order of the Board of Director E. G. O'BRIEN.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854. THE TORONTO HOUSE J.CHARLESWORTH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Millinery and Dry Goods ! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

V:CTORIA ROW, No. 60, King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally

his New Stock of Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed
Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpanes,
Sheeting and Shirting (bleached and unbleached),
Bed Ticks, Table Oil Cloths, Brown and
Bleached Linens, Dressed and undressed Hollands, Striped Shirtings, Fancy Shirtings, Prints
and Ginghams, Devries and Denhams, Ladies
Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets,
bleached and unbleached Table Lineos, Huckaback and Draper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton
Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab, Buff,
Yarn, Lambs Wool, Worsted, Stays, Drab State and White Jeans; Gala Plaids, Laine Plaids, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, Lusters, Silks Satins, Filed Shawls, Woollen Scarfs, and Shawls, Life and Religion of Mohammed. By Rev. J. L. Merrick. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Polkas; a splendid variety.

Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Hoods, Gaiters and Ladies Scarfs, French Merino. Together with a general assortment of family furnishing. Millinery Department:

-ALSO-

Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress, Cloaks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1854.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his friends

and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving nstruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ Terms made known on application at his place CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS. business and residence, King-street. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE

FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD COMMENCE with NORTH BRITISH for November 1854, and the other Reviews and BLACKWOOD for January 1855.

An Hustrated magazine, for the pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Know. Blackwood, \$8 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

WILLIAM HAY, A RCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

WANTED.

HENRY ROWSELL, AGENT,

Two well educated YOU,THS as pupils, Sept. 1, 1853.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTOR) 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN & WOOD.

FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GEORGE STREET, TORONTO. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the

8th of January, 1855. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin.

J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev,

MRS. LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will re-open on Wednesday the 8th of January. Toronto, December 26th, 1854.

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK.

Victoria Regia; THE GREAT WATER LILY OF AMERICA

additional. With a brief account of its discovery and introductions into Cultivation IMPERIAL FOLIO, WITH SIX SUPERB PLATES, BY WM. SHARP. Colored to Nature, from Specimens grown at Salem, Ms.—By JOHN FISK ALLEN.

THIS is one of the most splendid works of its class ever published in America, containing Six Cromolith Plates, Printed in Colors, each Plate on a sheet 30 by 24 inches. The letter press description, printed on new Great Primer efforts may be appreciated and meet with success.

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christmas.

The press description, printed on new Great Primer Type, 16 pages of the same size, giving the History of the Plant, and its mode of Cultivation. A few copies of this splendid work on sale, price £2 5s. 0d., by

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street, Toronto Toronto, Jan. 3d., 1855. 23-tf

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION Per Hundred.
The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0

The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation,

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

No. 41.—Parochial Minister's address oll persons under his care who are of a proper age to be confirmed.

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

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

No. 333—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation

No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation

No. 655—Meaning of the answer "I do," in the Confirmation Service

No. 688—Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, by way of Questien and Answer; by Robert Nelson, Esq.

No. 788—A short Preparation for Confirmation, in the form of Question and Answer; to which is added the Order of Confirmation; by the Rev. W. Dalton, B. D.

confirmation Tickets 3 9
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Confirmation and Communion Certificates 10 0 MISCELLANEOUS. A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristol Tract Society.

- HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, March 15th, 1854. King Street, Toronto. FINISHING SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies. MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a few more pupils, having been able to secure the assistance of a Lady long accustomed to tuition, who will devote herself especially to

the Junior Class. Pinehurst, St. George's Square, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1855.

26-tf EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, respectably connected, YOUNG MAN, respectably connected, who has recently come from England, and who spent twelve months in a mercantile house in London, desires employment in a Merchant's or Lawyer's Office. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to Mr. H. Rowsell, King

Street, Toront January 24, 1855.

NFW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

Wonders of the Insect World. By F.C. Wood-

Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine, B. Beecher.

For sale by
HENRY ROWSELL, 8, Wellington Buildings.

August 2, 1854. ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

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

The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following rates. delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province: For one or more copies (less than eight) is. 6d.

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

Church Depository

King Street, Toronto.

HENRY ROWSELL.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY

Lord. Gen. vi. 13.

luxury; and luxury, unchecked by self- we derive from food is not our own, but denial and the fear of God, had led on his who makes the food effectual. And step by step to all the sins of the flesh, may all his Word nourish my body and even the most abominable; until Sodom soul, so that I may have his whole life and the neighbour cities were become a within me, and live by it eternally. pest and corruption to the world, which | MARCH 2. required to be swept away. How ought I to guard against self-indulgence! How Matt. iv. 7. ought I to take all good things as from the It would have been a wrongful trying hand of God, and employ the strength and of the patience and love of the Father, if refreshment they afford in works of duty, Jesus had needlessly called on him to percharity and piety! How ought I to mor- form promises which were intended to tify myself against luxury by abstinence! support in the hour of need. Of this Jesus in law. Gen. xix. 14.

ungodly men, and the earthly union can- which nothing but an Almighty arm can not prevent an eternal separation. They shield or rescue us. Yet, though we are could not realize uuseen things, for they presumptuous, the mercy of God again and had no faith. They could not see why again rises above our folly and comes to Sodom should be destroyed, for they had our deliverance. O when shall I cease sinned away all sense of sin. Let me to provoke? beware how I cherish any sin, lest it 2. Then the devil leaveth him, and angels should at last destroy in me all faith and came and ministered unto him. Matt. iv. 11. conscience. Let me beware how I com- The tempter saw that even in bodily pany, or allow my children to company, weakness his spirit was still strong, and with the ungodly; lest unions be contracted that his assaults were fruitless; and so he which must either end when death comes fled. And the angels, wherefore did they in eternal separation, or drag both down come? Partly, we may reverently think, together to the bottomless pit.

FEBRUARY 26.

in the day of the destruction of Sodom. to crown. O Lord Jesus, when thou seest The world is perishing, and all that per- me sore tempted, let thy word and thy tains to it; and if we take up our portion Holy Spirit sustain and deliver me. with it we shall perish with it likewise. But we have been called out from it; and we must ourselves labour to escape out of Cor. vi. 5. it in heart, and temper, and conduct. Our The victory of the Lord is manifest in nature, indeed, would prompt us to hanker the endurance of his followers. Whence Sion's holy hill, and not look back after power to spend his strength in labours for worldly things. May I have grace to the truth, in watchings with prayer during escape for my life. "Remember Lot's the hours of repose, in fastings for the

for the first time at his nativity. He had him. Grant me, Lord Jesus, this grace. appeared on earth in the form of man before he took on him the nature of man. vi. 10. Upon this occasion he appeared, as he This is a contradiction which cannot be Sodom and Gomorrah.

FEBRUARY 27.

he tried Abraham's spirit of what sort it ing goodness. was, that he might recompense him according to his faith: and Abraham endured the fiery trial, and gave up to God his only son, trusting to his word that, even by raising him from the dead, if necessary, he should become the forefather of the promised seed. May I be fortified for trial by the same implicit, childlike faith. May I be willing to give up all to God. May I trust in all things in his unchange-

2. And bound Isaac his son, and laid him upon the altar upon the wood. Gen. xvii. 9.

How heroic and triumphant the faith of Abraham! How did he proceed unflinching to the last in the path of obedience! And how self-devoted was Isaac also! How obedient to the will of his father! How much does this say for both! How truly was the word fulfilled, I know him that he will command his children to obey the Lord their God! Let me cultivate this simple faith in myself, that it may extend to all about me. And, O Lord, forgive wherein I have been doubleminded. FEBRUARY 28.

1. And Abraham called the name of that place, The Lord will provide. Gen. xvii. 14. He had said. The Lord will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering; either not knowing what to say, to delay the truth,-or relying that some deliverance would be found, although he knew not how; but still in either case casting all his own care upon the Lord, and leaving it to him to deliver him. And so let me act in my troubles and difficulties. Let me go straight forward, doing the present duty, and relying that for all which lies beyond my power or knowledge, the Lord

will provide. 2. Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil. Matt. iv. 1.

So that Jesus was tempted like as we are; not only so, but he was led into temptation by the Holy Ghost, with whom he was anointed. This was done that he might commence that conflict with Satan, and begin those victories, which he has been ever since repeating. And we are called to share this conflict, that we may share the final triumph. O Holy Spirit, by whom the man Christ Jesus vanquished the power of temptation, be thou with me in my struggles, that I may likewise overcome.

He was tempted forty days; and during

being free from bodily desires, might be says, will make her worse." more powerful to cope with the tempter. condition of mankind and felt the infirmity of hunger; and then the enemy renewed his assaults. And so when we return from retirement and prayer to the wants of our common life, we should expect the tempter. May I have strength to resist him with the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.

2. Man shall not live by bread alone, but by

FEBRUARY 25.—FIRST SUNDAY IN of nourishment let me remember Him by whose word it nourisheth. Let me re-1. We will destroy this place, because the cry of them is waxen great before the face of the body by ungodly means, we have no right to expect that it should nourish us for Fulness of meat and drink had produced good. Let me remember that the strength

Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.

2. He seemed as one that mocked to his sons was incapable: but how often do we presumptuously or negligently encounter dan-He had permitted his daughters to marry gers, especially spiritual dangers, from

to comfort and cheer him after his severe conflict; partly to honour him for his vic-1. Escape for thy life: look not behind thee. tory. And so, if I resist so as to overcome, these ministering spirits shall visit A Christian in the world is as Lot was me, to cheer and encourage; nay, even

> MARCH 3. 1. In labours, in watchings, in fastings, 2

after it; but we must look forward to did Saul of Tarsus derive the will and subduing of the fleshly mind? It was 2. Then the Lord rained upon Sodom and from the labours, the watchings, the fast-Gomorrha brimstone and fire from the Lord out ings of his Master. And so all his follow-of heaven. Gen. xix. 24. ers, if they abide in him, may surely rely God the Son did not appear on earth that they shall have power to suffer for 2. As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing. 2 Cor.

will again appear, in judgment; and, being true except amongst the true followers of on earth, He, the Lord, rained fire and the Lamb-which is true of them by combrimstone from the Lord his Father out of munion with their Head. They cannot heaven. May I ever remember that he but sorrow at the evil both in themselves will come again to be our judge. May I and others: they cannot but rejoice at the keep under my body and bring it into sub. | continued triumph over evil in themselves jection, lest I should be condemned with and in all who are led by the Spirit. May I grow in grace and so persevere in well doing, that I may rejoice more for the tri-1. And it came to pass after these things that God did tempt Abraham. Gen. xvii. 1. umph of divine grace in me; and in order thereto may I sorrow more deeply at the God cannot tempt any one to evil, but small returns I have made for such abound-

Miscellaneous.

LITTLE THINGS.

All great things are made up of little parts. The broad ocean, which bears the large ships upon its bosom, is composed of single drops. The earth, with its mountains and plains, its hills and valleys, is a mighty mass of little grains. So is it with the happiness or misery of

a man. It is not generally one long and heavy affliction which makes a man nnhappy, nor one great joy which makes him happy. It is the little clouds which daily darken his sky, or the small sunbeams that often gild it, which make life what it is. We should then all be careful that even our smallest acts be performed with regard to the comfort of others.

One fine summer evening two little children were walking down a road near New York. They had been passing the day far from the heat and dust of the city among birds and flowers. So delighted were they with their homeward walk, that they loitered on the way, and night overtook them long before they reached their home.

While walking fast, they overtook a slender woman carrying a heavy basket. The little girl thought the woman looked very tired; so she said to her, " If you are going to the city we will walk by you for company."

"Thank you, my dear," the woman replied in a kind voice; "the company of good children always rests me, and I'm tired to night." Then she told them that she was a widow and had a poor lame boy to support by washing. She lived three miles out of town for the sake of cheap rent, and was obliged to carry her clothes back all that way, after she had ironed them. "Brother and I will gladly carry your basket for you," said the little girl and they took it from her.

The poor woman looked astonished, and said she was afraid their mother would not be pleased. "Oh yes," replied the child, "she wishes us to be kind to every one;" and they carried the basket to he very door of her employer: That was a very little thing, but when the poor woman reached her home, she repeated it to her

lame boy, and they both were made happier. "What are you doing, my love?" asked a grandmother of a little child who 1. When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he afterwards hungered. Matt. iv. 2. through the hall.

"I am trying to walk softly," she replied that time, like Moses and Elijah, he was in a low voice, "for my mother has the sustained without hunger, that his soul, sick headache, and the least noise, she

Now was not a soft step a very little Yet at the end he relapsed into the ordinary thing? And yet, little as it was, it made a suffering mother more comfortable, and increased her love to the good child. -The Banner and the Cross.

THE NATURAL HEART .- Our hearts are born-enemies to Christ. So sensible was Luther of this, that he said, "I dread my own heart more than the pope and all his every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of cardinals." Let a man probe the desires God. Matt. iv. 4. and longings of his heart honestly, and to By the word of God bread serveth to the bottom, and he will find them to be the lishment so large a portion of business. the nourishment of the body; and he who offspring of sin and love of the world .- | Toronto, March 28th, 1854;

gives virtue to the means can nourish Hence his dread of the law and the gospel: without the means. In using the means he shrinks before them as a criminal does before the judge that passes sentence upon him: they are a yoke too heavy for him to gets rid of it the better. No wonder religion Heroines of the Crusades, &c. &c. should be an unpopular thing: whatever the world may profess, it says in its heart, "Away with it; for its light is death to me."-The Banner and the Cross.

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Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston,
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To Professor Holloway.—Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah
Dixon, of Liquorpond-street, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable period she was
severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her
arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although
the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a
large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a
friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and
a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms
of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions,
and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was
perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed)

Dated August 12th, 1852. -A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIP-ELAS IN THE LEG AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Po-Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex dated Jan

12th, 1853.

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

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES. SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.—Dear Sir.—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast effected solely by the use of your celebrated Olintment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell. of Pitt-street in this town, has been for a considerable time habouring under persons debility, loss of appetite, and can. of Pitt-street in this town, has been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the knewn remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result—in fact, she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing: her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

1 remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

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

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PORTEMOUTH HOSPITALS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth acted January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon.—Dear Sir.—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines. Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle; and after being in the Malta Hospital for six mouths was sent to England as an invalid to Portamouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate for four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH,

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