MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND.

My times are in Thy band! I know not what a day Or e'en an hour may bring to me; But I am safe while trusting Thos. ough all things fade away. All weakness, I On Him rely,

Who fixed the earth, and spread the starry sky.

My times are in Thy hand ! Pale poverty or wealth, Corroding care or calm repose ing's balmy breath, or winter snows, lickness or buoyant health— Whate'er betide, If God provide,
"Its for the best-I wish no lot beside.

My times are in Thy hand! Should friendship pure illume, And strew my path with fairest flowers; Or should I spend life a dreary hours In subrude's dark gloom, Thou art a Friend Till time shall end.

Unchangeably the same: in Thee all beauties blend. My times are in Thy band; Many or few my dava. I leave with Thee - this only pray,

That by Tny grace I, every day, Devoting to Thy praise, May ready be To welcome Thee, Whene'er Thou comest to set my spirit free My times are in Thy hand!

Howe'er those times may end. Sudd n or slow my soul's release, 'Midst anguish, frenzy, or in peace, I'm safe with CHRIST, my friend! It he be nigh, Howe'er I die.

Twill be the dawn of heavenly ecstacy. My times are in Thy hand! To Thee I can entrust
My slumbering clay, till Thy command
Bids all the dead before Thee stand.

Awaking from the dust, Beholding Thee, What bliss twill be With all Thy saints to spend eternity

To spend eternity In heaven's unclouded light! From sorrow, sin and trailty free, Reholding and resembling Thee-O, too transporting sight, Prospect too fair, For flesh to bear

Haste, haste, my Loup, and soon transport me there N. Y. Churchman

New York, May, 31, 1953. To the Editor of the (N. Y.) Churchman:-

REV. AND DEAR SIR:-The clergyman alluded in the accompanying extract, is the Rev. RALPH HOYT. Having enjoyed the privilege of his friendship for years. I can corroborate the truth of this affecting extract.

Might I suggest that the accompanying clipping or a portion of it, might interest your readers? Very respectfully yours,

> [From the Brangelical Catholic of 21st May, 1833.] NO FICTION.

Sin: As a stranger in America, going to and fro in the land, and just now in charge of a church near the city, I sometimes make excursions into the rural districts around me, dropping a word of warning or instruction by the wayside, and catching glimpses of the life of the people in their houses and in the fields. I asked a city brother, who is hard-worked generally, to come out and breathe the fresh air of the country, and stretch his limbs on the green sward, and expand his tungs with a pure atmosphere, and drink in the He came; and after having the pleasure of seeing his anxious city-face catch a kind of glow on the fresh glebe, and in the free air, I seized a pair of sculle while we were waiting for the train, and pulled him across the Hudson to the Jersey shore, Just here, where I thought our adventures and our excursion were ended; they really begun; and for the honor of religion, and the encouragement and confirmation of the faith of others, I tell you what I saw. On climbing the spur of the hill, which runs out from the Palisades, we fell upon the grass-grown stones, which marked the camping ground of the revolutionary army at Fort Lee. Out of the ruins a wooden house was rising; and engaged in the handicraft of house-building we found two clergymen of the Church "working with the labour and travail of their own hands, that they might not be chargeable to any." I was a stranger, but we joined them, and received their hearty greetings with not a little mutual sursetting sun, I made some inquiries about a small seen by the wayside as we came up. I found, after children, and the res angusta domi which the rate of house rent in the city caused, to migrate to some her which she thought might be spared, that she would rather have the money spent in raising a shed in which they might worship Gop. Sometime ago. while the snow was on the ground, they borrowed a neighbor's yoke of oxen, and she drove the bullocks down, dragging a big stone after them, to the site prepared. They sang a hymn and made a prayer. and laid the foundation of the little church I saw. No one helped them. They did not know how it was to be finished. They had faith, and they began.

They could not afford to hire tradesmen, or buy new

lumber; so they went into the city and begged, or

that are pulled down there from time to time to make

way for more spacious and omate piles. With a

work for want of skill. He got a heterogeneous assortment of furniture from old churches in the city that have been pulled down. His poverty, and nor and in particular localities? Human genius, and his will, consented to their adaptation to this new use. Thus in the midst of a spiritually deserted, but populous neighbourhood, has he raised a house of prayer by the wayside ad majorem Dei glorum than more pretentious edifices. While he was engaged in this apostolic labor, his wife was evangelizing the children and adults, and building up a more glorious edifice with lively stones. He has now twenty young catechumens ready for baptism, a thriving Sundayschool, and an overflowing congregation in the afternoon. The congregation give no aid. I cannot tell you how I was touched with this story, the particulars of which were not paraded, but extracted from him by sundry questionings, and an intrusive curiosity and interest on my part I could not repress. I was struck by the faith which had here removed mountains of difficulty, and the charity which receiving little could still give so much. I then de-

exercise in his favor, to do that which has not been done, and which I feel I risk his displeasure in doing now, viz., to make known his case to those who, having this world's goods, will not, for Chaisr's sake, leave this good brother to struggle on in need. We went back to his house, and were introduced to his wife and children, and it touched me-a man used to the purple and time linen of an Established Church -to see this man, a scholar and a poet, and selfdenving Christian clergyman, beneath the humble roof which he had reared with his own hands. When ger from the loss, in any way, of any man or set of I witnessed his cheerfulness and his content, his faith undimmed, and his charity for perishing souls as large as if he had large means to give from, it did me

good, and unlocked my sympathies, as, I pray Gov,

it may unlock those of many a Christian heart.

termined, beside such personal sett-denial as I could

While we talked his hand wandered over the keys of a small instrument he had rescued from the ruins of some church, and falling, as if by common consent and without premeditation, into the chant Gloria in Excelsis Deo, we sang it through. After this I went out, with a full heart, to play with the children, and then, with Gop's blessing on him and his labours, we left this interesting place. I need not add I have written this without his knowledge or consent, in the hope that many who have to give, and know not where to bestow their bounty, may turn the stream of their alms-deeds on this hitherto unheard of place. I dare say you will not besitate, Mr. Editor, to receive what God may put it in the hearts of Christian men

## I am faithfully yours,

AN ANGLICAN PRESBYTER. Ember Day, in May, 1853.

to give ; and

A person happening to read the above in the printer's proof, said, " I'll give twenty-five dollars to help such a man." Whoever is moved to do the like may send it to the Editor of this paper.

#### \_\_\_\_\_\_ THE CHURCH MILITANT.

# (From the Philadelphia Register.)

We'are directed in the Prayer Book to pray for the welfare of Christ's Church Militant: yet, strangely enough, we seem to be continually forgetting that war and conflict are needful conditions of the Church's existence in this present world. Some are apt to grow fearful and desponding when her way is or layman who, for a long course of years, regards hemmed in by outward foes, or when her camp is the validity of his orders or his baptism as an open store, on the first day of the week, something, if it occasionally deserted by a soldier from within. Yet, | question, is not likely to do much good, to himself or | were but a single cent, as God has prospered him, of the eventual safety of the Church of God, when we read "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her?" Individuals may fall, in whom we trusted; and institutions may perish, though they have enjoyed our confidence; but God's strange work will still be going on to its perfection. So the "treasure" is sale, what though the "earthen vessel" be shivered for its innerfections? Nothing has ever been destroyed utterly, in God's universe, that deserved to live.

The worst, or indeed the only danger, at the present time, for the Church, or for individuals, arises from a cowardly fear in following resolutely the plain path where duty leads. We honestly believe, let us suppose, that our branch of the Church is right, and that we are right in being in it. But difficulties and troubles come, and then we hesitate about going on. This is the height of folly. Our very manhood, independently of higher considerations, should teach us otherwise. When has the Church of Christ been prise. After going to a point, from which we got a free from difficulties, external or internal, or both toglorious view of the North and East Rivers at a gether? Not surely in its earliest, and, as we are glance, with Flushing in the distance, lit up by the apt to think, its purest ages. In the days of apostles and martyrs, death was the penalty of an open probuilding of church-like appearance, which I had fession of faith. When the world, through Constantine, became the friend and not the opposer of the many questionings, that one of these clergymen, a Gospel, the state of things was rather altered for the cordial, modest man, had been a city rector, who worse. For then, some of the Church's brightest found his occupation there gone by the sale of ornaments fell into deadly heresy, and Athanasius churches to secular uses and the moving of others up at one time, was orthodox against the world. The town. He was forced then by the ill-health of his Middle Ages have sometimes been fondly entitled "The Ages of Faith:" but surely, by all accounts, the seeds were then sown, and partly ripened, of quiet country nook. His wife said to him one day most said corruptions. The Reformation lopped off after they arrived, when he proposed some outlay for from the Christian body many huntful excrescences; but the rude surgery of the time let out sometimes

the life-blood too. Why then, should we, of this present era, look for a condition of things that has never before been possible? Why should we wish or expect to see the Charch glide on, without rocking, over a summer sea? All past history should lead us to expect continual difficulties, in the Church Catholic, and is every branch of it. The sins and infirmities of human agents make this unavoidable: and the probation of the taithful would seem to require it for their growth and goodness. Still, it is not of course meant. that any particular kind of difficulty is a thing to be bought the old materials, boards and beams of houses desired. Our troubles often are the punishment of sin, or at least of error: and the nature of the punishment may sometimes point most clearly to its cause. part of these they made a fire and warmed them- If this be so, it naturally occurs that we should ask. selves, and with other parts they raised a temple to What do our Church troubles now seem to indicate the Loro their God with their own hands. They as the mot of existing evils? Of course, we should

old tin, fitted and nailed on by himself: shingles [ism and French Atheism have combined to recoruwere too dear, and, as he said, he could not do that mond as the panacea for all our ills? Has any watchful observer of Christendom failed to detect an unconscious tendency that way, in whole churches, human learning and victue, are more relied upon by many, than is the Omnipotence of God. We ascribe to some one or more persons of our own party in religion, all imaginable, and sometimes even impossible excellences. And not only so, but we follow them blindly, through all varieties of right or wrong opinion which they choose to recommend. We can see no evil in our friends; and, as a natural result. we can discover no particle of good in men of opposite opinions. It is indeed very proper to have a due respect for official superiors, pastors and teachers; but the man-worship of our time thinks far more of the person than of the officer. Our magnified self, at the head of our party, is glorified, because he diffore-footates only in degree. We praise ourselves in praising him. At any rate, our "Representative-Man," whoever he may be, is almost needful, we think, to the right administration of the world, and the Church would be in danger," if he were in any

> Now, does it not seem to be this very error, so far as we may reverently judge, which God, of late, by his Providential dealings, has been aiming to destroy? What means the sudden, repeated, and unexpected removal, by apostacy, or disease, or death, or loss of reputation, of men who were once the great centres of influence and the heads of religious parties, -it God does not mean thereby to warn us not to trust in man, whose breath is in his nostrils?"-The Church of Christ, we must learn, is in no danmen. On the contrary, each apparent loss will turn to present gain, if only the emergency be rightly met. What is the right course, then, when difficulties come? Is it either wise or becoming to sit despondingly, and wait for better times? By no means! That same voice that of old came to Moses when his people were arrested by the sea, comes now, with equal plainness, to every minister of Christ: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward !" The times call for more resolution, and for bolder action. Our Church must go on to occupy new fields, rather than abandon old ones. The members must all strive to work together in more love and harmony than before, and offer a more united front to every enemy. We must take in more of the Divine, and throw out some of the human element, in all our operations. We must go on more simply in reliance upon God, and with less dependence on the wisdom and goodness of our best earthly leaders. The Church must be drawn more closely and sensibly to her Divine Head. She must remember that she is built on the foundation of Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Then, not only will she not be willing to rest on "St. prayers and earnest endeavours. Puter and his successors," but the will not be injured by any Paul or Apollos, who may deservedly or not, be an oracle to his credulous admirers. It is both

For every individual Churchman, the path of duty lies open and plain before him. We are not called upon, on every occasion of difficulty, or apostacy fram the fold, to perplex ourselves by a bewildering geexamination of the very "first principles of the doctrine of Christ." Some things in religion we must presume to be settled; or there will be danger of our ending in universal scepticism. That olergyman others, in so uncertain a position. There is no great the miserable habit of forever looking back. The this influence to bring children into the Sunday School, least, as well as the greatest, has, from his position in life, whatever that may be, a special and peculiar, ets to multiply Bible classes, and increase Sunday work to do in God's kingdom upon earth. Let us try School libraries; to visit the poor and the sick; to our efforts, by invoking His aid, Who is "the Lord minister, in all his plans for the promotion of the deed go forward. And as once the waters of the Red thought it to be their duty, to make personal efforts Sea were unexpectedly divided for the children of in the cause of Christ and His Church. Let the ex-

dangerous and sinful to take any one man for our

guide and model but "the Man Christ Josus."

# LONG SERMONS.

(From the Evangelical Catholic ) One most serious drawback to the popularity, and, I necessity, to the growth and prosperity of the

sermons.

It is not worth while for men to urge, as some ticklers for old customs are wont to do, that in former lays, people listened patiently for one or two hours discourses from the pulpit. They will not do it now. Brevity is the order of the day. A clergyman can adopt no surer plan for emptying out his church, than to weary the congregation with long sermons. He

ondensation have been formed.

It costs trouble to write short sermons, but a minister the wishes to be useful will not complain of this. Sermons of twenty minutes seem about the bappy sedium between long and short. No person will

kept his promise to the letter, by nover coming back vice versu-thus setting off doctrines and sacrato it again! Sermons propared in haste, and without ments against each other, as if one could not be-L. L.

#### IMPROVING THE TALENT COMMITTED TO US.

from the Christian Witness, and recommend its have plenty of imitators, to throw oil upon the from earnest remarks to the attention of our readers. The subject is not only one of grave importance, but of life or death. The religion by which many think they will be saved, is but a delusion, instead of an improvement of the great gifts which God has entrusted to them, and a strict account of which He will require at their hands. We may class them after this manner:

The One-service Christians, among whom numbers communicants have place, think that to attend morning service is enough; and so they give the emainder of God's Sabbath to sloth, to worldly conrersation, or to forsake the "assembling of themselves ogether, as the manner of some (that is their manner) s." Nothing can be more fatal than the example of

The Practice-at-variance-with-theory Christians, who believe the Church system, yet act on that of the world; admit the grace-giving power of God's service, yet are constantly forming excuses to justify their absence. Their greatest care seems to be how they shall most effectually bury their talent.

The Wrong-theory Christians, who neglect "tho form of sound words" once for all delivered to the Church, and lean upon some individual who may happen to set himself up as a teacher, or upon their own speculations and whims, just as if he or they were what the Scripture declares the Church to be-"the pillar and ground of the truth;" the "fullness of them that filloth all in all." Such manifestly misapply their talent.

"There is scarcely a parish in the country, where there is not at least one or two individuals, who seem to make the interest of the Church, their own, and who are, apparently, as much gratified, in the signs of its prosperity, as they are in the success of their own personal enterprises. They are foremost in every effort-always doing and always willing to ilu-contributing of their substance, seconding to their ubility, and carnestly co-operating with the minister in every good word and work, holding up his hands and encouraging him in his labors, by their fervent

Now, what one of two persons in a parish actually accomplish, all can do in a greater or less degree. It is certain that no Christian is so poor, or so busy, that he cannot make an effort; he can at least try to do more than he has yet done. If every memberjof the Church could be made to feel his duty, in this particular, and be led to arise and do at once, what his hands find to do, our Church would very soon feel an impulse, which would gladden the hearts of all who desire to see the work of the Lord prospering in the world.

If, for example, every individual in a parish. should make an effort to be present, without fail, on every occasion of public worship; to lay by him in that he might contribute according to his ability, lot ter impediment to all true Christian progress, than the spread of the gospel, at home and abroad; to uso andko secure the attendance and service of good teachto do that work, in all humility and faithfulness. Let have a kind word of encouragement for the weak and us awake to new energy. Let us put fresh life into the weary; and to cheerfully co-operate with the and Giver of Life,"-even that same Holy Spirit who spiritual interests of his people, as a privilege; we came down visibly, of old, at the Pentecostal meet- should be amazed at the results of such a course of ing of the primitive disciples. Then, we shall in- | conduct, on the part of those, who have never before Israel to pass over on dry land, so shall we too find periment be made, and we shall soon have full the most appalling dangers to melt away as we ap- churches, full Sunday Schools, with abundant means proach them, if we will only go on, with true Chris- for maintaining the Gospel at home, and for sending tian confidence, in the way that God has appointed it abroad. God will bless us, when we show by our faith and life, that we are really in earnest in our professions of interest in the Kingdom of His Son."

# CHARLES SIMEON.

(From the Calendar ) We are gratified to find, by the communication

Church, is the too common practice of preaching long of our correspondent J. M., that our allusions to Mr. Simeon have produced such good fruit. It may be worth while to mention Mr. Simeon again, and we shall bear his case in mind. Bishop Meade's tract certainly does not exhibit all of Mr. S., and reminds us of those editions of Leigh Richmond's life, which left out matters of importance in connection with his character as a Clar gyman of the Church of England-of the tract may possess the eloquence of Cicero and Demosthe- called the Dairyman's Daughter, which has often may possess the eloquence of Cicero and Demosthenes, and the wisdom of Solomon and Solon, but the
effect will be the same.

Chusch woman, and was buried by

his immediate predecessor, pieuro parties, pieuro predecessor, pieuro parties, pieuro predecessor, pieuro parties, pieuro predecessor, pieuro parties, pieuro parties, pieuro predecessor, pieuro parties, pieuro predecessor, pieuro parties, pieuro predecessor, pieuro parties, pieuro predecessor, pieuro predecesor, pieuro predecesor, pieuro predecessor, pieuro predece Much can be said in few words, when habits of gives was a Church-woman, and was buried by the Liturgy -of Buchanan's Christian Researches. in which the part relative to the ancient Episcopal Syrian Church was carefully stricken out .-We hope an Expurgatorial Index out of the Church of Rome, is not to be established in this ever complain of them. The gist of the subject may country. If so, and it is to be transferred from be plainly presented. The lessons thus pithily expressed, will be much more likely to be remembered. There are special occasions, indeed, when, after the example of St. Paul, (Acts xx. 9) "long preaching" may be indulged in. If such occasion, however, be suffered too often to arise, "deep sleep" will fall upon more than one, who, with a smaller allowance, might have gone away edified.

The mest admired models of modern English sermons are short; well-digested, and easily delivered in twenty minutes. Of course to be able to sneak to did the arms thing, and we are not difficulty in the condition of the control of the Church at the remote dwellings of even the hamble to able to any and the slow of the Church at the remote dwellings of even the hamble to of the Church at the remote dwellings of even the hamble to deliver on the same thing, that there was no one-sidedness in the man. He believed in Evangelical doctrines, and he also believed in sacramental grace; and he was not aftaid or ashamed to let it be known; that he conjoined the w. St. Augustine, than the conjoined the conjoined the worthy parson, as every one calls him, from his duty. The rain, and frost, and show never were known to detain the worthy parson, as every one calls him, from his duty. The rain, and frost, and show never were known to detain the worthy parson, as every one calls him, from his duty. The rain, and frost, and show never were known to detain the worthy parson, as every one calls him, by ferries and bleak mountain ridges from one another. The rain, and frost, and show never were known to detain the worthy parson, as every one calls him, by ferries and bleak mountain ridges from one another. The rain, and frost, and show never were known to detain the worthy parson, as every one calls him, by freries and bleak mountain ridges from one another. The rain, and frost, and show never were known to detain the worthy parson, as every one calls him, by ferries and bleak mountain ridges from one never the hearth the worthy parson, as every one be plainly presented. The lessons thus pithily ex- Presbyterian and Congregational sources into our by ferries and bleak mountain ridges from one another

A Methodist exhorter having once announced his belief in the highest type of evangelical dectrine, and so poor were they, that he was often ladelted for a night's lodging and the ordinary hospitalities of life to Preab terms his manufaction to the latter he moves coming back vice versa—thus setting off dectrines and sacratext and declated his intention to "preach from it" and the lowest typo of sacramental grace, and careful weeding and pruning, will be apt to run off lieve in both, and in the influence of both equally. in the same direction. But in sober carnest, why Once it was our pleasure to hear a divine, as old wed almost all their knowledge of Cherch disappline will our clergy waste breath in wearying their as Bishop Meade, and as evangelical as he is, the grave the last of a knot of Lodies from Strathmaira people with long sermons when short ones will give (more, probably, of a Catvinist than the bishop,) fience to nobody, and do every one more real good f | say frankly and fearlessly, he cared not how high a Churchman a man might be, it he was only

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a Churchman a man might be, it he was only evangelical in his preaching. We have some doubts whether the same individual would be permitted to say the same thing now, when party strife is thickening round him. But that he did once say unbid-We cut the following, says the Church Herald, iden, and from a full heart. God grant that he may blod waters, which chating tempers are resolved shall not subside.

# Eccleningtical Jutelligence.

St. PAUL's CHURCH, OVFORD, which has been closed for some weeks, for the purpose of adding to it a chancel, has been re-opened. The thistop of the Diocese, attended by the Archdeacon and about fifty of the Clergy, with a number of the chousters, all attred in surplices, met at the parish school and walked in procession to the Church. The service was intoned, and conducted by the perpetual Curate, the Rev. A. Huckman, assisted by his Curates. The Bishop preached on the occasion, and selected for his text part of the 22nd verse of the 21st chapter of Revela-"I saw no temple therem." After the Sen the Offertory was read, while the contributions were col ected. The amount collected was £32 10s. Upwards at one hundred persons remained and partook of the floly

Church of Dorchester, Oson, being now completed, the Church will be re-opened by the Bishop of the Diocese on Monday, the 6th, at a quarter to twelve o'cl. ck.

The site of the rains of Doncaster Parish Church, which, it will be recollected was burnt down on the 23th of February last, is now nearly cleared of the debris, and we understand Mr. Moffatt, of Spring-gardens London, the architect, will furnish plans for the new edifice in a few days. the money already subscribed towards rebuilding the Church minous to upwards of £26,000 but hearly £10,000 unore will be required to effect a complete restoration of the late eddice. We regret to add that the parish of Doncaster has austained a melauchty loss in the death of Mrs. Sharjo. wife of the Vicar. Dr. Shurpe, whose health has given wa under the excitement and anxiety of mind consequent upon the burning of the Church, and on her own personal exertions to restore the augmentation fund.

# TRELAND.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN IN TERLAND.

The determination of the British Legislature to step in for the vindication of that personnl liberality which is the birchinght of every British subject, in the case of the pant deluded creatures who allow themselves to be entrapped into numeries, has provoked the free of Dr.
CULLER. His spostolic wrath has vested itself in a lengthy 'Pastoral,' full of the blast of Papal authority; but thirfly has the fury of the storm burst over the head of Dr. Whatgly, whose speech on the subject in the House of Lords fulls, in the eyes of Dr.Cullen, little ort of the unpardonable sin

anort of the unperdonable sin.

With the attacks upon Dr. Whatkly's orthodoxy, on
the ground of his publications in connexion, with the Nations Description of the publication of the State of the Sta Most Lev. Prolate is well able to defend himself, and they have neither wish nor calling to stand to the breast, which his alleged uncokadness may have left exposed in the joitois of his dightity. Our, business is with the extra-ordinary beatest per which the arrogant emissary of the Park is gifted. The his and the arrogant emissary of the Park is gifted. The his and the standard and have been and the standard standard and the standard standard and the standard standar

t this city. liero then is a plain case of conflicting authority.

QUEEN VICTORIA, or rather her predecessor on the throne Of England, has made Dr. Wittelly "Archbishop of Dublin and." Primate of Ireland; "Pope Pius 1X. has conferred the same titles upon Dr. Cullen. The law of England declares these titles upon by Dr. Whately to be lawful, as borne by Dr. Cullen to be unlawful. Dr. Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the teeth of the law, and in contempt of Queen Cullen, in the cullength of Queen Cullen, in the cullength of Queen Cullen, in the cullength of the Cullength of Queen CULLER, in the teeth of the law, and in contemp of Queen vict-rata, assumes the sides has no right to, and, in the same breath, uenies the right of them to Dr. Wharker, by styling him "the principal Protestent dignitery." Dr. Culler, kee, thus, emphasically proclaims the matherity of Queen Victoria to be null and widd, that of Pore Plus to be since valid, within the Queen's dominions. How long will the insolence and disloyally of these Popish ratiors be basely submitted to by those to whose guardianship the dignity of the British Crown, and the majesty of liritish law is committed?—John Bull.

Line the teeth of the law, and in contemp of Queen papers. He entraited in printing, for which he above great aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices. There are already some parts of the Scipural aprices.

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Th

# SCOTLAND.

NORTHERN DISCESES.

It is encouraging to the Church in its present efforts (for she is everywhere manifestly budding and putting forth her strength), to know what even the last generation had to endure, and how in the days of cold distrust and persecution "the faith once delivered to the Salms" was preserved among us, especially in the remoter parts

the country.

Few will believe that there is an individual among us who recollects the time when there was not a single chap el to be seen from John O'Grosts house to the Mull o Cantire, or from Sprymouth to Stornowsy in the outer Hebrides,—excepting a small one at Rigin, and another at Invenes. The same venerable elergyman,—the worthy Archdescon of Morsy and Hoss,—who has for appeared of half a century acted literally as the Pastor, Physician and Lawyer, to the poor Guelic congregations among whom he has laboured with a zest of contentedness of spirit most exemplary, and to them encouraging; remembers also most of the Chappels in the Highlands bring rebuilt offener than once. The little fane at laver ness just alluded to, was the first breaking forth of the Church into the open day after the penal laws of last content had been shollshed;—for previously the acattered Captire, or from Sprymouth to Stornoway in the outer tury had been shollshed ;--for previously the acattered members of the flock had by stealth to go to worship, one by one, to a small room in "the Black Vennel" of layerras, where they congregated (even so late as the days

the eye of the aged and venerable Bishop Macfarlane, and his recollection scarcely reaches back to the times of his immediate predecessor, Bishop Petrie. But the and dogmatic, his learning fair and extensive, as his contribations to the Gaelle Dictionary, and his translations of the Pourse But the Contributions of the Pourse But the Contribution of th contributions to the Gaelic Dictionary, and his transla-tions of the Prayer-Book and other works into Gaelic, fully testify. He had never until within the last twenty-four months, when the increasing weakness of almost fourseors years, obliged him to restrict his labours to one congregation, that of St. Paul's in Strathasiro, had less than two Chapels (and they were often three) to at-tend to,—upwards of twenty miles apart, and separated by foreign and high monatain ridges from one another.

raised the frame, and the husband nailed on the boards he had; and when they failed, he rested and waited for the dollar to come, which was to furnish more. A year and more is passed, and the work is well-nigh done. It has a roof of boards, overlaid with

whose kindliness of feeling overcame the secturian scruples and dislikes then almost spiversal.

We have known several members of the Church who

who, in the latter days of their lives, sejourned in Inverress.

Their faith and practice were of the simplest but most

the full daily service in their families or in their own ele the full daily service in their families or in their own eve-sets; and on Communion days they were up and engaged in the work of self-examination and preparation by five-or air o'clock in the morning at latest! They did not speak much in ordinary companies on religious subjects, and hence could not understand the platform sinquence of the modern evangelical School, and though considered of the modern evengelical School, and though con of the modern evangelical School, and though considered highlighted, they avoided controversy with their Preshyterian acquaintences. Several of whom were merried to Preshyterians, but they would never communicate with them at the Established Kirks, and some of them never partook of the Hely-communion decept once or twice a year, when specially Mained for that purpose, by the Bishop, or some one or other of his Preshyters. Yer high mich, of this occurs supply of ordinances, was the faith of these good become of these good people preserved alive, and almost every one of them died at an advanced age in peace, and in full assurance of a blessed resurrection. The daily services of the Church were to them a bond of unloa-

services of the Church were to them a bond of salous with their absent brethren, and kept up in them the flame of piety and the distinct recognition of the sathoraty and ordering of the Church as a divine Institution.

Let it be understood that the labours of the Clergy involved to supply on their paris the ordinances and sacraments to these poor scattered people. In those days there were none but tracks or bridle roads in the Highlands, and on their visits the Clergy could at best ride on horseback, but oftener they had to walk on foot flishop Macfarlane and his Dean, who had almost the sole charge in Ross-shire, generally walked together in visiting the Churches.

One day they would walk to Fortrese (12 miles), and

One day they would walk to Fortices (12 miles), and officiate there—the next to Diugwaii (15 miles), and after two full services, besides occasional services at that town, the linkop returned on foot the same night to Inver-nces, which was over 13 miles distant.

Dean Patterson who was a learned, and in his vonner Dean Patterson who was a learnest, and in the year and days an able and efficient, Clergyman, used to visit all the acattered Episoopal families in Russ and Cromarty shires, and often has he been out in his lovely journeys are and the stations in his circuit for three weeks or a moath at a time taking in his circuit the most distant corners of the lale of Skye and the

[ We are sure that this simple record of the primitive labours of our northern Bishops and Ciergy will not fall to interest our readers, and that while their grateful-hearts bless God for the improved temporal condition of the Church in those remote Highland districts; they will

pray that Her efforts may still further be prospered.

There is a Bishop there who is netuated with primitive seal, and we are certain that he will avail himself of the altered circumstances in which the Church is now placed; and that under his judicious government, Her borders will be extended, and "those that are without" brought into the fuld of one Shepherd .- ED.] -- Scottish Mag

## NEW ZEALAND.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE AND THE MELANESIAN MISSION

From the quarterly paper, October 1852, of the Society for, the Propagation of the Cospel in Foreign Parts. 255, it is in this institution that the Bishop educates the native boys who six brought bither from the Polynamian Islands, and after a white are sont back rapid to their native tribes bearing parts them the first said of Chit

Zesiand accompanie by the Mission of the Party Chick of the Mission of the Coyage in the Mission of the Coyage has been drawn of the Coyage has been drawn up from the log-book of the Border Mission of the Coyage has been drawn a verations with different persons engaged in the second of the Mission of the

dealt honestly with them.

They proceeded to Putture, and brought off two boys, whose lenguage very much reasonable.

signs of Christianity visible the Maori. There were no signs of Christianity visible there; but the boys any that two Samoan teachers were murdered there some time back: and they know several Scripture names and doctrines. An event occurred on bon it, which shows one of the customs of this people, and is not confined to them and at the same time shows what a blessing the Gospej will be to them in this life, as well as in the life to come. When one of the boys was very lil, his relation wanted to have him thrown overboard, as thinking the life of a high man a burdent to himself and others.

From Futuna (19°38' E) they steered their course to Tanna, guided all night by the ever active velcano that

Tanna, guided all night by the ever active volcano that Captain Cook speaks of. Here they found a little Erramango boy tending a sick English sailor with an university of little and patterne, that would put Christians to the blush. The English sailor had been left behind at Erramango, and had come to Tanna for the natural hot baths. The boy had accompanied him as his nurse; and both were taken on board the Border Maid; the Englishman The boy had accompanied him as his nurse; and both were taken on board the Border Maid; the Englishman by his own request was taken to fidney; the boy is now at 55. John's College. Only a few natives of Tanna have a yet shown a favourable disposition to receive the Gespel. From Tunna they sailed to Nina, where they were kindly received by the satives; thence to Erromango, where they arrived on the 7th Angust. There are as Christians there and the natives of Dillon's Bay on the 8. W. of the island, where John Williams was murdered, have still a bad character for fighting and treashery; but the sick English sailor said that he had been once on shore there to get water, and that he was very kindly received and that the natives helped him to carry his water each to the boat. Two of the boys that Captain Erricial had brought away belonged to Erromango but not to Dillon's Bay. Nothing could have been more ampalie and saille factory than their conduct during the whole time off their connexion with the College. The Bishop of New Zealesd went on shore with them to Bunkil, on the nouth of, the island, and was most kindly received by their relations. He made them explain to the rest what they had been taught at the college, and the object of the Bishops visit to their island. The elder hoy of the two showed his with to their island. The elder hoy of the two showed his with tachment to the Bishop and the College, by swimming out to the ship a fortnight later on its return homeward; and he is now here, and is the pattern of good humour and obed dience, much of which is no doubt to be attributed to the good discipline he learnt on board the Hissmand's He was exceedingly anxious to convince the Bishop that his friends were not so savage as the English had generally represented the Erromango people to be; but he owned that all the neighbouring tribes were continually at war with one another. From Erromango they sailed to Mare (which will probably be found to be placed a quarrier as degree or more too far west in the chart) whe

a degree or more too far west in the chart) where the Bishops remained two days. There are three large blas-sion Stations on this island, and probably more Christians. sion Stations on this island, and property more than anywhere else in these sees. At one station eallest Siguama, they found a large chapel, 120 feet long by 30, in which 500 people assembled for service. They found that one of the boys who had been at the College the preyear of education they are being taught some unclul trade so well as the truths of religion, and other branches of learning. They are to be carpenters.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REMITTANCES.

"Oxonikneis," in our next.

Nay 12th ... J. G . 8t. Cutherine a... 13th. .. A. long le Nay 12th J. G. St. Catherine a., 13th. A. L., Lacchine... for A. L., the Bishop of Ruperto Land, and E. S. H., 16th., W. D. Cavan... 18th., B. W., Philipplu gh... 12th. Dr. M., Stamford... W. H.-P., Guelph... D. F., Yerkville... 20th. W. L. P. E., Nolson: 25th. J. B. L., Byown... Jane 3rd. J. A. A. Frederichton, N. B., C. W. J., B., and E. P., 4th.—N. G., Kingston... B., Wolfe Island... G. M. B., Cobarz... 5 h.—J. W., River Trent.. W. T., Fazzoy Hirbour. for E. B., and G. W. C., J. M., Post Colbotne... 14th. J. T. L. Hankston... Trent., W. L., Fitzoy Herman, to be Blown S. J. M., P. L. Galbaiter, 14th, J. T. L., Hawki err, t. r. G. W., W. H. G., Brockwille, tor W. F., and A. S. H., W. H., Whithy, 17th,—H. C. W., Mirray, 21c.—Wis, C., Kugston, J. D. C., Grafman, dresst J. Or inc. G. H., Jr. Coldwater.

### WEEKLY CALENDAH. ilst Lanucial Late E Date. June 26, Sim Sten ater Tuinite, M. t Sam. 15, Luke 2 M. Proc. A. Lute 10 25. Q. Victoria crind Fail N. 7. 8. 8. 8. 9. 29. 8r. Faran, A. & St. 8. 8. (M. McColles 1) Aara 30, ..... 5. Luke 19 " 2. VISIFATION B.V. MARY, M. " 112 Luke 14 \*\* 2. 65H fund. arr. Tashiry | 18 2 Sain. 2 | fiche 15, 10, 10, 11, 3.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1853.

In presenting our readers with " The Church" in a new form, and under new editorial manit with a brief exposition of the principles upon which it is designed that this journal should, in future, be conducted.

In the first place, we disclaim all idea or intention of making it, or allowing it to be made, a party paper. We neither desire to identify it with any party, nor to assert any party. Con-ceiving that the spirit of party is utterly at variance with, may, most injurious to, the best interests of religion; aware that it engenders strife and ill feeling where, above all things, peace and charity should most prevail, we would do our atmost to extinguish, rather than to fan, the tlame of party feeling and party action; and would fain see the brethren of the with the unnonucement of Pence on earth. good will toward men."

At the same time, we would not be understood as advocating a sparious and deceptive quietude-us crying Peace, where there should be no pouce, and Agreement where there armor be agreement. Such unity as can be obtained ciple, is the last thing we would defend. When ing to act in harmony with each other. Our Zion will be best defended when she is "us a city that is at unity in itself." We need not sacrifice truth or principle for the sake of pence; -let us sacrifice our prejudices, our sectional will remain but very little cause for disagreement among ourselves.

We know that zeal sometimes outrons both charity and discretion, but most of all, should we draw largely upon those virtues when we see that these who differ from us on some topics are our brethren of the same household of faith. In short, while we hope never to be justly chargeable with a Landicean luke-warmness ns to what is of real importance, our aim shall be to diminish rather than to magnify any points of difference

A few words now on what we conceive to be our just standards of religious opinion. These are-first, the Holy Scriptures as the Rule of Unith, and then the Catholic Creeds, the Arti cles, Liturgy and Homilies of the united Church of England and Ireland. These embedy the whole of Christianity, "as this Church and realm bath received the same."

We are aware, of course, that even within versal Church result from, or imply, discordant that d'ssension within our own Church is connected with various constructions of some passages of our Articles and Liturgy. How, then it has been asked, are we to make these our tian Church there is but the one Rule of Faith we exist, admits; and for our own Articles and Liturgy, we believe that they embody the principles of Christian truth and agreement as perfeetly and wisely as can be expected in any work of human composition. We have always doubts and difficulties, and trust we shall alharm than constant jarring and disputing about it. Take the Articles all together, and how much of them there is upon which the whole body of our Church are perfectly agreed. Then let us rest in that agreement, and take our stand.

of which our minds take different views.

the surest warrant of her Catholicity. She is traly Catholic because she is traly Protestant. The Romanist may consistently contend that the one is contrary to the other, for he knows no Catholicity but what is Roman. We know no Catholicity but what includes Christian Truth and admits a standing Protest against error, under whatever guise, i r within whatever pre-

rincts, it may be found. 🔞 Such is the plan we have sketched out for ourselves - anch are the principles we would maintam. In short, we would endeavour to promote unity, charity, and truth, and in so doing, hope to engage the good wishes, the prayers, and the assistance of our Chareli community. That we shall in every thing fulfil what we may thus appear to promise; that we shall succeed in what we ardently desire to accomplish, is more than we may assure ourselves. What confidence we feel, we gather rather from the cause in which we are embarked, than from the abitities which we bring to the task. But the pen may draw some inspiration from the goodness of the cause in which it is employed; and looking on religious journalism as an effective instrament towards the best and most spered ends, and in reliance mon that higher aid which alone can insure success, we venture to claim, and may reasonably hope to receive at the hands of Canadian Churchmen, as well as agement, we deem it necessary to accompany of distant friends, such a measure of support as may testify their appreciation, both of the objects for which this journal has been established and of the principles and tone in which, we trust, it will be conducted.

THE QUEBEC AND MONTREAL RIOTS. In contemplating the fate calamity, so startling and so terrible, - a calamity which has put a sister city into mourning for the fierce ombroak of into orance and for the slaughtered citizens whose blood, in consequence of that savage burst of passion, stains her streets,-the Psalmist's words forcibly recur to our minds :-- " Because of the voice of the enemy. because of the oppression of the wicked, my heart is Church united as one band in promoting that some pained within me, and the terrors of death are Gospel which was first heralded to mankind fallon upon mo. Fearfulness and trombling are come upon me, and horror bath overwhelmed me." It is really difficult to realize the disastrous event; it seems almost as though we might awake and find it all but a hideous dream; so strange is it that perse ention,-the persocation that brought our Protestant marty is to the stake-should step from her hidingonly by the sacrifice of religious truth and prin- place so tiercely and so boldly to intimidate and to slay; in this time of civilization, retinement, and there are really at sinke-when the contest is peace; in our free and happy land; beneath a Govto be between vital traffi and unti-Christian enmost whose error and weakness lie cottainly not error, Christians and Churchmen will present on the side of rigon and jealousy in regard to diversithe broader front to the common foe, by study- this of belief and varying forms of religious worship. Almost simultaneously with the strange and affecting news that a furious band of Romanists, merely in consequence of an unpalatable lecture on their religious tenets, not one word of which they were callfeelings, and all that cortfily leaven that festers od upon against their will to hear, had attacked and jeniousy and discord-let us make a holecaust descerated Protestant places of worship, expelled G. F. Szcom Dr Castliof these upon the alter of peace, and then there | their occupants, and prosecuted their vindictive assault even to the shedding of blood; almost at the vory moment whom tidings of these atrocities reached us, it is a corriers circumstance that we heard of a titular Romish Archbishop threatening to absent tunself, together with his Clergy, from the opening of the Dublin Exhibition, if the Government should abide by its announced intention of commoneing the proceedings with a prayer composed and to be said by the Archbishop of Dublin. Better would it be, in the estimation of the Romish prelate, that the un dertaking should be unblessed with prayer, inaugurated without appeal of any kind to the God who giveth the strong arm and the ingenious mind; than that the invocation of the blessing should be in words conceived and attered by a Protestant Archbishop, Was the miserable bigotry in any way resented? Were the reasonable and decorous and (to a truly Christian spirit) unobjectionable arrangements originally made, carried out, not in anger, but in dignified the limits of this code there is found room for consistency, in a righteous sense of what was due differences-that the great divisions of the uni- to the Church of the realm and, more than all, to the honor of Almighty God ? The prayer was dropped. interpretations of the written Word of God, and The Protestant durst not offer his prayer, for the Romanist had forbidden it! Here was a concession as

flattering to the party who were able to extert it, as It is painfully humiliating to those who made it. We standard ! Simply because womest; we have do not attempt to justify; we derive no pleasure from no other; to these we have been long pledged that concession; on the contrary, we are veved and and we desire no other. For the whole Chris- nieved by it; we deem it cowardly and sinfal, as we are perfectly sure that it, and others like it, will be -the best-in fact, we believe the only Rule atterly abouted as moreous of conciliation. Still of Puith of which the dispensition, under which the contrast between indulgence like this and the Romish outrage in Montreal and Quebec-it it be accompanied with humiliation to ourselves -is immensely disadvantageous to the Church of Rome Other instances, it is well-known, might be cited Lound them a sufficient guide in any doctrinal stonger and more serious even than this one of the Dublin Exhibition, where a compliant Government ways find them so. And if some parts seem have given way to arrogant assumption on the part open to different constructions, why then, even of the Church of Rome. Vet Rome is not satisfied. let it be so; the difference itself will do less Nothing, it seems, will satisfy her short of uncon. ditional submission to her extravagant protonsions, and implicit acquiescence in her corruptions of the truth. The recent outrages, we must say, are in perfect accordance with our convictions that this is side by side, upon the many and great princi- the real state of the case; that Rome, as she is, will side by side, upon the many and great principles in which we are all one, rather than army never be satisfied with any concession short of the front to supply a with their teet. I perceived that no ourselves against each other on the few points complete acceptance of all her errors. At the same time, we are factrom identifying the intelligent, the And we believe that such an unity really exists among us. We cannot imagine such fruitlessness in our common faith—we cannot but

Indians who have been guilty of this shocking

The superficient prisage to the statecase which estates to overcame them; the last, who much assess in our common faith—we cannot but

The superficient prisage to the statecase which estates to overcame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who make the superficient assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess on the states to vercame them; the last, who much assess to vercame them; the last, who was a last to vercame them; the last, who was a last to vercame them; the last, who was a last to vercame them; the last, who was a last to vercame them; the last to vercame the believe that, underlying the superficul asperts
believe that, underlying the superficul asperts
believe that, underlying the superficul asperts
bintality. We are gold to heat that one class of names, I very coolly tolted down the stairs and jumping
lies of occasional party display, there is a deep.
Romanists: the French Romanists—appear to have
over him reacted the entry of the Sunday School.

Portunately the school was dark; having examined it and solid, and firm substratum of sound Christian that he remen nonanists—appear to make the Fortunately the school was dark; having examined it begins that he is the standard of the sound sound sound the sound sound sound the sound sound sound sound sound the sound sou

A few under from this actions towards the south, the people and opened to Chiefmany, but it may be pleared very savage and appeared to Chiefmany, but it may be pleared very savage and appeared to Chiefmany, but it may be pleared very savage and appeared to Chiefmany, but it may be pleared very savage and appeared to Chiefmany, but it may be pleared very savage and opposed to Chiefmany, but it may be pleared to chiefmany to the respectable and influentiation may be been through the spirits of all feelsh," in their playing saveling decided, in their prevate communings with "the data from the saveling may be the spirits of all feelsh," in their playing saveling decided the spirits of all feelsh," in their playing saveling may be the spirits of all feelsh, and they have been pround by some (we have to be church. After five or in minutes of tatal suspense, some than the congregation had been so the place came. The lights were again to be, strictly evangelical; not in any next be considered, even by good and personal matter than the strict of the spirits of all feelsh," in their dark to be strictly evangelical; not in any next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be considered, even by good and personal may next be cons to the salvation of the souls of men. Let shall we not the less strive inevery necessary point to uphold the Carholicity of our Church, both as the word includes purity of doctrine, and as it inaplies an integral membership with the one Catholic and Apostolic Church of our constantly professed be 1...

Protestant also, in the true, right spirit of the Protestant also, in the true, right spirit of the term, we shall always be; not as opposed to the most unplacable and the most sanguage in the most opposed to the most unplacable and the most sanguage in the most opposed to the most unplacable and the most sanguage in the most was protected by strong patiols. Cry, and all the street was protected that point only, then have described the gradual development of the mystery of iniquity. The ball developed and stone, and strong our bodies, it was discovered that point on the strong our bodies, it was discovered that point on the street was protected by strong patiols of the examining our bodies, it was discovered that point on the strong our bodies, it was discovered that point on the strong our bodies, it was discovered that point on the strong our bodies, it was discovered that point on the strong our bodies, it was discovered that point on the strong our bodies, it was discovered that point on the strong our bodies, it was all of the strong our bodies of the strong our bo term, we shall always be; not as opposed to term, we shall always be; not as opposed to tends, we must suppose, has long since ton of creeds, we must suppose, has long since the sensetion experienced from this british assailants had expected reached its chinax; but is nothing of this markous. There is no Carbolic Canadian but what disapproves o being as rightly Cutholic, but for this—that we may be Cutholic. Is the Church of England less Catholic because she is Protestant? No! It is in her solemn, abiding Protest against as much of superstition as ever found its way into the American Union. What is the result? Life most agreement as ever found its way into the American Union. What is the result? Life most agreement as ever found its way into the American Union. What is the result? Life most agreement as are in taxing attacked a most agreement as a few that the assembled, and the American Union. What is the result? Life most agreement as are in taxing attacked a most agreement as a few that the assembled, and the American Union. What is the result? Life most agreement as a few that the most

much of superstition as ever found its way into of the American China. What is an interest of the control of the American China and the control of the control of the Carbolica lectures in Quebox and Montoral. Again, in the searme? capital of Missouri we meet with a paper in the course fidence of the Romish because St. Leris using tires. Surfey. undisguesed language, . . The Canon, we adom, is intolorant, that is, she does every may in her power to cheek, as effect utily as encourast and as and admit, by the assassus. the progress of crime and cross. Her intelerance be you very affectionate front follows necessarily from they claim to rafa libility : she alone has the right to be intolerant. Heresy side inserts to her engligite of motte stay; she endures it when and water stormer; but she hates it, and directs all her energy to effect its destruction." It is not often that we so set with an available persecute ing spirit so hank and export as the; but plains spoken or not, the spirit is in the system, a disguised. and suppressed, it may be, from politic matrices, but criticesthore stol; never formally algored, as it has been again and again formally proclaimed in official anathenries abboard by wortey individuals, no doubt; but never east out of the Church by anibuity as an accursod and detestable thing. What wonder that not and bloodshed should at times break both from such a principle? And who shall tell us that 3. They have made a number of wed as and orphans we are wrong in regarding public and private outrage, and thosen them destruce upon the world. What is treachery, and crossty, as fee natural and necessity fruits of such a principle? To say that the larguage and manner of the feeturer, on the late imbappy occasion, were exasperating, is to allege withing that in any degree justifies the merciless retabation. Nothing can justify; nothing can even in any degree extenuate the daring and rathess intempt to slifte religious discussion. To talk of provocation conveyed in words is but a wretched mockery of an answer to return to the innocent blood that crietis from the ground. Did Protestants resent with bludgeen and pistol a provocation precisely similar in Brownson's lectures? The idea mover occurred to them: they could not in consistency with their principles, thank of going back to the barbarous views and practices of the Dark Ages, on the grand question whether their fellow-subjects, no less than them-elves, should be secured or not in the continued enjoyment of civil, and religious freedom. Toe French Romanists, as we have said, have kept aloof from the outrage; they have expressed in strong terms their disap prebation but they must go further. Mere words, how vehicment soover, will not satisfy: every member of the Church of Rome who really and sincerely, in his heart, deplores the late horrible transaction, ought to do his atmost to promoto the ends of justice by bring-ing the guilty to punishment. So long as there is reason for suspicion that the guilty are screened from rightoons retribution; so long as we are told that evi-

> delence which has wrong our beatts. Many of our toaders will, probably, have seen already some of the subjoined extracts through the place on Thesday night. We have heard of two instances, modium of the socular papers; still, we think it right to record in our journal a connected account of the affair, and, therefore insert them. Gavazzi's letter gives a graphic description of his escape at Quebec, whilst, we think, it shows very clearly—as the exerdum of his first lecture here was quite sufficient to convince us. —that the man has in him quite as much of the Soldier as of the Priest.

dence can only be extracted piecemeal even from

police-men, influenced by teligious prejudice or deterred by feer of vengennen outside the court of

justice; it is little to talk of repudiating the deed of

LETTER FROM FATHER GAVAZZI TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK L'ECO D'ITALIA.

Quebec, Canada, June 8th 1853.

shocking case which happened the day before yesterday; van will perceive it more amply described in the papers ! I will begin by saying that the appearance of torn, and in their shut sleeves, the better to show their origin. It was their aim to secure mealive, in order to murder me without the church; but not having succeeded, they actempted to kill me within the church. Many were led to believe it, when they had by repeated blows feiled Paoli to the ground; for believing him to be me they said one to another, "this is the very man." Anothe icheme of theirs was to blose out the lights, by turning the gas keys, for by so doing, from their concerted plan, they would have more easily succeeded in getting possession of me, seizing at the same time, every one present, mostly ladies and children! But min propises, and God disposes. It was not possible to turn the gos key, nor so castly capme me. Having rid myself of my first assailant b throwing line over the pulpit, I took off my cloak, and brandshing the chair which had served me as an orator, defended my post as a true Itchian crusader. I think that many of this going will remember for some time this materials and the good will tementer for some time this passage of the Italian invisionary's lecture. Having a pulpit about twelve fort wide, with the starts exposed, facing the church, and compelled to defead it against more than sixty savages, was rather a difficult task. An artiflery setgeant—who now copys the sympathy of all parties-to the great shame of the policemen. (who were standing by as life spectators.) leaped from those stairs, and succeeded in defending with memy chadel. After the first attack. Paoli, who was at the church door, was unable to reach the statis; and having snatched a stack from one of the assailant's hands, used it in every direction, and we were able to retain the liberty of our platform for more than twenty-five minutes.

But again a gang of the outward assailants, to the number of more than seven hundred, tushed into the church This was owing to another unpardonable mietake of the police; the stairs and narapet were assaulted with renewed volence. The artillory sergeant folding his equilibrium fail, clung to Paoli, who, aind the great throng of assailants could no longer margin to bis stick; meanwhile two of the savages had serged Paoli to overthrow him from the stores; he cried out to me, "Gayazzi, help me," I abandened the front of the pulpit and with a desperate blow of the bench which I held in my band, tell upon the head of the stairs. I was returning to the tront, while some assuitants having gained the ground I had alandoned to save my friend, lifted me from my feet and precipitated me headlong out of the pulpit, from a height of more than

have been. The falling with such violence might have sufficed to crush my skull; but God was there to protect his poor, but confident servant. I tell on a floor of enemies' heads and shoulders, and it was afterwards said that I was of gon disposition. I weighed also as iron itself; but I sustained no wound from the fall. The crowd then Produced a slight wound, and a confusion on the jaw t as " thing but a gigatific effort could save me, and I employed it accordingly. I rose in spile of them, and by bloos opened a passage to the stancase, which leads to the sub-

Mean while remember me to them all, and believe me to

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI-

WHAT HAS REEN GAINED BY THE ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN ERERDOM OF SPEECH. We ask Roman Catholics now, to sit down quietly and

see what they have gained by those to modable attempts to extinguish in blood their brothes of their Protestant fellow retrizens, and put an end to the be done of special in Quer-ter and Minitizal.

1. They have succeeded in sending twelve or more

critizens to premature graves; a proportion being them-solves. What is gained by that? 2. They have succeeding in filling many houses with mutilated and ago, 2 of ruffners. What is gained by

They have made a mumber of wid sweared orphans gained by that !

gamed by that t 1. Tally have succeeded in driving off a number of mer-duants who had come to buy goods, and probably in deter-ing in my others from coming, as well as pleasure travelone in my outers four coming, as were a present the ceres; so that the business of the city will be seriously in-cited, and the value of all kinds of projecty much dimin-

shed. What is gained by that t.
5. Tray have, doubties, by their attacks on one so widely known as Father Gavezzi, and their attempts to extraganh freedom of speech in Quebec and Montreal, received in uniting the Protestants of Great Britain, the nited States, and Canada as one man in opposition to United States, and Canada as one man in opposition to every attempt on the part of their prosists to obtain charters endownients, shares of School nearey, or legislative action of any kind in favour of 1 opery. Here we acknowledge there is gain, but they may not think so.—Mantreal Wit-

> MONTREAL RIOTS. (From the Montreal Transcript.)

From all we can learn, however strange and incredible it may seem, no order was given by any of the officers of the regiment to fire. The word was given unquestionably. and, by some strange tatality, was obeyed. We have heard of one officer, who cushed to the front, and, with his salire, elevated the muzzles of the guns so as to do no

mischief. We find that the impression is very general that the is not correct. It took place, as nearly as we can learn about half-mat seven o'clock. Some say a little later about half-past seven o'clock. Some say a little later. But this we know, that the sun did not set until twelve minutes to eight, and that a friend, who came up to our house to tell us what had taken place, which must have required, at least ten minutes, found us reading, in a not very well lighted room, without the assistance of can-

and demanded whether he was a Catholic or a Protestant. He gave no reply and was immediately assaulted. He defended himself bravely, and, being sober, disabled his assailants, who were drunk. A general row then took place, and the fighting was severe. The French Canadians took part with the assaulted party, lowly disclaiming the act of offence. We believe that no fatal injuries were received, when the parties retired from the combat, they separated. Of the other affan, as we have not yet her table to get any particulars, on which we can rely beerable to get any particulars, on which we can rely we say nothing, but we believe no life was lost

We understand that A. M. Delisle, C. Ermatinger, and II. Briscoil, Esquires, have been appointed by the go ment to examine into all the circumstances connected the recent disturbances. We are not aware of the precise character of the instructions to the gentlemen appointed for this arilions duty; but their functions we presume, will in no way interfere with those of the Coroner, but extend to matters into which he has no power of enquiry. The to matters into which he has no power of enquiry. The Honomable Mr. Badgley is also appointed to watch the proceedings before the Coroner's jury on behalf of the

overnment — Montreal Pilot.
It is distressing to have to add to the already appalling list of the sufferers on Thursday evening, but it was only on Saturday that we learned that our esteemed friend, Henry J. Joseph. Esq. had barely escaped with his life from a murderous assault made upon him, in St. Joseph Street. and that he still is in a dangerous and critical state. Mr. J. Lewis, also of the firm of J. & D. Lewis, Notre Dame Street, has, we find, received a musket ball in his foot, ut we are happy to learn, is out of all danger.

It will be seen by our obstuary notice that Mr. McCrae s dead, ~ Montreal Herald.

FUNKALLSOF THE VICTIMS OF FUNATIOISM. -On Salricks (1808 THE VICTIMS OF FANALISM.—On Saturday afternoon, the bodies of Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Clarke were interred in the new Cemetery. The funeral services were performed at their late residences, by the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, and were attended by crowds of our citizens, a large number of whom followed their bodies to the grave. - Montreal Herald.

A JEW IN THE OFFICE OF CHURCHWARDEN.

In the columns of one of our Church contempora-

ries in the United States, we have met with some remarks, which, in such a quarter, have startled us. on the amazing incongruity of a Jew elected to the other of Churchwarden, reported to have happened in one of the London Churches-St. George's, Botolph Lane. As the remarks in question appear (though without credit) under the head of " Foreign Intelligence;" and every thing else in the paper is as remote as any thing can be from political pliancy they were put there to be looked at, rather than as lead of conscience and temporising latitudianarism, they ers of the devotions of the people. as remote as any thing can be from political pliancy cannot surely be original, and, if extracted, must have crept in, we are ready to believe through inadvertence. This would be all very proper if we merely went to Church to hear a sermion or to join in the praises of God. The writer, whoseever he be, makes the rejection of but there is another part of the service which is perhaps to the prayer of the the witter, wnosoever no ce, makes the repector of the service which is another part of the part of t the parish said to have made the strange appointment should, in a certain sense, have unchristianized itself think would be very shocking, especially when we 62 Collections, amounting to......£129 10 21 by selecting allow to manage its temporalities: it being so trequently hear such horror expressed at the Minis Collections on behalf of the same object appointed for one of the duties of his office to " reverently bring the with a legion of savages over me, overjoyed in being able to slay me. I then received a kick on the shin, which has placed on Christ's Holy Table. If this be not absojute "unchristianization," it is, at least, an anomaly most injurious to the Redeemer's glory, and a dishonouring of the services of his Church. It makes no
difference in principle that the Jew is represented to
have wen this unsuitable mark of Christian considerhave been all very part of the building with ut any
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the admission of Jews to Parliament, by a side wind, £105 17s. 61. as we speak; but the i lustrious author of it states that his Bill has been, in this respect, quite misunderstool. That there is some room for misunderstanding for the following, and beg to congratulate our brethis clear from the vague wording of the 4th clause ren in Oakville on the favorable results of their parowhich emtesties the essence of the Bill. We quote chial exertions. this clause together with the comment of the English

" Provided always, That every person of the Personsion of the People called Quakers, and every office Person now by Law permeted to make his solemn Affirmation or Declaration instead of taking an Oath, may, justiced of Surface, please God, we will gather together at one lies as of a king and subscribing the Oath hereby appointed, make out a king and subscribing the Oath hereby appointed, make out a king and subscribing the Oath hereby appointed, make out subscribe a solution Affirmation in the form of the Oath hereby appointed, substituting the Words is done by appointed, substituting the Words is done by the aussiance.

> Abjustion are at present required, and may omit the words on the true fath of a Christian —ergo, that a Jew may do so when he goes to take his seat in Parliament—unless. adend, it can be shown that a. Jew is neces permitted, on indeed, it can be shown that a Jow is neezy permitted, on any occasion, to make a Declaration or Affirmation instead of an Oath. This very Bill, in a subsequent clause, speaks of a "Declaration" made by Jews, on undertaking municipal offices. This used to involve an Oath, if it does not now do so. Well, then, might not a Jew say—"I am one of those who are now allowed to

> ion, for which we beg to make a distinct acknowledgment of our indebtedness.

From the United Empire, June 20. OPENING OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JAMES

Yesterday (Sunday the 19th inst.) the splendid Church of St. James was opened for divine service. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the service, the church was crowded in every part. At eleven o'clock the Churchwardens and Architects met the Lord Bish t the Churchwardens and Architects met the L. rd Bish p and Clergy at the principal entrance, and from theree accompanied by the Verger, Sexton, and other officers of the Church proceeded to the vestry. Prayers were said by the Rev. Edmand Baldwin, M. A., and the ser-mon was preached by the Lord Bishop.

Mr. Paige presided at the Organ, and was assisted by the members of his own family, and a full Choir of anna-

tours, who executed the musical portion of the services in a most creditable manner. Of the Organ we have aiready spoken, and we believe that the general verdict of musical men, is decidedly, that it is a most brilliant and powerful instrument. The anthems although very beautiful and well executed, were less successful that obsolution and the executed, were less observed than the chaunts, which were powerfully effective.—The first anthem was by King, the words being from Psalm CXXII. v. 6 to 9; the second was by Boyce.

1 Kings, viii, 13, 27 to30, 37 to 39; ix. 3.

I have surely built thee a house to dwell in, a settled lace for thee to abide in for ever-But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold, the hea ven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded?

Yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, O Lord my God. That thine eyes may be open towards this house, night and day, even towards the place of which thou hast said. My name shall be there.

And tearken thou o the sup litation of thy servantiaed of thy people Israel, when they shall pray toward this place; and hear thou in beaven, thy dwelling place, and when thou hearest forgive.

If there be in the land famine, if there be pestilence

whatspever plague, whatspever sickness there be What prayer and supplication soever be made by any man or by all thy people Israel, which shall know every man the plague of his own heart, and spread forth his hands toward this house :

Then hear thou in heaven, thy dwelling place, and And the Lord said unto Solomon I have beard the prayer; I have hallowed this house, which thou has uilt to put my name there for ever, and mine eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually.

Hallelojah! Amen.

We shall not attempt to give any description of the milding further than to say, that we regard it as mos decidedly beautiful. The ceiling of the taxe is open, that is, the timbers are all seen, and stained dark rak. The Chancel ceiling is coloured to represent stone, and the ceiling of the aisles is plastered, with black ribs of oak. The walls are all stone coloured. The pews are ainted dark oak. Over the entrance to the chancel appainted dark next. Over the entrance to the cannet appears in very chaste antique characters, the sacred non-ogram I. H. S., and a screll with the text, Gront to Gop IN THE HIGHEST,—ON EARTH PEACE,—GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN. The pulpit and reading desk are temporary, apparently with the view of trying what will be the best position in which to place them. If they are permitted to remain where they now are, we sincerely hope that when they are replaced with a more suitable structure the architect will be a creeful that it whill be a ture, the architect will be careful that it shall be as light as the temporary erection now used. We could wish a more suitable place could be found for the desk and pulpit, than immediately in front of the Communion table; but we fear that the beauty of the Church must be sacrificed to the modern taste for having the officiating Clergy elevated in the middle of the congregation, as if

The pews are very comfortable to sit in or stand. the officiating Minister-an irregularity which we should ter's turning his back to the people. If the minister must be placed, as he is in St. James's, so as to face the

In the aftern on the congregation was again very

tian doctrine and wholesome Christian feeling.

It is made the school was datk; having examined if which (according to his unhappy conviction) a maline in sign completing to splendid a house for the worship of Almighty God. We confess that we should be glid to the word in sign contributed. We will not take our brethren merely has been up to the present moment, implicated in berches, while the savages who were still pursuing me to one implying a total adordation of religious principles as in the heat of partizanship they may sometimes show themselves, but as we believe them

The times show a datk; having examined if which (according to his unhappy conviction) a maline in sign completing to splendid a house for the worship of Almighty God. We confess that we should be glid to the savages who were still pursuing me to one implying a total adordation of religious principles as in the heat of partizanship they may some the barbarous transaction. They, in particular, have the larbarous transaction. They, in particular, have the larbarous transaction of Christian Knows which led me to believe that the was assailed and beared from the instructure. I on the morning I became acquainted with its structure. I on the morning I which (according to his unhappy conviction) a maline in sign countries. In the morning I which (according to his unhappy conviction) as datk; having examined it which (according to his unhappy conviction) as a fer the worship of Almighty God. We confess that we should be glid took the left path, among an incurrently quantity of Almighty God. We confess that we should be glid took the left path, among a nature of the true with the story of the morning I which (according to his unhappy conviction) and the morning I which (according to his unhappy conviction) and the morning I which (according to his unhappy conviction).

The time serious very conviction is structure. I when the morning I which (according to his unhappy conviction) and the morning I which (according to his unhappy conviction) and the mor

It is not foreign from the subject of these remarks to notice a Bill recently introduced by Lord Lyndburs, the design of which, as expressed in the pre-amble is, and to notice a Bill recently introduced by Lord Lyndburs, the design of which, as expressed in the pre-amble is, and to alter the oaths required to be taken by the subjects of Her Majesty as qualifications for sitting and voting in Parliament and upon other occasions." There is a suspicion, not without appears since of reason we think, that this Bill word secure the amount collected at the services yesterday, was the admission of Jews to Parliament, by a side wind.

We are indebted to our contemporary of the Patrios

OAKVILLE BAZAAR CONCERT.

It would neither be just to the performers who were

engaged in the concett, for to the numerous and respecta-ble authence assembled on the occasion, to permit it to pass over without remark; but as there is neither the inby Law permitted to make his solemn Africation of Delaration instead of taking and Outh, may, instead of taking and Subscribing the Chath hereby appointed, make and subscribing the Chath hereby appointed, make and subscribe a solemn Affirmation in the formet the Carb hierarchy, and truly declare and affirm. For the words several, and truly declare and affirm, for the word several, and truly declare and affirm, for the word several, and conting the Words solemnly, and truly declare and affirm, for the word several, and conting the words supon the true Firth of a Christian. So hip are Gol? This improposing the second reading of his Bill (whech was carried) streed that its object had been quite misunderstead—that it would not allow lews to take their seats in l'athament. We confessive have shared in this misundersteading, and, as, we are not lawyers, are by no merial convicred that we are wrong and Lond Lyndhiust right. The th Chanse Crikes in a very boosly worded. It should specify all the classes of persons who are "now by law permitted" to substitute Affirmations and Declarations for Oaths, and it should reserve the operation of the clause to those persons so specified. As it stands, it appears to us that it might be interpreted to mean that—any person now permitted by law, on any occasion whaterer, to make an Affirmation or Declaration instead of an Oath, for the future, do so also on all or any occasions where the Oaths of Afferiance, Supremacy, and Alpination are at present required, and may omittine words with the future fath of a Christian —any may omittine words. that together with a good nusical training she possesses a keen intuitive perception of all the duties of her art.— Next appeared Mr. McCarrell, whose performance on the flute was well known to many of the audience, and whose repuration had extended to all. Several pieces were played by this gentleman in the course of the evening, every one of which was received with the most decided clause, speaks of a "Declaration" made by Jews, on indertaking municipal offices. This used to involve an Oath, if it does not now do so. Well, then, might not a Jew say—"I am one of those who are now allowed to make a Declaration instead of an Oath, and under the 4th Clause of this Bill I claim to do so on taking my seat in Pacliament, and I may omit the words, for the true Faith of a Christian."

Occupied, as we were, with our own ministerial diffices, on Sunday last, we were not present on the interesting occasion of the opening of St. James's Chineh; but we are able to supply the place of remarks of our own by the following detriled description, for which we beg to make a distinct acknow—Three glees were given in the course of the evening by Three glees were given in the course of the evening by peared, was received with well merited admiration.—Three glees were given in the course of the evening by Messis. Barron, Humphreys and two of the boys of Upper Canada College. The singing of the boys was particularly admired; while the be-autiful blending and shading of the whole called to the repeated manifestations of pleasure and satisfaction. "When wearied wretches" and "The old church bell? were repeated in obedience to a demand that would not be refused. The national authem was led by the two hoys and Mr. Humphreys alternately, and right loyally chorussed by the whole an ionce. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, and thus ended one of the best concerts ever given in a provincial town in Canada.

Canada.

The performance of the Oakville Band on this occasion gave much satisfaction, and reflected much credit on their leader Mr. Scott. The warmest thanks of all concerned are due to Mr. Romain for the kind manner in which he granted the use of his beautinful and richly tone! plants, upon which so much of the success of the concert depended Indeed the greatest kindness and energy were exhibited by this gentleman throughout the whole course of the bazar and concert.

Contributors may be pleased to learn that the proceeds of the bazaar and concert amounted to £320.

of the bazaar and concert amounted to £320.

APPROACHING CONSECRATION OF THE CATHEDRAL, NEW BRUNSWICK

We desire to draw particular attention to the following

paragraph :-

"The Bishop of Frederickton, New Brunswick, has named Wednesday, August 24, the Feast of St. Bartholomew, for the consecration of his Cathedial; and the Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop of New York has been invited to preach the sermon on the occasion."

FIRE IN TORONTO.

Two old wooden houses on King Street, amongst the last of the kind, and quite out of their element in the neighbourhood of so much magnificence, were destroyed by fire yesterday (Thursday) morning, about 3 o'clock. They were situated in the very heart of the City,-inmediately adjacent to Mr. David Paterson's Hardware Store, and opposite the Globe Office. The property in them—belonging in the one to Mr. Myers, Clothier; in the other, to Mr. Reid, Auctioneer.—was almost entirely destroyed; and so rapidly did the flames spread, that some of the inmates occupying the upper part of the build-ing in which the fire originated, had a narrow escape. We learn from the Globe that Messrs. Glassco, of Hamilton, were the proprietors. We know nothing as to insurance.

The unusual press of work last week, arising rom the Report of the Church Society's Meeting, together with the additional labour caused by the changing of the form of the paper, has thrown us back this week. Our next number will be published as usual on Thursday.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TOBONTO. PALM SUNDAY -MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations, in behalf of Missionary objects within the Diocese, appointed for Palm Sunday. Previously announced in the "Canadian Churchman, Vol. 1. No. 46 £120 12 43 St. Philip's, Markham £0 7 4

Collections on behalf of the same object appointed for Trinity Sunday. Previously announced.... £72 18 2

St. John's Church, Bowmsnville. 2 5 0 St. George's, "Clarke. 0 12 9 
 Newton.
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 per Rev. Alexander McNab.
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 St. George's, Grafton.
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 Trinity Church, Colborne.
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THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,

Secretary C. S. D. T. Toronto, June 22, 1852.

23-11

Romanism and Disgert.

Da. Charbonnell has issued a posteral to his flock enjoining "Christian Forbearance."

When individuals are called on to receive that Christian virtue, we must naturally suppose that the paties thus addressed are suffering under persecution or injury. The Montreal nots have apparently called this forth, and thus evoked, and bering in mind as we do, that in those riots a wanton aggression was made on Protestant rights by ignorant and intolerant Roman Catholics, we do think that the tone might be different. But it seems the blood of fifty or sixy Protestant was a set oif against certaix indignities offered to Dr. Charbonnell, which we now hear of for the first time.

Thus he writes.—

Thus he writes.—

The montreal rot he called a not the first time.

Thus he writes.—

The montreal rot he classes were get through in the classes were get through in the classes were get through in the sentence passed by the court martials during the recent disturbance.

Switzerian D—The Federal Council annulled all the sentence passed by the court martials during the recent disturbance.

Switzerian D—The Federal Council annulled all the sentence passed by the court martials during the recent disturbance.

Richard Park and D Turker.—Up to the 4th instant the Russian and other most opening the recent disturbance of the particular that the country of opening the entry of opening the entry of opening the recent of the particular that the Russian and the called the departments of Nanufactures, Fine Arts,

Richard Park and D Turker.—Up to the 4th instant the Russian that the Curt martines of Nanufactures, Fine Arts,

Richard Park and D Turker.—Up to the 4th instant the Russian that the court martines of the first time and of or two other set index and of the classes were get through in the sentence phased by the court martial during the recent disturbance.

Richard Park and D Turker.—Up to the 4th instant the Russian tha

\_Thus he writes.-We ourselves have met with some trials in this city and diorese. Thank God, in our own native land, in its worst days, we had been prepared for the struggle, by worst days, we had been prepared for the struggle, by insults of every kind, even by stones, strokes and slaps; more than ouce the sight of our soutane, which we never put off (with our Bishop's advice) made mad many victims of an Infidel University. Therefore how could be be astonished at our being laughed at and called names almost every day in this country, where we cannot neither for dignities, nor for maney, nor for any came, neither for dignities, nor for money, nor for any eame, nerture to organizes, nor for money, nor for any human enjoyment; but exclusively to please God, to serve his Church, and to help the souls? How could we be asto-nished at our having been based at in a public place where nished at our naving oven nissed at in a public place where we went by couriesy t—at our having received shavings thrown to our back?—at having been called 'jackass' by students in their full dress, 'devit' by many others, and often sent with bian to held? Soers, curses railleries, and m micries are not beiter proofs than lies and c lumi ies of one tenny in the cight; but unquestionably they proceed neither from extended information, nor from charitable and neither from extended information, nor from charitable and heavenly inspirations. Yet must we add, for our comfort that the proceedings of a great many Protestants towards us, have made and continually make ample compensation for the mentioned vulgarities. Ignorance, prejudices and intemperance alone can be accountable for such facts; and the all-seeing field knows whether we pitted, excused, and blessed their authors, repeating, with our Divine Master; — Faller forgier them, for they know not what they do." With every respect for Dr. Charbonnell's motives, we must question his judgment in now bringing them forward. He must know as well as we do, that the greater the ienorance the greater the inforence, in dithat these commodities exist largely among his flock. The intelligent and the liberal on both sides repudiate them, and the doctor would have done better to have refrained from raking up the ashes of the past as he has done.

of the past as he has done.
Whist we censure the Reverend Dictor for this part of his pastoral, we give him his due meed of praise for the following, who h may prove a safeguard to some of his

flock:
"Wherefire, Rev. dear Sir, 1st; You will be pleased to where we, kev, dear sit, 1st; fou with the pheased to read and comment on this letter in all your Churches before the 12th July, recommending to all our Catholies, and those of railroals particularly, for that day, and all such occasions temperance, work, Christian forbearance, and no interference at all with what is not their business; teminding them of the produces of Dr. Cahill, and of his influence on his countrymen in England with regard to processions and similar inflammable manifestations, and of the admirable conduct of the Catholics of Toronto on the 12th of July last year, and on the recent days previous to the two unfortunate occurrences of Quebec and Montreal.

2nd: Were any Catholic of our Diocese to forget
those principals of true Christianity, and cause any disturbance on the occasion of the 12th of July he shall be depribance on the occasion of the Land of July as such of prived of receiving the Holy Communion for a length of time, according to the degree of the scandal; and it he dies a victim of his diobedience to this present ordinance, his corpos shall be deprived of the ecclesiastical burial."

Had his fellow Ecclesiastics in Montreal preached such

forbearance, then we should not have had the late modern dragonade which has disgraced the Roman Catholic freatureof Montie I where Romanism is rampant. Here its effect can be beneficial only to the members of his own dock, for if such aggression were attempted by them we are well able to protect ourselves. We rejoice, however, at its appearance, as thereby we know that our Ro nar Catholic feliow citizens may be the more called to avoid any interference with us, or resort to anything thereby disturb that harmony which has hitherto subsisted, and we trust long may, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants in this city — British Canadian.

### Correspondence.

DELSENTATION OF A SILVER COMMUNION SERVICE TO ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TULLAMORE.

(To the Editor of "The Church.")
REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing your readers that St. Mary's Church, Tullamore, has been enriched during the last week by a very handsome Communion Service, worth about £40,—the gift of a widow lady in England.

A vestry meeting was convened on Monday last, the 13th inst. at 10 a.m., for the purpose of receiving this costly present, when there was an unusually large attendance, and the following Resolutions were supported with great warmth and ability:—
1. Moved by Mr. II. Cristopherson, seconded by

Mr. George Balfour, Resolved, -- That the Clergyman, Churchwardens, don (England), their warmest thanks for the very received through the hands of John Corkitt, Esq.,— Chiefs we the donor's respected nephew, and their faithful Porte, for

friend and fellow-churchman.

2. Move'l by Mr. J. M. Chaffe, seconded by Mr.

High Mans (churchwarden), Resolvel,—finat the thanks of this vestry are due to John Corkilt, Esq., for his kindness in having re-presented our wants to his aunt, while in England; for his liberality in paying out of his own pocket, the custom-house duty on her present; as well as for the great interest which he has taken from the very commencement, in aiding his zealous neighbours in this locality, in the erection of St. Mary's

3. Moved by Mr. Read Wright, seconded by Mr.

Shaw (churchwarden).

Resolved,—That the Rev. J. Gilbert Armstrong, as the Clergyman of St. Mary's Church, and chairman of this vestive be most respectfully requested to have the proceedings of this meeting inserted in the Church newspaper, and any other Provincial journals which will favour us by copying; and also address a letter to Mrs. Carter on behalf of said vestry, conveying to her the substance of these Resolution

As a proof of the good effect of Mrs. Carter's pious donation on the members of St. Mary's Church and others present at this meeting, a subscription list was opened on the spot and largely signed, for the purpose of making improvements in the Church and surrounding grounds. It should be also stated, in justice to the Congregation of this Church, that they have within the last year purchased a very handsome Font and Melodian, and seem desirous to do every thing—to the utmost of their ability—to promote the service of God, and the temporal and eternal happiness of their fellows.

Rev. and Dear Sir. yours faithfully. J. GILBERT ARMSTRONG. Berwick, Vaughan, 2 June 17th. 1853. }

# Cotonial News.

HORRIBLE. - The 'Montreal Transcript' states that & man and his wife, named Quntal, were apprehended at St. Hyacinthe last Thursday, charged with the inhuman attempt to burn their daughter, a child about seven years old. They tied the poor girl to a fence on one of the roads in that vicinity, and then set fire to her clothes. Fortunately their diabolical efforts were greatly frustrated by the appearance of some habitana; and the wretches, as soon as they were perceived, endeavoured to conceal themselves and had result searond. The child although severe selves and had nearly escaped. The child although severely burnt, is yet expected to survive this parental cruelty. The parents are mendicants, and it is believed the horrible crime was committed while under the influence of intox-

icating liquors .- Toronto Patriot. The Industrial Exhibition at Quebec on the 31st ult. opened most propitiously. The display of articles was very respectable, and a feeling of satisfaction as well as surprise was experienced at the appearance of the Exhibition as a whole.—The carriages, the cabinet work in black watout, and a silver chalice, would favourably compare with European works of art. The amount taken for admission tickets on the first day reached £40. The Chronicle says the appearance of the room on the second day was much ruproved by the many additions, in almost every department which had been made to the show.

The above sheep were all selected from the stock of Mr. Beatiy's, Newby, near Annan. Du ntriesante, Scotlard. This cutleman has carried oil almost all the prizes, for this Certipion of Stock, for a series of years past, and is considered one of the first stock breaders in the Country in vision he resides.

Dumfriesshire stock, and Dumfriesshire farmers have now a world-wide regulation, and if they continue to mis prove at the rate they have been doing for some yet a just, they will be come like "Newcastle Grindson's"—shorts pensible every where.

The every where.

The every where.

The stock came out by the ship "Robert Burns," from

The Cobourg and Pose time' railroad is progressing rapidly. Rice Lake will be bridged over about the roll of January. The in abitants of Post II pe have remuished the visionary scheme of building a railroad to Peterloro', and are about commercing one to Lin hay.

The Hen and Chickens harbor is only to be the temporary terminus of the Toronto road. The government having determined to extend it to the Saugeen. A destructive fire, occasioned by burning the trees felled

on recently cleared land, has swept over 450 square miles of the country on the Uqper Offawa, and hundreds of families have been left without a roof to cover them. A new railway has been projected between London and

Port Stanley. The Corporation of the city of Mostreal are prepared to lend money to the extent of £100,000, at the rate of six per cent, to aid in the construction of buildings this sca-

Were all the railroads completed for which charters have been granted, Peterboro' would be the centre of no less than seven traversing the finest portions of the counry in different directions,

The Toronto Esplanade Bill has passed the third reading, and will, in a few days, become the law of the land. Our city will accordingly soon enjoy the advantage of nav-ing a delightful public walk from the jail to the market and from Peter Street to the Queen's wharf.

The Forlorn Hope is the title of a pamphlet written and published by Mr. Jas. Miller, of Guelph, against the sacratental use of wine. - Backwoodsman.

[We are rejoiced to hear that the publication of a pamphlet, with a profane object, is in the estimation of its own uthor, a Fortorn Hope.]

#### ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT:

The Humbolit arrived at her dock this evening with London dates to the 3th inst. She brings 125 passengers, among them W. C. Bryant of the New York evening post; Mr. Browne, late U. S. Consul at Rome. It is rumoured that the split in the English Cabinet between Lord J. Russel and the Irish members of the Cabinet holding Russel and the frish members of the Cabinet holding office had been healed up, explanations having taken place between these three Gentlemen—Measirs. Russell, N. E. Ogle and Sadlier, who had resigned the offices they had filled, and the Earl of Aberdeen had withdrawn his resignation. The weather was very favourable for the growing crops when the Hunbillt left Commodore Vanderbelt's steam yacht North Star, was attracting great attention at Southampton.

The returns of the Boards of Trade shews that during the month ending May 5th, the value of exports from

the month ending May 5th, the value of exports from Great Britain exceeded £2309,995 over the corresponding

nonth in 1852.

The Earl of Derby was installed as Chancellor of the The hart of Derby was installed as Chancellor of the Oxford University, on the 7th inst.

The habitual imprisonment of the British Coloured subjects in South Carolina, was to be brought before the House on an early occasion.

The British Mediterranean fleet sailed from the Darda-

Mr. George Baffour,

Resolved,—That the Clergyman, Churchwardens,
rad members of the Congregation of St. Mary's
Church, Tulkamore, in the Township of Chingacousy,
present to Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, widow of the late
Edward Carter, Esq., of Bishoprate St. within Lon-Edward Carter, Esq., of Bishopgate St. within Lon- Turkey, by menacing or even by crossing the Danube generous and valuable present of a silver Communion
Service to their Church, which they have just safely

The Egyptian fleet and an army of 30,000 men were proceeding to the support of the Sultan, whilst the Turcinian ceeding to the support or the Suttan, whilst the Inremian Chiefs were rasing 100,000 men free of expense to the Porte, for defence of Islamism. Notwithstanding the portentous signs it was generally thought peace would be preserved. The mediation of Austria and Prussia was also spoken of, yet the actual hostilities would be avoided by a diplomatic settlement of the question.

Theographic Desarches from Vignas state that the

Telegraphic Despatches from Victora state that the Russian forces had already marched towards Monrovia. The 4th infantry had been ordered from St. Pesersburgh to proceed by way of Moscow by forced marches to Bassaravia, a Russian province adjoining Maldavia. The Turks on the other hand are not idle and were preparing or a vigorous resistance. Nepetrole had likewise arrived a London, the most recent intelligence however is that published in the 3rd edition of the Times of the 7th inst. to the effect that the Emperor of Russia had despatched a courier to Constantinople with a demand that Prince Meuschikoff's last proposals should be accepted by the Porte within eight days. The result of this was most anxiously looked for. Piedmont has sustained a severe loss by the death of Count Malbo, the president of the

nuncil, which took place on the 3rd.

Liverpool Market—A fair business had been transacted Liverpool Market—A fair business and been transacted at unchanged rates, although in some cases parcels could be bought at one-eighth lower. Wheat had advanced in Liverpool ld. and Flour 6d. Since the departure of the Asia, in the Mark Line Corn Mirket, London, on the 6th, English Wheat was freely cleared off at 2c. per quarter; fereign from 1s, to 2s. Nothing but the fear of increased supplies from the Baltic and Mediterranean, France and America, prevented a rapid rise in prices. Floating cargoes were sold for materially advanced rates. American flour was in good demand at 1s. 6d. per barre!

London Market.-Funds improving. Manchester purchasers indisposed to act. Corn trade

Washington 21st June. The firm yet conciliatory representations of Mr. Marcy have preduced a suspension of proceedings on the part of the English against the fishing vessels on the disputed territory. There is now a prospect of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. It is said the administration will protest against the threatened manumission of slaves in Cubs, and the substitution of Coolies. New York, 21st June.

Finar-Canadian steedy, sales 2000 bbls 4 50; sales 46 a 4 25 for sour; 4 25 a 4 36 for No 2 superfine; 4 44 a 4.75 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana. Prime white Genesee 130 to arrive; white Ohio 119 a 122f Barley dull. Oats 44 a 44}. Corn 64} a 65. Provisions-15 a 15 68 for Mees: 13 for Prime. Lard 9; a 19. Butter

# ARRIVAL OF THE NLAGARA.

New York, June 224d, 1813. The announcement that the Niagara had arrived at

every department which had been made to the show.

The Juries in the various classes, composed of intelligent and experienced citizens, assembled according to

Cuba, is contradicted.

a famous Stock b costor, and who has for a series of years carried off several prizes at the various Agreed that a single held in those Countries, has just amounted this season, another lot of Leicester sheep, compaising one two year old flam, two yearing Rams, and are yearing Eves. In addition to his usual mamber of sheep, he has also imported that the Crit will himsed come to Ashereal. It is still disher near time of detence. White those two pigs, a boar and sow. We may also mention that a new champion has entered the list of Stock importers this season. Mr. George Scott, or Scarboro'. Mr. Scott's sock consists of one 2 year old Ram, and one yearing Ram, two 2 year old and two yearing fliws.

The above sheep were all selected from the stock of Mr.

# TORONTO MARKETS.

Fluur—Naliera' extra superfine per battel 20 0 a 21 5

batmera' per l'égits 15 15 2 5 1 3 2 5 1 5

Wheat—Fail, per bishel, 60 lbs. 4 6 4 4 9

Spine per bishel, 60 lbs. 3 6 4 3 9

Ostrocal per betrel, 21 3 a 77 5

Byr, per bishel, 68 lbs 2 6 8 3 0

Osts, per bishel, 68 lbs 3 6 8 3 0

Osts, per bishel, 68 lbs 1 6 8 7 6

L'angle per bishel, 68 lbs 1 7 6 8 3 6

Osts, per bishel, 68 lbs 1 7 6 1 1 6 7 6

L'angle per bishel, 7 6 6 0 0

L'angle per bishel, 7 6 6 0 0

Université per bishel, 7 6 6 1 6

Chief Per baller, 7 6 8 1 6

Chief Per Beller, 7 6 8 1 6

Chief Per Beller, 7 6 8 1 6

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Chief Per Beller, 7 6 8 3 6 6 3 6

Chief Per Beller, 7 6 8 3 6 6 3 6 The stock rame on by the Sup "Robert Boing," from Peterbenet.

Port Carlisle to Quebec, in charge of M. Bestty's neigh we ambient Suppression of the stock of the

NRW YORK MAKETS, June 22. Fig. ca.—Under the inflaence of favorable advices by the Hambel, our markets opened better, but the advance not maintained, market closing in active at pertenday's quotations. Private advices by the steamer are not as favorable as the published accounts. The model Gavis. — Our market for wheat opened better; with good demond for Prime White for export and initing that at the close domeous absted and pieces gase was nightly. Sales fair to good Michigan on private terms 2,500 bushels. Greene 1.52.

MARRIED. On the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, Port Burwell, by the Rev. T. B. Read, Rector, John M. Crawford, Fsq., to Maria Louisa, second daughter of the late Augus Alc Dou

iell, Esq. - In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Provest of Trinity College, the Rev. Garrett Nugent, Assistant Minister of Barrie, Canada West, to Martha Isabella, daughter of th late Francis Mills, Esq., of Mountjoy-square

## Advertisements.



HE Freight Train going north, will until furthe notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday Vednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford. Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tuesday Thursday and Sam day, at 8 A. M. Freight for this train must be delivered before 7, on the morning of departure; or it will be received from 4 to 7. P. M., on the previous evening.

ALFRED BRUNEL, Toronto, June 23, 1853.

#### Provincial Insurance Company. Turonto Stubet.

OTICE is hereby given that a dividend has been declared, on the paid up Stock of this company, for the half year ending the 30th inst, at the rate of ten per cent, per sunum, payable on and after the 15th July next—until which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The Dividends are payable either at the fice of the Company in Toronto, or at its various agencies. By order of the Board of Directors,

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

Toronto, June, 20th, 1853.

# NEW BOOKS.

# JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THE PENNY POST, vols. 1 and 2-1851-22; per vol 2s. 3d. TRACTS FOR PAROCHIAL USE, published by J. H. Parkes, in Fuckets as follows:—
On Confidenation, 8 Tracts for 1s.
On the Church and Church Sa

for 2s. 3d. ON THE LORD'S SUPPER, 9 Tracts, 1s. 2d.
THE CANONS AND DECREES OF THE COUNCIL

OF TRENT, with a Supplement, by Theodore Alois Buckley, A.B., 7a. 6d.

STORIES AND CATECHISINGS, in illustration of the Collects, or A YEAR WITH THE FIRST-CHOP BOYS OF FORLEY, Edited by the Rev. William Jackson, M.A., Vol. 1, from Advent to Tuesday in

Easter Week. Price 6d.
do do in parts from 1 to 6; from
Advent to ninth Sunday after Trinity. Per set, 8s. 9d.
THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF USEBIUS. Pamphilus Translated by the Rev. C. F. Crusoe, A.

M. Price 7s. 6d.
ELEMENTS OF INSTRUCTION concerning the Church, and the Anglican Branch of it, for the use of Young Persons, by C. Wordsworth, D. D.,

HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller, Stationer & Printer. King Street.

Toronto, June 22, 1853.

# JUST RECEIVED,

SAM SLICKS WISE SAWS AND MODERN IN-STANCES; or, WHAT HE 8A:D, DID OR IN-Paper 20. 6d; Cloth, 3a. 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, King Street

Toronto, June 22nd, 1853.

CHURCH AT THE FALLS OF MAGARA, CAN-ADA WEST.

BAZAAR will be held shout the middle of August A BAZAAR will be held shout the middle of August hext, at Drummondville, Falls of Niagara, for the purpose of raising fouds to assist in bulding a Church in that village; those who are kindly inclined to lend their aid, are exceetly requested to send contridutions to either of the following ladies, before the first of Agust.

Mrs. lngles. Mrs. Leonard. Mrs. Woodruff. Mrs. Blackwell. Mrs. Murray Mrs. Mewburn, Stamford. Mark. 1853.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED ST MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES

PINEHURS F, TOBONTO. THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principles, two highly educated resident English Govrnesses, and one French.

PHOFESSORS :

City of Toronto Debentures.

TENDERS will be received by the under-signed up to the 8th day of August nest, for CORPORATION DEBENTURES, to be issued under a By-law of the Corporation, upon any day after that date, to the amount of 13,9166 or any part therest; the principal payable either in full at the end of Twenty years, or to came of 6671, 10s, annually in from one to thereby

years.
The Debentures to be made out for such amount, as may be agreed upon, and the interest payable ball-yearly at the Bank of Uppet

The party Tendering to distinguish In his offer between the amount being paid in Twenty years, or being distributed in equal sams, payable in from one to Twenty years.

A. T. McCORD. Chumberlain. Chamberiain Office, } Teresio, 13 ldere, 1853 }

ONTARIO, SIMCOE & HURON RAILROAD.

NOMMENCING on Mondar the 20th lest , the Passenger Train will have the Fact of Hay Sheet, at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Bradford, connecting with the Steamer Morning, on Lake Simooc. Returning will leave Bendfor at 9.43 A. M., and et 4.45 P. M. Toronto June 17th, 1833.

WILLIAM HAY, A REMOVED to 62 Church Street.

WANTED.

# Two well educated YOU FHS as pupils. WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Assistant Master in the Church Grammar School, Cobourg—Salary liberal—apply (prepaid) Rev. H. B. Jessup, Cobourg, June 15th, 1853, 46-tf

#### WANTED.

LAD for the Printing Business, bemust A poscess a good Roglish Education, and be not less than lifecen years of age. A member of the Church of England would be preferred. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

#### Toronto, June 18th, 1853. Wanted Immediately.

A young lady as Governess, a member of the Church of England competent to instruct in Music and French and the usual branches of Address H. S., Box 244 Post Office Toronto

## WANTED,

LADY of the Church of England, compo-tent to undertake the care and education of three little Guils, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough Singlish Edu-cation, and Music required. Admissa M. B box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected Toronto, Feb. 18, 1853.

## VENTILATION.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish at their Foundry, the most powerful and economical house-warming and VENTILATING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes-from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office Specific directions will be furnished gratic by application to Heavy Rutten, Esq. of Cobourg.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO. Toronto, April 30, 1853.

A Lady requiring a GOVERNESS, is desi-rous of obnining one accustomed to tul-tion including a good knowledge of music and singing. She must be of the Established Church of England, and fond of the Country. Apply to C. A., office of "Cauadian Churchman", post paid.

# LAW BOOKS.

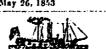
SMITH ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS by Symons and Itawle, law Sheep 17a. 6d.
YOUNGE & JERVIS' EXCHANGE RE
PORTS, 2 vol. 6 L 1 17a. 6d.
HOLTHOMES LAW DICTIONARY, 1 For sale by HENRY ROWSELL.

## King Street, Toronto. Cricket Bats, Balls, &c.

"I'll E undersigned has pleasure in announcing to the lovers of Cricket, that he lins just re ceived and now offers for Sale, an excellent assortment of X X X MATCH BATS, and BALLS, and other Cricketing materials. These having been imported by him direct from the well known house of Lillywhite, Brothers & Co., by special order, and the selection begins have consulted in Freeland he

tion having been esrefully made in England, he can confidently recommend them as of first-rate quality. The prices will also be found lower than has been hitherto charged for the best estated. HENRY ROWSELL

King Street Toronto, May 26, 1853



DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS.

To Bochmier, New York and Boston PRINCESS ROYAL ...... Copt. KERR. ADMIRAL......Capt McBatur.

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

The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Colburne.

For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditions and pleasant route to New York and

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday ) at nine o'clock. Royal Mail Steam Pakcet office ? Toronto, April 23rd 1858.

Important to Importers of British Goods.

First steamer to Bochester. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

# CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR.

WILL (commencing on Thursday the 12th inst.,) leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg, (weather permitting.) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at TEN o'clock. Will leave ROCHESTER for TORONTO, calling at the above Porta, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at NINE. o'clock. Royal Mail Packet Office. Royal Mail Packet Office, ? Toronto, April 6th 1853.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. MRS. POETTER.

MRS. POETTER.

ASSITANTS:

2nd English Teacher, ... Mrs. LIDDELL.
3nd English Teacher, ... Miss KENNEDY.
French ... Mad'lle Sinon.

Master for Writing and Arithmetic, ... Mr. Rabells.

Master for Music, ... Mr. Startin

Master for Music, ... Mr. Startin

Master for Singing ... Mr. Hunstinels

Is consequence of the number of Shares not having been taken up for the Proprietary School, the
Chuncil had been compelled to reiniquish their
plans, and Mrs. Poetter has therefore undertaken,
with their sanction, the present Establishment,
under the same system as the Proprietory Scionl,
and on the some Terms, without the liability of and on the some Terms, without the liability of

the shares.

The Studies will include a thorough English Education, with French, Italian and German Music, Singing, and Drawing. Wax Flowers, ambroidery, and all kinds of Plain and Ormaniental Neitle Work, are also taught.

A Lady will assist Mrs. Postter in taking charge of the Boarders, whose sale duty will be to watch over the health and attend the comforts

of those committed to her care. PROPRIKTORY BCHOOL.

A T a Meeting of the Council on Thursday the 13th of August, the following Minute

were passed:

2. Resolved. The the the reasons berein stated, the
Council having been compelled to relinquish their plans,
the Church of England Proprietory School is hereby on up accepting to the Mes. Portier, offering to open perhaps upon the since plan as that introduced for the wich of England Fropeistary School.

Whereupon it was resolved-

TERMS. 

NO EXTRUS.

Boarders will be required to bring their Knite, Fork, and Spoon, fleshing and Towels.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-poid) to Mrs.

Poetter, York street.

JUST PUBLISHED; A Table of English History COMPILED BY MRS. POLITER, FOR THE USE OF HER SCHOOL.

The object of this Table is to present History to the pupil in a condensed form, and Mis. Forter's plan is to have it committed to memory, and enlarged upon by questions from the Teacher, after previous study of the different subjects.

Toronto, November 4th, 1852.

## BOOK8

JUST RECEIVED. A WORLD WITHOUT SOULS, by J. W. Cunningham A. M., price 2s. 6d. BONNET'S MEDITATIONS ON THE LORD'S PRAYER price 2s. 6d. BOGATSKY'S GOLDEN TREASURY, 2s. 6d. CHRISTIAN TIPLES, A Socies of Practical Meditations, by Stephen II. Tyng D.D., 3c, 9d. STARTLING QUESTIONS, by the Rev. J. C.

Ryle, B.A., price 3s. 9d.

WHEAT OR CHAFF, by the Rev. J. C.
Ryle, B.A., price 3s 9d.

LIVING OR DEAD, A Series of Home Truths,
by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A., price 3s. 9d.

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. W. A. B.
JOHNSON, price 5s. 6d.

EFORTO DOUBTS RELATIVE TO NAROLE ON MANAGED TO SERIES. POLEON BONAPARTE, & Historic Cer-teneiss respecting the Early History of America, price 2s. 6d. THE SERMONS OF THE RIGHT REV. JEREMY TAYLOR, D.D., complete in one

volume, price 7s. 6l. MURDOCH'S TRANSLATION OF THE STRIAC TESTAMENT, pice 11e, 3d.
KURZON'S VISIT TO THE MONASTERIESIN THE LEVANT, price 7s. 6d.
CHILLON,—A TALE OF THE GREAT
REFORMATION OF THE 16th CENTU-RY, by Jane Louisa Willyams, price 3, 9d. RIPS EARLY JESUIT MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA, price 3, 9d. IT IS WELL, OR FAITUS ESTIMATE OF

IT IS WELL, OR FAITIPS ESTIMATE OF AFFECTIONS, by G. T. Bid(H)D.D. 18 8d. IS IT WELL, OR THREE SERIOUS AND INTERESTING QUESTIONS TO WIVES AND MOTHERS, by G. T. Bid(H), 14. 8d. THE VALLEY OF BONES, OR EZEKIEL'S VISION, by G. T. Bid(H), price 18. 8d. PAY THY VOWS, A PASTORAL ADDRESS SUBSEQUENT TO CONPIRMATION, by G. T. Bid(H), price 18. 8d.

G. T. Bidell, price 1s. 8d.

HENRY KOWSELL Bookseller, Stationer & Printer. King Street.

40-tf



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. For the Cure of Cought, Colle. Horseness, Branchitis, Whooping- Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. For the Cure of Cought, Code, Horscursa, Branchille, Whopping, Cough, Croop, Asthma, and Consumption. In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to tribe with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguish of men and some of the ardiences of its success from which they can judge for themselves. We succeepy pludge surselves to make no wild ansardians or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to sudering huminity which facts will not servant.

Many proofs are here well, and we solicit an inquisy from the public line at we publish, ferling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine northy their heat confidence and pattonage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Botodwin College.

Dass fits if delayed answering the tremps of your paratice, until I had an epoperturity of witnessing its ifects in my own smally, or in the families of my friends.

This I have new done with a high degree of antifaction, in cases of both adults and children.

I have found it, as its luggedients show, a powefur remody for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

Buunawick, Ma., Feb. 5. 1847.

to others.

Yours respectfully,

R. D. EMERSON.

By licad the following, and see if this medicine is worth

a tiel. This patient had become very feebe, and the efficie

(the medicine was unmissible below distinct to United States Hotel, Saratoga Strings, } July 5, 1849. §

Dr. J. C. Ayer, — Bir 1 have been affilicted with a pain ful affection of the longr, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, mill I commenced the use of your "Chansy Pacrenas," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been, steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gralification of curing with it my reversed friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial detice by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully.

Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilto by Hamilton & Kneetkaw; in Klegaton by E. W. Palmer; in Mentenal by Lyman & Co.,; is Quebec by Joseph Borles, and by the Draggists overywhere throughout the Provinces and United States.

Toronto, March 18th, 1823

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

Mrs. Grombie

Degs to inform her Patrons and Friends, and the Public generally, that, with a view to the extension of her School, she has removed to the large brick house on George Street, twodoors North of the Upper Canada Bank, where she will be prepared to receive Young Ladies, either as Boanders or Day-scholars, on the 1st May aex. From Mrs. Crombie's long experience in Tunton, the success she has hitherto met with, and the kind encouragement of friends, she is is in the cutertain a confident hope that an increased attendance of Pupils will follow upon her removal to a more favourable position.

Terms moderate, and made known on application to Mrs Crombie.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hea. and

tion to Mrs Crombie.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hca. and Right Rev. the Lard Bisbop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Coul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett M.A., Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's. Vorkville, and the Rev. R. J. M'George, of Streetsville.

Toronto, April 20th 1953.

#### MR. CHARLES RHAN. SURCHON DENTIST,

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been spending some time with Professor John Allen, of the Cullege of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to each other and to the of miting sincle treth to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a touble shictors certaint, which is flowed in and around the bare of the teeth upon the plate in such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial gum. By this method the cavities between the teeth, which are unavaidable in the old style, are completely hiled up leaving no chance for secretions of any kind, and giving a perfectly natural and life-like appearance to the sum and teeth.

Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Ray and Melanda hiteets. Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 0 p. m.

Torms-Inch -without exception. This important improvement has been patente by Dr. Allei, in the United States, and steps have been taken to procure Patents in England und France. Dr. A. has authorised Mr. Rhan to give instructions in this bountful art to educated gen-Instruction in this isotherate rems.

N.B.—Mr. R. offers a friently challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibition for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s, to be left to the judgment of the Professors of Totonto University, and of Trinity College.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. RESTERN AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Win. 4th, Cap. 30, Inland Marine Assurances. Capital - £100,000.

A SSURANCES effected by this Company A mail descriptions of Property against Lass or Damages by Piro, or by the Bangers of Natigation, on favourable terms.

Orego, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessity particulars may be obtained.

Toronto, September 1th, 1880.

Western Assurance Company's Office. Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is horeby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-live per cent to be added to the paid-up Capital. By Order,

ROBERT STANTON.



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL - £100,000, in Shares of £10 HOME OFFICE-TORONTO.

President ..... Isaac C. Allmor, Roquire, Pice-President ...... Thomas Huwarth, Roq. Pirectore: George Michie,
James Reaty,
Ivag Miller,
And John Howcutt. Esquire.

Secretary and Treasure,—Robert Stanton, Esq.
Solution.—Angus Morrison, Esq.

Applications for Fire Illaks received at the Home (titles, turonto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Com Uffice Hours-10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

HAAO C. GILMOB, President. ROST, STANTON Secretary & Treesurer. Agento:

addition to those personally notified, the following are appointed to.

[Univer, Thos. Morbill: Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph,
[Univer, Thos. Morbill: Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph,
Erie, James Stanton; Gali, Peter Cook, New Aberdeens
(loorge Pariston), He exterible, T. Paterson; Merikam, A.
Burker; Ambersiberg, T. Balmoin; Presson, L. W. Despaper; Culadonian N. McKinton; Bampion, Peter MePhall; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B.

The establishment of further Agencies will be duly Turnato. Dec. 11 1661\* 12-11.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE - No. 71, King Street, Toronto, cost Darling Brothers.

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Build-ings, in general, Merchandize, Household Fur-ture, Mille, Mempfactories, &c. DIRECTORS:

> W. A. Baldwin,
> W. A. Baldwin,
> William Mathers,
> Thomas Clarkon,
> John B. Warres,
> R. W. Smith. J. Baths, Secretary.

mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850.

314.1 

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, air, yours respectfully.

J. F. C. A. LifOUN, oil S. Carolina.

J. C. A. LifOUN, oil S. Carolina.

Creavan, Fa., Aug. 27, 1845.

J. C. Ayer,—Bir: I was taken with a terrible cough
brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February
and was confined to my bed more than two meeths.

Coughing incassantly night and day, I became ghestly and
pale, my open were sunken and glassy, and my breath very
short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such distress
for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be
entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (title
Rev. John Leiter, of the Methodist church) brought me a
bottle of your Carany Pacronat, which I tried more to
gratify him, than from any expectation or olotaning refle.

Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon
found my health much improved. Now in three months'
I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to
your great medicine.

With the deepest gretisate, yours. C.

Vith the deepest gretisate, yours. C.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemie Halifax this morning, has been received, but no news as yet owing to the prevailing thunder storm in the east. Of Singing Mr. Humphries.
Of Music Mr. Ambrose.
English Master Mr. C. Luscombe.
Drawing Master Mr. Lucius O'Brien.
Writing Master Mr. Ebbels.
Calisthenics Mr. Goodwin. New York, June 23, TORONTO AND HAMILTON. The steamer Niagara, with dates to the 11th, arrived at Haiifax yesterday.
The Niagara spoke the Africa at 1.30 P.M., on the 11th off Holyhead, making the passage out in about 10 days.
There were about 1000 visitors daily to the yacht North State. Mr. Vanderbilt had invited the Mayor and Corpo-THE STEAMER Calisthenics

Terms per quarter, for Boarders, including allthe various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing and 215 0 0 CITY OF HAMILTON. Jour McMonnich, Esq., President. James Shaw. Alex'r McGlashan, Jesoph Sbeard, Franklin Jackes, (CAPT. JOHN GORDOF.) WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, Veedlework................................£15 ration to visit his vessel.

Hostilities have been excited in Ireland against the pro- 
 Day Papels
 6

 Singing
 5

 Italian
 2

 Common
 2
 JAMES GODFEY.
Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemis.
covell, Mass. VV every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock. A. McMaster, posed bill for inspection of numeries.

A meeting was held in London, Lord Shaftesbury presiding, to forward the welfare of fugitive slaves in Canada. Pares, Cabin-2s. 6d-meals extra. Deck 7j. CF All looms promptly adjusted. Latter by Roya! Mail Stram Packet Office, ?

1833.

OUR COMMON JOYS.

BY C. D. STUART. Our common joys, oh? what are they to The brightest and the best.
They glad us in our busy walks.
Are with us when we rest;
An angel band, they hover round in waking and in dresur.
And ofer our lieutts, in saddest hours.
They shed a golden beam.

Our common joys, oh! what are they But blessings left within, For smallest deeds of guidness done Amid a world of sin?

Amin a world of sin?
The mits we give the child of want,
The slightest word of cheer.
That lifts a heart with sorrow bowed,
Ordries a falling tear.

Our common joys, oh! what are they ! The priceless pearls and gold, Which Memory after upon the heart.
When life is growing old;
The thought that we have treasured up Where nought can steal away-A consciousness of doing good, With every passing day.

#### THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN.

pillow, and, with a dramatic and well-understood

must secret movements, to answer the question with the amphasis of a judicial sentence; and the great he said, "Why do you weep! Did you imagine enquiry which ought to mould the whole aspect and habits of a man's life is—will He applied in that

more portinent than one familiar to every inhabitant of Paris, and to every visitor of that capital - the magnificent palace built by Louis XIV at Versailles. If the external and material—if stone and paint and varmish—can convey the idea of royalty, there it is abundantly realized. The architect has left a building which, though by no means perfect, produces by its vastnoss and magnificance, a cortain impression of grandour on the mind. Stately forraces, wide and bond avenues, groups of statumy, and all the varietios possible of glittering lomanies, attest the skill of the landscape gardener. The stately and solf-loving monarch who planted and commanded this abode, saw his manly and noble form continually reflected in the lines of mirrors at his side, or exhibited among the ranks of immertals above his head. It was nothing that multitudes of lives were wasted in the difficulties of achieving the building and its adormants; the result was a paluce worthy of the presence of a mighty king; and, so long as certain exploits of war and heroism wont to make up the complement of his falsoly named glory, courtiers and monarch were fain to forget the wasted treasures, the becatembs of linman lives, the undermined untions, the desoluting wars, denying peace to all Lumpe, which tollowed in its train. The monarch who glittered on those walls as blurs, who here upon his panels the emblem of the risen sun, whom nobles envied and severeigns praised, had gained. in that hollow name of glory, all for which he lived; and during the greater part of his life, the theatrical pageant passed off with un-

speciator of more modern times walks across the despectator of more modern times was the district propose, except that which was even, all these gargoous means and appliances were tending? Where now are the actors, and what was the worthy part the mass of them performed? The beautiful, the gay, the brave, the proud, the self-convicted magnets of popular attention, the high and mighty hences, whose lanrols were be-It is with fur different feelings, however, that the all is vanity !" Posterity has passed its soutence ; it is not that of approval.

Among those scomes exhibited to the stranger in structure grose. A jealous care has treasured here the fearful scene may soon terminate. The curtain many personal memorials of the past. The table on is falling; let us step behind it before it drops. which Lo Grand Monarquo transacted his business, and around which he assembled his conneil; the confessional where he unbesomed his heart-miserable compound that it was of vice and superstition—to his favorito confessor, whom yet he could not trust without having within sight a gount with a drawn sword; the private chambers from which issued the which exterminated spiritual religion from the soil of France, are yet to be seen. One man, No man over more dreaded to die. Though mom, especially, is remarkable. It is the bed-chamber of the monarch, still existing as it did when that leng and wearsome train of occamonial lab med est hint on the subject of his own death. It was, to elevate the thing of dust into a deity, and whom however, come at last, and every foul thought which the proodest humbled themselves to cauch a passing the hotbed of his own depravity had engendered. glance of favour on each successive day from the gibbered round him like spectres, in his dying hour, king's bedside. Within these walls was enacted. The scene was equally remarkable and disgraceful. king's bedside. Within these walls was onacted the longest performance which the annals of royalty have recorded; the attite was perfect; the step of the leading actor majestic; the decorations of the king's danger was imminent, and that the last offices seens in the highest degree superb; there was no of roligion ought to be forthwith performed; the lack of incidents, such as men love to witness and to other maintaining that the crisis was not yet alam-record; and it was within the room which we are ing, fearing lest the guilty minions of his vices should now visiting that the curtain fell. .

Death came heavily and unwelcomely upon that infirm old man. As it drew near, it seemed as if he would not die. He met its summons by proclaiming a grand review, at which his painted face and patched form were exhibited to give the lie to the current rumors of his approaching end. In vain. The exertion hastened the crisis; fatigued, exhausted alcouch on which he died. His moribund state, how ever, relaxed not a single observance of the usual rigorous ceremonial. The pomp of the court clustered around the chamber which none dated to enter. except at a special aummons from the dying sover-eign. It was a deeply affecting scene. Age, be-reavement, reverses, had borne heavily on the last years of the monarch's life, till the pressure from without, and the severer self-represent from within, had changed him into a morose old man, from whose presence even his nearest companions shrunk with corded. their favor; and, on the other hand, the opposition of those interested in preserving intact the arrangements they knew him to have made. There might be seen the herestofore neglected Duke of Orleans resolitude of the palace, unattended, unwept; and so ceiving a sudden overflow of homage from a parasiti- falls the curtain upon almost the last of the kings of cal court, because it was known that he had been France! cal court, because it was known that he had been mominated as the future Regent; to be forsaken again when a bold empiric declared himself able to cure the royal malady. But a real regret at the mouarch's tatte was scarcely to be discovered, except among the menial servants, to whom he had been usually an indulgent master. Even his wife, Mide, de Maintient, safely in the stoms of a dying hour as it is anchored shrunk from him who had elevated her to be his companion, though he had denied her to be his companion, though he had denied her to be his companion, and, amidst the scene of death, was busy in the stoms of a dying heur as it is anchored to the new and a midst the scene of death, was busy in the stoms of a dying heur as it is anchored to the new and a midst the scene of death, was busy in the scene of sell-active obesitation by faith. queen; and, amidst the scene of death, was busy in ence, all based on the promise of salvation by faith, gathering together her moveables, and securing her will alone afford the confort then. The constant

inging a resignative property of the total for the first of the contract of th bie that sentiments of true regard could accompany glory.—The Leiture Hour. outraged, public treasuries exhausted, human life counted as an ineignificant bauble, and a gest nation brought so low, as that the wisest financiers turned with a shudder from the dark future? "That man,2 said his most trusted female friend, "has never loved any one but himself."

On that day, there were summoned within the waits of that dying room, the heads of Louis's splondid court. Uniforms and jewels blazed upon their weaters, and the magnificence of the scene prosent ed at awful contrast to the appearance of the depart ing aid man, before whom all this array had been summoned, and to the words which nobles had been called together to hear. The pomp and glory of the world could conceal from no eye the dearmoss of the monarch's spirit. "Gentlemen, I desire your par don for the bad example I have set you." " "Fare don for the bad example I have set you." \* " Farewell, gentlemen, I fool that this patting has affected not only myself, but you also. Forgive me. I trust that you will sometimes think of me when I am gone." The courtiers tose, and slowly disappeared, and a long passe of ominous sitence followed. It was only broken by the king's addressing the child who was to be his future successor. "My child, you are about to become a great king; do not imitate me is now tracte for hubbing, or in now love love. tate me in my laste for building, or in my leve for war. Strive to relieve the burdens of the people, in which I have been unfortunate enough to fail; render to God that which you owe him, and cause his name to be honoured by your subjects." Two days When Augustus Casar was dying, at the end of a long rough, full of important action and wise most- fore his nobles; "If I have erred, my guides (referaration, he called to his courtiers who stood by his ring more especially to his confessors) must answer before God, whom I call to witness this assertion."

suggests the unquiry propounded before all witnessing beings, seen or unseen, whether the actor bave performed his part well. It is for One alone, however, who has watched the process through all its hours indicated still "the ruling passion strong in

anner in which cortain effects survive their autnors. There is no scene in which such a question can be within that proud palace which his hands had reared, the orders to put the ship about "Ready about, note petition than one familiar to every inhabitant disastions exploits, Louis XIV at length lay, an inapplicant palace built by Louis XIV at Versailles, significant mass of unconscious clay. When his relimit the boat and cried, "Put the helm bard down." significant mass of unconscious clay. When his re-mains were borne to the church, and laid down in the midst of those assembled nobles who had once trembled at his lightest word, and paid homage to him whom they designated Louis the Great, what force there was in the opening words of Massillon's oration, as he bent his eyes upon the bier, and then fixed them mournfully upon his electrified audience —"My brothron, God alone is great."

Such was the fall of the curtain upon one who had

filled a proud niche in Europe's temple of fame; but who died unidet the shivering rains of his own structure of heartless vanity, leaving contemporaries to forget the name of here in that of an unfortunate and insupportable old man; posterity to adapt

"The name at which the world turned pale To point a moral and adorn a tale;"

and the Christian man to shudder at the heights of worldly ambition, and to pity and mourn over the degradation of its inevitable downfall. Who will

applied? We have referred already to the grandson of Louis XIV, as he stend in this apartment at Versailles to receive the last injunctions of his dying grandfather. It had been well for him, if some part of them had not only been inscribed above his youthful pillow, as they were, but in his practical memory. He had indeed no taste for war, and little for buildings; but the advice which regarded meanity, picty, and conof his life too meaning program processions of bounded applause, overpowering the expressions of the advice which regames morning, program of the advice which regames morning the expression of some and the agentized grouns of life was that of a most debauched and shameless life was that of a most debauched and shameless life was that of a most debauched and shameless life. estine ; his death, one of the terrible chapters o

the self-convicted magnets of popular attention, the high and mighty heroes, whose laurels were besprinkled with the blood of men—where are they now, and where is the applianse for which they struggled and panted? It is as if the spirit of another royal preaches while these halls, proclaiming anow, "Vanity of vanities, vanity at vanities, it is a vanity!" Posterity has passed its soutence; it down to die. Swellen, distigured, disgusting in personnel in the process of the introduction of ineculation and vanciation, that disease was the scourge of Europe in general, and that its edects had been distributed in many royal courts. Within the aution of apartments of which we have spoken, though not precisely in that occupied by Louis XIV, did his debauched and degraded successor lay him all is vanity!" Posterity has passed its soutence; it this luxurious palace, are some of special interest.— In the midst of a long gallery lined throughout with In the midst of a long ganary muca among one and mirrors, and exhibiting on its ceiling the most ful-some adulation which a mythological pencil could sick-bed, and they more from duty than from love. Terror seizes the whole court at the contagious nature ters, with one degrading exception, minister to the paint, a side door opens upon the private apartments of the monarch, at whose proud building all this fairy of the disease; and if prayers are offered, it is, that

On that couch lies all that remains of a once pette and applauded monarch of France; whose life, when in his early reign threatened with assassination, wa regarded as so important to the welfare of his sub weary of his extravagant rule; virtue shudders at his

be dismissed from the court. Accordingly, one party endeavoured to re-assure the monarch, and the other to work upon his tears. One speaks of confession and the sacraments; the other threatens personal chastisement if such a word be uttered in the monarch's hearing. But the king becomes himself aware that his cuse is desperate. He domands his confessor, and offers at the dictation of the Grand Almoner that most icanimate, he was borne from the paracle to the which was called an amende honorable to his court. he may have caused to his subjects, and that he dosires only to live for the sustenance of religion, and the happiness of his people." Poor miserable mon-arch! Hast thou no ampler reportance for the outrages of an ill-spent life t-no hope better than that which arises from the administration of the sacraments in a dying hour by the Grand Almoner !-Nothing more worthy of confidence is at least re-corded. Courtiers, booted and spurred, await in ennu and disgust. He had long outlived his gaiety, awful silence the close of the drama. Favourites his conquests, his children, and himself. Around have departed amidst the executions of these who his last scene were carried on the most violent in-trigues. There might be witnessed the efforts of anxious multitudes, who await in impatient silence eye, when on the last day He shall ask each, "What had some to induce the dying monarch to remember their the last intelligence. It is over. The noise of a claims with his last breath, and to alter his will in thundering body of courtiers, rushing in haste to pay

precious property and interests. How was it possi- | death unto rin is the only pledge of an eternal life to | interests; never to cultivate friends, or even relations, 

#### A MAN OVERBOARD.

The full moon rose on the sea and hung out from the sky like a silver globe, with a clearness and the any tike a silver globe, with a clearness and beauty that I have never seen. The ship was sailing well under a fair breeze, and we walked the deck in the enjoyment of one of the most delightful evenings. One after another of the passengers went below, and a few only of the younger and more tomantic remained to look out on the waves reflecting with how great inconvenience and self-denial to ourselves. the beams of the moon now riding far up in the heavens. It was nearly midnight when the cry shot through the ship piercing every ear and heart, to exhibit to our fellow-men an exterior in equipage and "a man over board." Except the cry of the, no sound on ship is more terrible. For days you have been throking every time you looked over into the the deep through which the ship is rushing, of the the deep through which the ship is rushing, of the by established feabions; how wild, extravagant, contemptihelpless and hopeless fate of him who shall be cast into the sea; and when the featful word is given, in that tone of mingled fear and pain which the fat extorts, there is a sinking of the heart as it each one had a friend now perishing. Mr. Moore, the second mate, had an assistant in the ship's carpenter, who had acted as a seaman during the pas we had a miserable crew.-He was a tine looking young man, and the only one of all the men who had interested the passengers. He had been down in my state-room and told me something of his history. His parents were in Holland and he was on his way to visit them. A young woman was on board to whom he was to be married in May, and they were to return to America to spend their days. His manners were very gentle and he looked to me and spoke as if he had left the comfoits of home, He was told that he had. "Applaed me then," was the reply of the dying monarch.

The sentiment is capable of translation into a higher and a Christian sense. Every man's life is a performance; the death of each is the close of a real drams; and the approach of the termination suggests the unquiry propounded before all witness." He now took leave of the members of his public as and bearing and spoke as if he had left the comfonts of home, and had entered a life for which he was not formed. My heart had gone to him, and in return for some prolong my life?" was the demand. He was told it might for days, or even for weeks. "It that he all, the result min not be equal to the suffering. God's noble fellow, the pride of the men, was struggling of his family, made his last dispositions, and heart." Mr. Moore was near him. and that given an order to bear on the tooth from the side of the ship—this man stopped over the bulwarks on the outside, pashed against the beam, the topping-lift gave way, and he pitched forward head first into the sea. The ship shot by him in a moment. Nothing thrown over could reach him. His cries of agony came up, cutting the heart, O so bitterly, that it would have been a mercy to be O so bifterly, that it would be deaf. The mate with admirable promptness gave deaf. The mate with admirable promptness gave the orders to not the ship about "Ready about. Lower away the quarter boat." Never shall forget the look of the mate, as he screamed "give mon knife: A KNIFE," and taking one from a soile he passed it through the ropes -"in men in"-and four stout follows leaped in with him, and down it went upon the ocean, a little shell of a thing sent forth to seek and to save that which was lost. I wanted to go with them, and as they struck out into the deep, under that full moon, at midnight, to look for a drowning brother, I felt that their errand was noble though none of them should live to tread the deck again. Then we gathered on the stern of the ship, and looked out into the night and the sea to samp, and nowed out into the ingar and the sea to watch the event. It was light enough to see that tears were falling fast on the checks of some in that auxious group. Some of us prayed. It was all we could do. The little boat was soon out of sight. We could hear the shouts they sent up to reach, if it might be so, the ear of the "strong swimmer in his agony," and then all was silent, save the wind among the corduge, and the heavy flapping of the sails as the ship lay to. A dark spot rose on the wave—the flash of the dripping cars in the mountight met the eye, and we know they were coming. mate was soon seen atanding at the helm. Our impatience would not book delay, and we sont out the cry "All well?" Our hearts stood still for the answer; a half spoken "No" mermured along the waters, and we knew that the brave fellow was among the dead. So suddenly, so fearfully! To be swept from among us, in the midst of life and hope. There were many, many tears of sympathy that night, and when I went below and stove to sleep, the vision of a fellow being struggling in the billows amound me, drove slumber from my cyclids; and when it di I come, the vision remained in my dreams

The Barner.

A PRIEST WITHOUT HOLINESS.

-- Observer.

If a mun had " all sorts of knowledge," so as to be able to " understand all mysteries"-if he were prudent, b yand the prodigious measure of Solomon's wisdom-i sonal appearance, with putrid influences pervading those endowments were crowned in him with an elo the pulace, so that more than tifty of the courtiers buquence more than human, so that he were able to discourse like an angel-yet, without this holiness he were as nothing, or at heat, but as " the sounding bruss of tinkling cymbal." The Priest that is not " clothed with righteonsness," though otherwise richly adorned with all the ornaments of human and divine literature, and those gilded over with the rays of a scraphic prodence and angacity, is but yet a naked, beggarly, despicable creature, of no authority, no interest, no use or service to the Church of God. The unholy teacher, let him preach ever so well, discourseth to little purpose; there will be no life in his doctrine, because his life is so destitute of the beloved." There are no sighs and prayers now; the lease of love is long since won out! Subjects are save any man's else. His discourses, though armed with the most powerful oratory, will serve to move no other name. No man ever more dreaded to die. Though the most powerful oratory, will serve to move no other he sometimes, in very morbidness, visited graves and sepulchtes, he was ordinarily impatient of the slightagainst a vice of which himself is notoriously guilty .-Bishop Bull.

" WHAT DOEST THOU HERE !"

" What doest thou here?" What answer shall be given to this by him who is now the from the house of the Lord, intent upon his own ungodly amusement ! How shall he answer to this, who at any time is sitting in the company of swearers, or drunkards, or profue and loose talkers ? How shall be answer to this, who is knowingly, deliberately, going on the course of any sin, or in the neglect of any positive duty? O what a sudden stop would there be to the viol and the dance, and to every sound of rain pleasure; how would the horse be checked in the midst of the race; how would the dice fall from the hands of the gambler; how would the cup from the hands of the drunkard; how would the actor be stopped in the midst "Although the king is bound to answer for himself to of his speech; the spectators in the midst of their enjoy God only, he declares that he reponts of the scandals ment; how would the book of novels, or idle tales and ment; how would the book of novels, or idle tales and goesip of this world drop from the hands of its reader : how would the babbler stop short in his news of the day; how would the saunterer be startled in the midst of his incolence; what a sudden, awful breathless silence would prevail through theatres. exchanges, places of public amusement, resorts of idleness and vanity, retirements of unprofitable indolence and indulgence, if the Lord, in a voice of thunder from heaven, should ask of each, " What doest thou here t" and every eye should see Him seated he been doing all his life!" What answer could they give t What excuse could they plead t How different would that be from the words of Elijah, "I have been very jealous for the Lord God of bosts?" Would it not be, if the trath, " I have been very jealous for the prince of this world! I have been maintaining his alters. encouraging his prophets; his altars, at which is continually offered the sacrifice of a corrupt heart; his prophets, which are continually crying peace where there is ro peace "- Die Ren. R. H. Erans, R. D.

THE GOSPEL AND THE WORLD.

Never to appear in Society but with a view to improvement and edification; never to keep up a single acquaintance the most distantly dangerous to our spiritual

that are not religious and virtuous; never to omit rendering in the particular duties of our station, the means of salvation to ourselves and others, -this is the Gospel. To neglect occupations the most sacred and important; to run indiscreetly, and without choice into every circle that will admit us; to consume our precious time in idle night and by, annelet faborious amusemente, which the wants of the Church; to regulate our expenses and ble soever; to labor who shall outdo the other in excessive and luxurious entertainments; to starve a family for month, in order to glitter for a night; to exhibit with tudy and affectation, brilliant and expensive bambles of the person, and the person with what we might venture to call, in some mataneos, scanty attire; to unthinkingly sacrifice to vanity all that our hearts incline us to devot to a more sacred purpose,-this is the World. To take part only in conversations in which modesty has never to blash, in which reason has everything to gain, and the sacred cause of religion and morality and edification and support, this is the Gospel To season conversation with the salt of sarcasm or stander; delicately and artificially to envelope the person of impurity and corruption; to be silent from self-interest or complaisance, when religion is reviled by the improve and the libertine; perhaps infamously and posillanimously to join in the abuse of wha we inwardly revere,-this is the World. To conside my allowable relaxation as the means of returning with recruited spirits to the performance of every social, public and domestic duty, -th s is the Guspel. To seek diversion with a blind, ungovernable passion; to fill up our time with aminements in such a manner as to leave no room for the main business of life, the serious exercise of religion, and a supreme attention to the concerns of eternity; to seek excitement in diversions such as the gaming table, which pro voke base and malignant affections, thefeelings of avarice, the bitteiness of envy, the rage that boils at loss and disappointment,-this is the World, and such are some of the precious pursuitato which it eagerly recurs for enjoyment in which it centres its delight, and which it would fain reconcile with the gospel of Jesus Christ .- Dean Kirwan

### Advertisements.

HERBERT MORTIMER BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET PAST, TORON TO.

Rayeagnes hindly permitted to J. Cameron, Req., T. G. Ridoni, Esq., Jac. Browne, Esq., W. McMatter Esq., P. Paterson, Fag., Messrs, J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowess Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers&Co., Ross, Mitchell

I'westy years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

JOHN CRAIG.

GLASS STAINER,

Flag. Banner, and Ornamental Painter HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c. No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

> M. ANDERSON. PORTRAIT PAINTER.

IN his tour of the British Provinces, has visited Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street. Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852. 25-tf

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto.

MR. S. J STRATFORD.

SURGEON AND OCULIST, Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eve. in rear of the same. Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER, LONDON, CANADA WEST. February, 1852. 28-tf

MR. WILLIAM HAY, Architect, Civil ngineer, and Surveyer, No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

REFERENCES permitted to the Hon, and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toron-to, the Rev. John McCaul, L.L. D., President of e University of Toronto-the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennely, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, of Streetsville.

Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852.

11-2m

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-PORTE. SINGING AND GUITAR. Residence, Shuter Street. Toronto, May 7, 1851.

W. MORRISON. Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery Watches, Clocks, Ac. Spectacles, Jewellery Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order. Utmost value giren for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847.

ANGELL & Co's. PULVERIZED CORN STARCH. For Culinary Purposes.

I S now an absolute necessary to all House-keepers, Cooks, and Pastry-cooks. For Infants Food, Diet for Invalids, Cakes, Puddings, S upe, Gravies. Blanc Mange, &c., it is indispen-

Price, 7jd. for the lb. packets, with full Instructions. If your Grocer does not keep it, apply to JOHN A. CULL, Starch Manufacturer, Front St. Poronto.

NEW BOOKS.

PRICIOLA, the prisoner of Fonestrella, or CAPTIVITY CAPTIVE, by X. B. Saintine. cloth price 3s 64d.
ENDLESS AMUSEMENT, a collection of nearly 400 entertaining experiments in various branches of Science, cloth, price 3s. 6ld.
PHILOSOPHY IN SHORT MADESCIENCE IN EARNEST, being an attempt to illustrate the first principles of Natural Philosophy by the aid of the toy- and sports of youth, cloth is. READINGS FOR THE YOUNG, from the work of Sir Welter Scott, 2 vol., chub. 6s.3d MEMORIALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX, edited by Lord John Russell, 2vols, cloth, 8s. MEMORS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 7s. 6d.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL King Street Toronta 1853.

### MAY::

SPRING ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK!

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY. FANCY STRAW BONNETS.

SUCH a variety has never before been seen in the City of Toronto for quantity, quality and price; Children's Plain and Fancy Straw Hats and Bonnets; Guaze and other rich Fancy Bonnet Ribbons; kid Gloves, Habit Shirts, Muslins, Coltars, &c. The above having been bought for Cash and at a great reduction from the usual cash prices,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN AT

THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW, No. 60, King Street East.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

The substriber having bought at suction, for cash, a large lot of GREY FACTORY COTTON of various qualities; White Shirtings, heavy and fine marks; Striped Shirtings, Cintz Prints, White Marseilles Quilts, Crape Cloths and Circassian Cloths for ladies' dresses, and a few other goods,—all of which will be offered at such low prices as will make them well worthy of the most especial attention, particularly for Family use. Great inducements will be offered to Country Marchents buries for Cash. Merchants buying for Cash.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

#### Ladies! Ladies! Time Stops for No One!!

The opening of the Millinery Show Room in connection with the Toronto House, has been unavoidably postponed till Tu-sday, 17th May, 1853, in consequence of the numerous orders for the supply of the latest Millinery Fashions in the neighbouring Cities and Towns in Canada west to which particular attention is paid. However, it is assumed that on the opening day, such a display of the latest French, English, and American styles will be seen, as will meet the approbation

of all ladies who wish nestness and beauty combined.

The Substriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, and the Ladies of Toronto generally, that urgent business will prevent his being able to send out cards or circulars and hopes that all who take pleasure in admiring the beauty of Fashing for the season will favour him with call. For the convenience of his customers and the public, his show rooms will be kept dressed urit githe remainder of the week.

Millinger residing in the construction will please favour, as with all the time circumstances will admit

Milliners residing in the country will please favour us with all the time circumstances will admit of for the supplying of orders. AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Remember the Toronto House! No. 60 King St. East. J. CHARLESWORTH.

## BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King & Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

V. R. have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Pashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, Prench, and American Markets, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Pashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK PASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

#### READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING: Men's Br. Holland Coate, from 4 44 Men's Black Cloth Vesta from 7 6 Do. Cheek'd do. do. " 5 0 Do. Black Alajaca do. " 10 0 Do. Easey Satia do. " 8 9 Do. Linen Drill do. " 3 0 Do. Russell Cord do. " 12 6 Do. Holland do. " 3 4 Do. Cheek'd do. do. " 5 0 Do. Cheek'd do. do. " 12 6 Do. Faney do. " 4 44 Do. Satinett do. " 14 5 Do. Canada Tweed do. " 17 6 Do. Velvet do. Do. Cassimere do. " 13 9 Do. Cassimere do. " 14 9 Do. Cassimere do. " 15 Do. Cassimere do. " 15 Do. Cassimere do. " 16 Do. Cassimere do. " 17 9 Do. Cassimere do. " 18 9 Do. Cassime Men's Molcosto Do. Linen Drill do, " 5 0 Do. Check'd do, do, " 5 0 Do. Cassimere dn. " 13 9 De. Canada Tweed do. "17 6 Do. Broad Cloth do. "30 0 Do. Cassimere do. "25 0 Buy's Br. Holland do. "4 4 i Du. Check'd do. do. "5 0 Do. Moleskin do. "6 3 Do. Tweede do. "17 6 Do. Russell Cord do. "8 9 White Shitts, Linen fronts 4 44 do. do. Do. Buckskin do. do. do. " 3 9 da. " 5 0 Do. Moleskin do. do. " 5 0 Do. Moleskin do. Do, Marseiles Do, Burathes Boy's Funcy Du. Silk Do. Satin Du. Cloth da. " 5 0 do. " 5 0 dn. " 5 0 " 4 U Do. Canada 'Cweede do. 4.41. Do. Cassimere do. " Do Tweede Do, Cassimere do. " 4 0 Do. Cassimere do. " 5 0 Do. Tweede " 2 6 Red Flannel Shirts

White Shirts, Linen fronts 4 44 Meu's Cloth Caps Striped " 2 6 Buy's do. " 1 104 Under Shirts and Drawers. MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB. New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

da. "

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

Never Failing Remedy! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist Liverpool, dated August 20th 1952.

To Professor Hotzoway.

Dan Sin,-I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your inva-lanble Ontment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. Wm. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; be had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an immate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely completely him, that he could not move without

newed health and vigour. (Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper of Keady near Gainsbro', dated March 1st., 1852. To Professor Holloway,

SIR.—Some time since, one of my children was affected with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of a hom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Unitment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD. Druper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCE-RATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of New-castle-on-Tyne, dated Sept. 20th, 1852. To Professor Holloway,

Drar Sir,—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcrated wounds. she was terribly afflicted with ulcrated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work.—In this distressing condition she adoped the use of your Fills and Untimest, and she states, that in a wonderful short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her condition to health and strength; and that she is now conclude

to walk about with case and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REDEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUNOUR AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF A B OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messes. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor Holloway, DEAR Str. - Among the numerous cures efwhere of the best medical advice as the safe wards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet afterwards and infirmaries, yet afterwards and infirmaries ourselvee been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being about 70 years of age. We shall be bappy to satify any enqui-ries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Oint-ment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, WALKER & Co.

(Signed) April 6th, 1862. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Oint-ment in most of the following cases:---

Bad Legs, Bud Breasts, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Burgs, Lumbago, Piles. Rheamatism, Bite of Moschetoes and Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sand-Flies, Coco-bay, Chiego-foot, Chilblains, Skin-diseases, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft). Scurvy, Sore-beads, Cancers Tomours. Ulcers, Wounds, Contracted and Stiff

Elephantiasis. 124c &c., &c., Sold at the Establishment of Professor Hollo-

WAY, 244, Strand. (Dear Temple Bar). London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, st Is IId; 2s 9d; 4s 6d; 11s; 22s, and 33s each.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Younge Street, Turonto, Wholesale Agent, C.W.

IT There is a considerable saving by taking me

N. B .- Directions for the guidan e to setients in every disorder, are affixed to each PA ₹ 23-I¥

December 4th. 1852.