tolerate Prelacy?

of Solon or Lycurgus to make this discovery:

and, like them, to intrust it with the management

of their own affairs. This being so, the honour-

priate to our system of ecclesiastical legislation:

climax, the catastrophe, the den

quite oracular. [Here follows the letter. It is

subject, that we must claim forgiveness for

objections against the Bill; first, that it intro-

communion its laws lose their force

Druids, Odd Fellows do the like:

ices a new legislative body into the colonies;

gency. The Presbyterians manage their affairs:

shocking thing is, that the Church of England

n the Colonies should aspire to a similar privi-

Office. Really, after all, audacity could go no further,—it is quite unparalleled! How ex-

tremely impertinent, that the Colonial Church

should wish to regulate its own domestic econ-

omy! (2.) But only imagine Sir James Stephen,

whose intense love for mother country has earned

him such perennial fame in the colonies,-

mament Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

magine, we say, Sir James Stephen, at the close

a long life, spent in the study of colonial

Romanists theirs; Freemasons, Ancient

economising our space by not quoting it .- ED.

THE EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.

One tear for my country-one tear ere I roam

From the father that nurs'd me so oft on his

One tear for my country—one long sad farewell

For the land which, in leaving, I love yet full well. One tear for old England, the home of the free;

Whose valleys again I am never to see; Her flag is above me—her proud name I bear, And poor though I be, and right humble my fare, In the depth of the forest, by mountain and tree, In mirth or in sadness, I'll think upon thee.

One tear for old England, then speed we away. One last friendly greeting; one kind word to say One fond look we give, ere we see thee no more One last tear we shed, ere we leave thy white

My country, though smiling still brightly on me; Take the tear that I shed, as my last gift to thee;

Penny Post.

Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

CLERGY RESERVES .- THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

[From the English Churchman.] SIR,-Well knowing the lively interest which you take in the welfare of the Colonial Church, and your able advocacy of our rights and privi-leges, I venture to send you a few notes on the state of public feeling here, consequent upon that most disastrous measure of the Imperial Parliament, which gave the control of the Clergy

Reserves to our Canadian Legislature.
In this additional proof of their liberality towards this country, the British Government were no doubt actuated by the best motives, and by a desire to maintain intact the connection between the mother country and her Canadian possessions. But, Sir, if such were their motives, it is a lamentable proof how little they really know of the *principles* of the *men* who undertake to guide the destinies of this great country. If our rulers were actuated in their public measures by a sincere desire for the moral and religious improvement of the people—if they were men professing any real regard for religion, or any friendly feeling towards the Church of England, the case would be very different, and we might expect justice at their hands. But when we know that the very reverse of all this is the fact, as to the majority; and that the chief power, both executive and legislative, is in the hands of men utterly indifferent, if not inimical to, the spread of pure religion, and who are leagued with Romanists and Infidels, for the sole love of place and power, how can we expect even com-mon justice from them? And when we know also that they are extremely jealous of the ments, which might, with judicious management,

connection with the parent State, I grieve to say, the following manner: It assigned that the vacillating and so-called liberal policy of England towards this Colony has done more than anything else to alleniate the minds of the good and loyal, and to fill them with sorrow and discouragement. It is amazing how little these things are understood in England, or, if under stood, how little cared for: we feel and suffer: but where is the fostering care, the tender regard for our best interests, the firm and unce mising maintenance of our rights both civil and religious, which we might reasonally expect from British Statesmen. In discouraging, and harassing, and crippling, the efforts of the Church of England in these Provinces, the British Government are striking a fatal blow at the supremacy of the Crown in this magnificent Colony. and slowly but surely bringing about its indepen-

Christian State? And has not England prospered just in proportion to her maintenance of the National Church? But every reflecting man at all acquainted with the history of Canada for the last twenty-five years knows how sadly it has been misgoverned-how the loyal and faithful servants of the Crown have been frowned down self called upon to do, not merely in consideration and discouraged-how rebellion and treason have been cherished and rewarded-how religion has been banished from our Colleges and Schools. and an infidel system of education forced upon and all our efforts to prevent it, given over to other points should be distinctly stated to prethe tender mercies of our enemies, to be disposed of by them as they in their legislative wisdom

erence, and to call our Father-land.

by the British Parliament was known in this expenses may be best left to the zeal and liber not fail to manifest the most unequivocal systems | gencies, and at the same time to show that the cordance with the voice of the British public, altogether. that it was not the matured act of calm and grave deliberation, but a tub thrown to the whale-a sop given to quiet our enemies, another precious boon granted under the specious plea of Responsible Government! But it is some (3 and 4 Vic. ch. 78,) been placed, so far as the everything that truth and justice, and the most of the Canadian Parliament. and lukewarm Churchmen in voting away her | fit to concede the power claimed by the Colonand his family, as often as they think that he ably sacred for that purpose. gave his voice to deprive them of that spiritual

marks of respect from those whom they have transportation to Van Diemen's Land is hencecontrived to cajole by their fair speeches and forth to be discontinued. promises, have unequivocally declared that their One other representation of its views to the

England, when that would be the signal to sweep away their own vast possessions, and apply them to secular purposes. Already I see that one of their own organs, the Montreal True Wit-ness, strongly advises them to abstain from vot-From the mother that reared me so softly at ing against us on this question, while a Toronto paper as strongly recommends them to fear nothing but boldly vote for a secularization of the Reserves! Which course they are most likely to From the sister that sang all her sweet songs to follow, past experience should teach us. Hincks and his friends are solely kept in office by the influence of the French party, because they well know they can turn these unprincipled men to their own purposes, and obtain from them whatever they require for the support of their Church, or the maintenance of their institutions. They will, therefore, support the present Minis try as long as they can turn them to their own advantage. And just as Herod and Pontius Pilate were made friends together, when the Savior of the world was to be crucified, so, when the Church is to be assailed and pinndered, there Dissenters will unite to do it. However, they have been warned; and so surely as ever our small eudowment is taken from us by sacrilegious hands, so surely will every acre of those vast ossessions be taken in like manner from the

Romanists, and applied to secular purposes. Since writing the above, I percieve Quebec paper, that the French party in Parliament have determined to vote for the spoliation of our property, provided there be a sufficient majority from Upper Canada to effect the plunder. Such, Sir, are our prospects, and such is the respect for religion maintained by our Canadian legislators. Was not the Bishop of London right, when he nobly said, in his place in Parliament, that he would as soon entrust the helpless lamb to the tender mercies of the wolf, as entrust the disposal of the Clergy Reserves to the Canadian Parliament? And yet, in the face of such imminent danger to our Canadian Branch of the Church Catholic, the Bishop of Montreal is reported to have said, at a late meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the gospel in Foreign parts, that "He was not prepared to find fault with Government for their action in regard to the Clergy Reserves; but rightly deems that if English authority and Imperial Parliament withdraw from them Imperiai protection, they had a right to suppose there should be no Imperial destruction"! Which of the two Bishops best understood our Ecclesiastical position?

Yours truly,

Diocese of Toronto, C. W., Aug. 1853. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. Report, 1853.

(Concluded from our last.) So greatly have the demands upon the Society's funds increased of late years, owing chiefly to the foundation of new Bishopric and the unparalleled amount of emigration, that it has been compelled in many instances to reincreasing influence of our Church, lest it should fuse applications, which, had the means been interfere with their own schemes of personal forthcoming, it would willingly have granted. It aggrandizement, how can we hope that they will respect our rights, or that they will not rather wrest from us that small portion of our endow-No portion of it is hoarded or reserved; greatly assist us in sending our missionaries into the backwoods, and extending the privileges of the Gospel to our spiritually-destitute brethren.

And, with respect to the maintenance of our to dispose of the calculated surplus of £600 in

To the Bishop of New Zealand, towards the expense of his Missionary voyages among the Melanesian Islands, and the maintenance of the boys brought to Auckland for educa-

To the Institution for the Education of Australian Aborigines at Port Lincoln (South Australia), under Archdeacon

among the native tribes on the Pomeroon, an additional sum of..... These grants, it will be observed, are all dedicated to strictly Missionary purposes; but dence of the Mother Country.

For is not religion the great safeguard of any these, and other much larger grants which the Society feels constrained to make for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen, can only, with its present income, he made and con-tinued by throwing the older and wealthier Colonies of British subjects more and more upon their own resources; and this the Society feels it-

f its own sacred trust, but also with reference to the real and permanent interests of the Colonial Church, for no Church can ever be nsidered to be securely founded which depends in spite of our most earnest remonstrance, for its support on extraneous help. One or two vent misunderstanding.

1. As the funds of the Society cannot be made shall think proper!

It is thus, Sir, that England herself (I say it with a blush of shame) is sowing in this fine Colony the seeds of republicanism and infidelity, ordained Missionaries. Except in heather lands,

and gradually, but surely, weaning the affections of her most faithful children from what we catechists. Again, no grant, with similar exhave hitherto been accustomed to love and rev- ceptions, is ever now made for the erection or enlargement of Church, School-house, or Par-When the passing of the Clergy Reserves Bill sonage-house. It is felt that such necessary country, the friends of the Church were filled with grief and dismay, and felt as if their last mass of the Society's funds is more profitably hope in British honor and British justice were now taken away. And our opponents here did of the Word. Lastly, to guard against continof rejoicing at what they conceived to be our utter failure of the advocacy of our cause in the halls of the British Legislature? But, Sir, we salary is limited to five years, at the expiration feel and know that this measure was not in ac- of which it may be reduced or withdrawn

It is matter of public notoriety that the Church property, known by the name of the Canada Clergy Reserves, which had by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the year 1840, consolation to us also to know that, amidst all this pandering to expediency, this desire to satwas concerned, under the administration of the isfy the clamour of an unprincipled faction, Society, is now surrendered entirely to the will advocacy, could effect, was done to avert having fully discharged her trust in respect to this fatal measure; but all in vain. The present Government was determined the Bill should pass; and pass it did. But how sad and huminest against the disturbance of the settlement. liating to see any one of the Prelates of the of 1840—a settlement which was proposed and Church on that occasion uniting with Radicals | accepted as a final one; but as Parliament saw property. The name of Wilberforce will be ists, the Society can now only express its

In the course of the spring, the Society resustenance which would have been their chief ceived from the Bishop of Melbourne a most solace in the land of their adoption. Would the vivid and alarming report of the evils arising to Bishop's venerable father have joined in the unhallowed crusade? I trow not. this Diocese from the transportation of convicts to the neighboring Colony of Van Diemen's I have already said, that our enemies here are | Land; and so earnestly did his Lordship urge the rejoicing in their triumph over the friends of Society to use all its influence for the abatement truth and order. Nay, more, the Ministry, who of this evil and wrong, that the Society resolved are now visiting their friends and supporters in to petition the two Houses of Parliament upon various parts of the country, receiving public the subject, and it is gratifying to know that

minds are fully made up, and that it is their deliber- home Government on a question of no less inate intention to aleniate the Clergy Reserves ! But | terest, the Society thought itself called upon to can they do this? Yes, if supported by Dissenters and Romanists. But, surely, the French making provision for the moral and religious

additional number of Chaplains, European and native, and the improvement and extension of education. These, indeed, are matters of such more is so good as to "say one word in favour of the control of t

vast and permanent interest, that it has been thought proper to place on record in the Appenment, "whether they have anything to urge in thought proper to place on record in the Appendix the Society's Memorial entire.

It will be remembered that on the special invitation of the Society, communicated to the American Bishops through his Grace the Archishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Michigan and Western New York were deputed to take and Western New York were deputed to take and Society's laws and succession duties: ways and succession duties: ways of them no and Western New York were deputed to take part in the concluding services of the Society's Jubilee Year, and by a reference to the Report of last year it will be seen that at a meeting of Bishops, which had been convened at New York by the late Venerable Bishop Chase, the following resolution among others was passed:—

"V. That the proceedings of the venerable missions with greater vigour and activity—their

Society, with a view to strengthen the bonds of courage failed: voz forcions have melle baye. Christian union, and to promote closer and more frequent intercourse between the mother and data the services at the commencement of the interests of the Church? Why spend money in Jubilee year, in June 1851, and by renewing going to Oxford or Cambridge to vote for them? the invitation at its close, call forth the warm sympathies of the Bishops now assembled; and they assure their brethren, the Bishops and ornaments to our great seminaries of religious Clergy of the Church of England, that it would and useful learning; more shameful still to supafford them the sincerest pleasure to welcome pose that they are indifferent to the interests any of their number at the next Triennial Meet-and welfare of the National Church: and yet, on ing of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary the other hand, it is difficult to ascertain the riety of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to exact utility of the Members for the Universities be held during the meeting of the General Con- of Oxford and Cambridge, without the assistance vention, which assembles in the city of New at least of some very sensitive and delicate York on the first Wednesday in October, in the gauge of infinitesmal quantities. year of our Lord 1853."

This Resolution was of too flattering a character to be readily forgotten; but the Right Rev.

Jonathan M. Wainright, Provisional Bishop of New York, who had himself formed part of the deputation to England, reminded the Society that a favourable answer to the invitation was looked for in America. In his letter of April 2, 1853,

"I most sincerely hope that the Society will respond to the resolution I had the honour of conveying last year from the triennial meeting of our Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society in October next. I wish the delegation might consist of Bishops, Presbyters, and Laymen. As the Society will meet at the same period with our general convention, I thought it might be interesting to some of the latter to see the working of our system of lay representation. The meetings will be in this city, and being in my diocese, I wish, through you, to give assurances of the very great pleasure I shall have in receiving any delegates who may be sent, and in offering them while here the hospitalities of the

An invitation of such a kind, having in view not the mere interchange of social courtesies, but a more lively sympathy between two great Missionary Associations, and through them the closer communion between those distant portions of the Reformed Church, the Society felt it was impossible to decline. It was accordingly determined to nominate a deputation-cons of members of the Society—to represent that body at the Triennial Meeting of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the American

The following document sets forth both the nature and objects of the Commission:

Commission and Instructions delivered by the

nest Hawkins, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Mr. Gladstone is as prejudicial as the open vio

vices of the Society's Jubilee year.

may extend—the intimate relations which already happily exist between the mother and Harrowby. Coming from such an authority, it daughter churches, and which are the proper demands attention, and is, as it ought to be fruit of their essential spiritual unity.

III. To receive and communicate informa- really so severe a trial of one's equanimity to tion and suggestions on the best mode of con- read it, and throws, withal, so little light on the ducting missionary operations.
"By keeping constantly in view these great

your mission, you may, under the Church.] blessing of God, become the honoured instru- Cleared of unnecessary verbiage, Sir James ments of promoting a closer union in feeling and Stephen's letter seems to direct two principal action between members of Christ's body who are parted from each other by distance and national separation, and of quickening the love and zeal of the Church both in America and nial franchise of self-government. (1.) Admit England. Looking confidently to such a result, that it does create a new legislative body; but Society commends you to God's good pro- for whom is the new body so created to legislate? vidence, with a fervent prayer that He will keep | For whom can it legislate, except for members of you in safety, and prosper the work on which its own communion? Beyond the pale of that

(Signed) J. B. CANTUAR. [L.S.]

THE CONDUCT OF CHURCHMEN IN PARLIAMENT. (From the Colonial Church Chronicle) It is needless to remind our readers that two measures of the very last moment to the welfare of the Church, after passing the Lords, have at the close of the Session been summarily rejected. to use a mild term, by the House of Commons, We allude of course to the Missionary Bishops Bill, and the Colonial Church Regulation Bill. If the past is to be regarded as an earnest of the treatment which the Church in future is to receive from the Imperial Legislature, the prospect is gloomy enough: - and hopeless, but for aight that God's work will be carried on in His own way, by His own instruments, at His time, in spite of the interposition of human stacles; nay, the very obstacles themselves have often speeded the object they were designed remembered with no very grateful feelings in the backwoods of Canada by the poor emigrant the furtherance of religion may be held inalienbe permitted to say that the conduct of those Members of the House of Commons who are avowedly Churchmen-most of them bred at our ublic schools and at our universities—is simply sreputable. It may require some effort of the imaginative faculty to fancy a senate of mutes.
Yet that was the phase which the major part of the House of Commons presented on the second which we refer.

with unseemly haste.' has a fortunate quiddery about the oath of alle-

THE CHURCH AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. It is difficult to understand upon what principle the House of Commons disposed, as sum-marily as it did, on Monday and Tuesday last, of the two important, and, we should have thought, wholly unobjectionable bills which were

brought down from the House of Lords, for the ourpose of enabling the Church to carry out own system in its integrity in the Colonies and

them enjoy the advantage over other com-tunions, as an establishment. The decision of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill has put the fact beyond all doubt, that the Church in the Colonies must not look for any favor or support from the Imperial Legislature. Parliament has listinctly renounced the idea of establishing the Cherebrie, the Colonies unThe Chrech is estitled. it is no more than right and just, that she should be permitted to legislate for herself, in the same manner as every other religious community is permitted to do so. This was all that the olonial Church Regulation Bill did. It was a ourely permissive measure, to enable the Bishops, lergy, and laity to regulate their own ecclesi astical affairs, with which the Colonial Legislature can have no pretext for interfering any more than with those of any other religious body. It simply removed the doubt which was felt as to the bearing of the Statute of Henry VIII. upon the questions of synodal action in t least of some very sensitive and delicate auge of infinitesmal quantities.

The rejection of the Missionary Bishops Bill

VIII. upon the questions of spherical action in the Colonies. In doing this, however, it carefully provided for the preservation of the nexus with the Mother Church, and for the mainten-

is the first scene in this Parliamentary drama.

The second is like it. When the period for the The other Bill, the Missionary Bishops Bill, second reading of the Colonial Church Regulation Bill arrived, Mr. Kinnaird, the Presbyterian, The other Bill, the Saissional Justices Bill, was, if possible, still less open to objection. The argument advanced against it by the Times, having, by chivalrous prowess, succeeded in put-ting to death one Church of England measure, forthwith unsheaths his sword against the option of the lines, that it contemplated an Anglican aggression upon foreign countries, was altogether fabulous. The only object of the Bill was to enable a and:-"If this Bill were pressed forward, he | Church to the integrity of whose system Episco should oppose it to the utmost of his power."
Of course! who could doubt it? Mr. Kinnaird is an advocate for religious teleration, and why and to minister to her own members in foreign Mr. Hadfield, an Independent, and a conscien- lands. To debar the Church of England from

tious opponent of Churches Established, "is quite sure that the people ir the colonies will not tolerate the principle of a Church Establishment." Certainly; it did not require the wisdom who concurred in this unjust and tyrannical treatment of the Church, did so in utter ignorbut the principle of the Colonal Church Regulation Bill was not to establish the Church, but to disestablish it; to put it on a footing with all other religious denominations in the colonics; that at so late a period of the session it would be impossible to give to measures of this nature the attention which their importance deserves. able gentlemen, with infinite humour and mani- Honorable Members who suffered themselves to fest consistency of argument, opposes the mea-sure. What exquisite logis is this! Surely have remembered the number of measures of nothing but the language of Falstaff is appro- paramount importance pitchforked into the House of Lords at this very moment by the

how Churchmen and Dissenters in Parliament bear themselves towards the Church. We proceed therefore. Sir Rebert Inglis concurs with the Dissenters; and Mr. Vernon Smith, taking his intention to introduce certain so-called heart from Sir Robert's iberality, finds the discussion of a Church measure a atting occasion which the Bill came from the House of Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to

"The Right Reverend George Trevor Spencer, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Madras, a Vice-President of the Society; the Venerable John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, a dishonest not to suppose that an attempt but manly defence of the neasure. For it would be made in Committee to disembowel the Bill, and stuff into the empty skin another measure of atting occasion for indulgence in a vulcat, revolting joke, which clicits a laugh, but one light falling across this gloomy picture,—Mr. Roundell Palmer's brief but manly defence of the neasure. For it would be made in Committee to disembowel the Bill, and stuff into the empty skin another measure of an altogether different and objection-Vice-President of the Society; the Rev. Ear- be dishonest not to say that the faint praise of tionable character, the friends of the Church exercised a wise discretion in stopping the the Secretary of the Society; and the Rev. lence of its opponents; and though it is brought in by the Archbishop, and has the sanction of the Proctors in Convocation for the all, or almost all, the colonial Bishops, yet he House.

noe of the Proctors in Convocation for the Diocese of Salisbury.

Right Rev. Father in God and Reverend Recthren.

But whatever may have been the cause which produced such a result, it is certain that the Church is, by an act of the House of Commons, suspended from the exercise of her just rights. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the subject—a law declaratory that no law suspended from the exercise of her just rights. in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of Bishops held in the City of New York, on the 29th of April 1852, and fully may be—in all likeliheod it is true; but why not she can, reconcile herself to the treatment she sensible of the honour of the invitation therein contained, has appointed you to be its representation that the sensible of the honour of the invitation therein introduce his former bill, and carry it, as he could have done easily? Why not advise the last received. But although, being peaceably and patiently disposed Churchmen will, no tatives at the Triennial Meeting of the Board of Bishops beforehand to this effect? Why wait doubt, submit to the indignity put upon them. Missions, to be held in New York during the session of the General Convention in October

Such is the conduct of Churchmen in Parlia
Majesty's subjects would do under similar cirment; which we take leave again to designate cumstances, still it may not be amiss for Honor-"The principal objects which the Society has as simply disreputable, and the rather when we able Members to be reminded, that common swell the ranks of the great council of the nation, who by their influence and eloquence might have and alacrity with which the Bishops of the American Church who were assembled on the American Church who were assembled on the assume to reject the most reasonable claims of the church without so much as inquiring into their nature and justice. The House of Committee of the content of the church without so much as inquiring into their nature and justice. The House of Committee of the content of the content of the church without so much as inquiring into the occasion referred to sent a deputation of Bishops with silent contempt. However, the two scenes mons cannot afford to forfeit what little of conand Clergy to take part in the concluding ser- of this Parilamentary drama being finished, the fidence in its fitness to legislate for the Church oument, comes | may yet survive in the minds of Churchmen; 'II. To strengthen and improve—so far as in the shape of a letter—full of lugubrious that is, of the soundest, the most peaceable, and your influence, as a delegation from the Society, tidings, like the chorus of a Greek play-from the most loyal part of the nation, John Bull. Sir James Stephen, addressed to good Lord

THE PROPOSED NEW CHURCH IN LIVERPOOL. It will be seen by an advertisement which appears in our first page, that a subscription has een commenced for the erection of a new Church in this town, upon a distinct plan, the particulars of which are set forth in the anouncement referred to. The building is to be architecturally correct, without galleries or enclosed pews, and free to all comers; nothing is be omitted which may tend to the decency, devotion, and solemnity of the Anglican worship, and in which a good Choral Service may be ombined with a hearty congregational response; and kneeling accommodation, instead of the number of sittings, is to be considered of the equal rights with the rich. The requisite exases are to be defrayed by the weekly offertory, nd such endowment as may be provided. order to carry out this object, the sum of £1.800 has already been subscribed, and a committee. has been formed for the purpose of collecting urther donations, obtaining the requisite site. and transacting the necessary preliminary busi-

There are several points in the programme put forth which are deserving of attentive consideration, though their title to commendation vill depend, in a great measure, upon the mode in which they are carried out. The establishment of a Church in which Daily Service will be erformed is more especially needed in a town like Liverpool, not only from its vast population—second only in the empire to the great metropolis—but from its fluctuating character, inevitaaffairs, abandoning the sacred rights of mother ble in a busy port, where ships are daily arriving country to the still more sacred franchise of and departing. It is the reproach of foreigners of colonial self-government! That is a meet spectacle for a world to gaze on. Anchurns, and the virtually closed our Churches, except on parti-Horatii and Curiatii, and Curtius, again, dis- cular days, while those on the continent have played no heroism to be compared with this. their doors ever open; but the reproach will be at the shades of evening seem to be gathering removed from Liverpool by the proposed erecfast round tho grey hairs of the venerable ex-per- tion, in which may be carried out the require-His ments of the Book of Common Prayer, where we argument is as happy and as forcibe as Mr. find "The Order for Morning Prayer daily Hadfield's. Both must have been coined in the throughout the year." It is to be hoped that same mint. Sir James, at the close of a long there are many among those who "go down to the House of Commons presented on the second life, spent in the study of colonial affairs, is an enthusiastic advocate for the sacred franchise of great waters," who "see the works of the Lord colonial self-government: and the Colonial and His wonders in the deep," that would gladly A Presbyterian, Mr. Kinnaird, rises in his Church Regulation Bill aims at extending this avail themselves of the means of grace afforded ace, and moves, that it be read a second time sacred franchise to English Churchmen in the by public worship during their necessarily brief that day three months, because, forsooth, "it had been pressed through the House of Lords Therefore, because the sacred franchise is to be strangers from afar who visit this great mart of with unseemly haste." This proposal finds a worthy supporter in Mr. Spooner. Mr. Frewen worthy supporter in Mr. Spooner. Mr. Frewen oppose it. How naturally and innocently the

dance is desired, not too early for the many to Ireland, £340; Abroad, 238; Total, £865 be able to reach the Church, nor too late to interfere with the regular business of the day. Perhaps the hour of nine in the forenoon, as adopted by the American Church, would be the best to obviate both objections.

With reference to the building, it is proposed

be stricely accordance with ecclesiastical architecture, as appropriate to the worship of our Church. Should this part of the design be As regards the Colonies, the Church does not carried out it will be a manifest improvement, modern Churches are destitute of architectural eauty, either in outline or details, although those of more recent erection are of a far Almighty so long as the arraments are of apistract the attention from the more important luties. The richly stained windows, which shed a dim religious light upon the marbled pavement; the clustered colums; the pointed arch, and the tall tapering spire, are all in keeping with the sacred uses of the edifice, and need no apology for their adoption, since the first building ever erected for Divine Worship, and which enjoyed the visible presence of the Deity, was the most magnificent structure the world ever saw. The nterior, it will be observed, is to have no galleries, and the seats are to be open benches, all free to the public, as the expenses are to be borne by the collections at the Offertory. In this respect there will be no distinction between high and low, rich and poor, and the conventional degrees of society, in the presence of Him before whom all are equal-an arrangement the more to be commended, when it is considered that the only two places in which all are upon a level, are the Church and the Church-yard. We are assured that "the poor shall never cease out of the land," and the well-being of society requires that the differences of ranks and degrees should be preserved: but in the place where all confess themselves to be "miserable sinners," any assumption of inequality is quite out of character. In this respect, therefore, it will be really as well as nominally the Poor Man's Church, and in the hope that it will realise those expectations which we have ventured to entertain, we trust

that many will join with us in wishing it success. Before concluding these remarks, which are made not only without reference to party, but in the hope that they may assist in healing unhappy differences, we may suggest that the building should be erected as nearly as possible in a central part of the town, in order that it may afford the greatest facility for attendance.

—Liverpool Standard. (Abridged.)

DEFICIENCY OF CHURCH-ROOM FOR THE WORK-

ING CLASSES.—The circumstance has recently

ttracted much attention, and has naturally

ere all comfort is wanting.

our assembly a man in goodly apparel, and here come also a poor man in vile raiment; ye

r sit here under my footstool: are ye not then

partial in yourselves, and are become judges of

vil thoughts?" The sin, as is always the case

has brought its punishment; and we now find

that the great majority of the working men,

ander my footstool," have withdrawn them-

selves from our public worship, and are so far,

ither actively or passively infidels, as to

endanger the safety of the whole community

A consciousness that this is too much the case

has recently shown itself on several occasions

and efforts are making to discover some means of remedying this fearful evil. But, among these,

one of the plainest duties seems to be to abjur

and forsake, at once and fully, the sin which

St. James points out. Even if we can succeed

poor man's heart, he will still be sensible of

insult or neglect. If we get him to read the new

seats were exactly like the other; the occupants

ould see and hear as well as those in the mid-

dle; but in exchange for the privilege of having

seats of their own reserved for them, they gave

front of the minister. The result of the whole

every part, and by people of all classes, before

was, that the Church was entirely filled, in

up the advantage of sitting immediately

in expelling infidelity and profaneness from

"We be men of good government, being governed as the sea is, by our noble and chaste mistress the moon." It can be no pleasure to dwell on such topics; but it is right and wise to point out.

Chastleman and Discontage in Parliament. excited a great deal of regret, that our places of religious worshisp, both in the Church and among dissenters, receive but few of the workmen of the community. And when the fact has once attracted attention it is not very difficult to account for it. The higher and middle classes who construct and manage our Churches and chapels, have forgotten that they are but a minority of the whole population, and that the bulk of the people must labor with their hands for their daily bread. They have con-structed places in which two-fifths of the com-And not only so, but they allot to themselves poor to the dark and cold corners of the Church, for we do not say the practice is universal—there is the plainest forgetfulness of the apostalic reproof and injunction: "If there come unto

testament, and he falls upon St. James' epistle, he will remember the apostle's words the next time he visits the Church; and if he is offered dismal bench, where he can neither see no hear, the words, "stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool," will recur to his memory. It is with reference to these things that we wish to allude to an example of a different kind, 'As we journeyed," to use old Bunyan's phrase, "we fell upon a certain place," where was a noble parish Church. The clock had not reached the hour of ten, and yet we saw consider able numbers of people gathering round the doors of the Church. We inquired the reason, and learned, that by entering immediately the doors should open, they would secure good places. We entered with them, and found a spacious building without galleries, but having the floor covered with good roomy oak seats without doors, and all exactly alike. There pews for the rich, contrasting with narrow benches labelled "free seats." All were of equal comfort, "the rich and the poor met together." But were no seats appropriated? Yes, this formed the chief feature of the case. The best seats, those in what is absurdly called the "middle aisle" (aisle properly meaning wing), were left entirely free, nor for "the poor," but for "the people." Hence the gathering at the doors, before the Church was opened, of those who wished to secure a good seat. But after the "middle aisle" had been thus entirely filled, there entered, a few minutes before service commenced, a great number of respectable families, who took there own appropriated seats, in the side isles of the building. These

the service commenced. The arrangement struck us as an admirable one. We have thought the description of the case worth giving; since what has been recently effected in one of the noblest Churches in England might be effected everywhere else with equal ease .-RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE ARMY .- A return as been obtained by Mr. Lucus of the approoriation of the sum of £18,500 voted for the year 1852-3, under the head of "Divine Service the Army Estimates, which shows the followters and Romaniss. But, surely, the French Romaniss. But, surely, the French Roman Catholics will never consent in uniting the past year and religious amelioration of the people of India, by the instance of an area during the past year and Romaniss. But, surely, the French Roman Catholics will never consent in uniting amelioration of the people of India, by the instance of an amelioration of

Papists—Great Britain, £831; Ireland, £827 Abroad, £1,044; Total, 2,702. The Record has lately published a series of communications, elaborately attempting to prove, from Scripture, that Timothy and Titus

No. 9.

were one and the same person. The same newspaper has take strong ground against the abominations of the pew system,

justly denouncing it as one great reason of the as it must be acknowledged that many of our It describes a Church where things are as they ought to be in this respect; where the seats are all open seats, the whole body of the Church being equally free to all. This is right, it says; of building so well suited for richness of decorafor granted, it adds at the end, "The Clergy of tion as a temple designed for the worship of the this Church are not Tractarian."-N. Y. Church The Braintree church-rate case was finally

disposed of by the House of Lords. In 1841, a disposed of by the House of Lords. In 1841, a rate of two shillings in the pound was proposed in the Braintree vestry. An amendment, refusing the rate, was carried by a lage majority. The rate was nevertheless made by the minority, on the ground that the meeting was called to make a rate, and had not the power of refusing. The question as to the validity of a rate thus made has been decided both negatively and affirma-tively in several courts; and it came before the House of Lords on an appeal in error against the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, which had sustained the rate. The House of Lords reversed the judgment of the court below, as the rate was made by the minority against the will of the majority.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS .- The late Richard MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The late Richard Sawrey Cox, Esq., of London, and a native of this city, has bequeathed the following sums to institutions in this city:—To the Girl's Blue Coat School, £1,500; to Fairfax's School, £1,000; to Bayley's School, 1,000; to the Bablake Boys' Charity, £500; the old Bablake Men's Charity, £500; to the Coventry and Warwichkshire Hospital, £1,500; total, £6,000. Why Cox, by his will, wishes (but it is not Mr. Cox, by his will, wishes (but it is not compulsory) that a ward in the hospital shall be called after his name, as an incentive to others to follow his example. We believe these are the largest bequests to the Coventry charities since the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Cox has also bequeathed, £6,000 or £7,000 to London charities.—Coventry Standard.

The Aberdeen Journal reports that the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway recently held ordina-tions in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary. Immediately after matins also the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon presented for confirmation Mr. Ebenezer Renny, M. A., a recent convert from Presbyterianism, who has for thirty years served as a minister of that denomination. As Mr. Renny could not conscientiously any longer adhere to the doctrines set forth in the "Confession of Faith," nor set as a service of the confession of the confess Faith," nor act as a minister in the body, he resigned connection with it to Mr. Dimma, the Presbyterian Clerk of Linlithgow. Mr. Renny is spoken of in most commendable terms by all who knew him.

LAMBLEY.—On Wednesday week, the Rev. H. E. C. Cobden gave the children belonging to his Sunday school their usual treat, when after doing justice to the excellent tea which had been provided for them they amused themselves with structed places in which two-fifths of the community, take for their own use four-fifths of the fifth for those who are the largest class of all. and with every good wish towards their kind all the most desirable seats, and condemn the and benevolent pastor.

Pews in Chuaches.—A week or two ago, the Bishop of Gloncester and Bristol consecrated a chapel of ease at Tutshill, near Chepstow. His lordship took occasion to say, that, whatever else might be the case with his dioce se, at least it was not bakward in the work of church extension.

have respect to him that weareth the gay cloth-ing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place; and say unto the poor, stand thou there, four years of his episcopate, more churches than all his predecessors in the sees taken together and he condemned the pew system, to which he attributed, in a very large measure, the existence of dissent. The population, he said, had been lost to the church by this practice, and would, he hoped, he as quickly regained, now a better tone of teeling on the subject was spreading so widely.

A SPIRITED WIFE. - The wife of Archbishop Whately has resented the treatment which ber husband has experienced at the hands of the National Board in gallant style. Having ascertained that the new regulation for the expulsion of the Scripture Extracts had come into operation in her own national school at Stillorgan, she dispissed the teacher, and caused the inscription National School " to be erased from the face of . the building, at the same time announcing her determination to enforce the reading of the Scripture lessons on all the scholars.

CHIEF JUSTICE JONES .- The death of one who has been so prominent. of late years, in the Church Affairs of the Diocese of New York, as Chief Justice Jones, has been appropriately marked by the Vestry of the Church of the Annunciation, of which parish he has been, for nany years, the Senior Warden. Besides the customary Resolutions of respect and spmpathy, the Vestry have put upon record a sketch of his

life, from which we gather the following facts: He was educated in the Dutch Reform munion; but, in mature life, entered the Church. and for fifteen years has been a communicant at her altars. From 1837 to 1843 he was a Delegate in the Diocesan Convention, from S. Bartholomew's. From 1844 until his death, he represented the Church of the Annunciation. From 1838 to the time of his death, he was either a supplemental or an elected, deputy to the general Convention. From 1844 he was a ay member of the standing Committee of this Diocese. From 1846 he was a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary. And, for several years last past, he has also been a member of the Vestry of Trinity Church. Of the high position e occupied in his profession, and the extraordinary qualities of his mind, -whose memory, force and clearness remained unimpaired up to the day of his death, in the 84th year of his age it becomes not us to speak. They are too well known in this community to need one word from We can only add, that it is seldom that the Churchin New York is called to mourn a laymad so widely known for good, and whose loss will be so generally felt.—N. Y. Church Journal.

Correspondence.

THE CONVENTION OF WESTERN NEW YORK AT To the Editors of "The Church."

I hope I shall not be considered impertinent. if I crave the attention of your readers this week to some things, which a few of us Canadian Clergymen were privileged to see and hear, at

the late Convention of the Diocese of Western New York; although your pages have already contained two able and interesting letters on the subject: for that Convention was a meeting of brethren of the same household of faith with ourselves—one with us in profession, in faith, in affection. Though living under a different form of government, American Churchmen sympa-thise with us in our trials; mourn with us over our difficulties; rejoice with us in our prosperity. The Clergy on the frontier feel a sacred ple n exchanging offices of kindness and Christian

under God's teaching, afford them valuable

help. So they accepted its aid. They

did not bow to it as to an oracle; but they

consulted it as we would consult, individu-

ally, a wise, experienced, and trustworthy

unable to see how utterly irreconcileable

the superstitious tenet of transubstantiation

Church during which there were error

shone out conspicuous; the Sun of Right-

eousness the while revealing distinctly,

bringing out prominently the beauty of un-

tarnished religion, as the beams of his heal-

ing light fell on the purple path, and inspired

the devoted courage of the "noble army

ried away by Pagan persecution to their

crown. The antiquity, on the other hand,

about which Rome is perpetually prating,

is merely a spurious imitation,—a young

head on old shoulders; or, rather, a young

head disguised in affectation of age, and]

clumsily disguised, too; for her false de-

or equivocal saints, and her packed coun-

but a wretched mimicry indeed. The truth

is, - one of the recent unhappy perverts to

Rome confessed that "he was not aware

how far Rome attempts to reconcile her

pretensions with the history of the past."

She cannot do so. Her pretensions, whether

the doctrines of the Gospel, cannot be re-

conciled with the history of the past. Con-

sequently, those who have left our reformed

branch of the Catholic Church for Rome,

have slighted and ignored the history of the

past. They set it aside; they refused to

exercise their judgment upon it at all

but they gave way to their inclinations

and, having conceived a sort of unnatural

affection for the great oppressor of Christ's

Church, and the reckless corrupter of

Christ's truth, they threw themselves pas-

sionately into her arms, against all the

warnings uttered by the history of the past.

No one knew that history more thorough

ly than the unhappy Newman. He knew

perfectly well that Rome, if she were to

be judged by the history of the past, must

fall; fall as surely as we know she falls

when judged at the supreme tribunal of the

Bible. And assured as he was of this, he

severed the knot which he could not loose,

and annihilated the history of the past with

his theory of development. The Church,

he tells us, came from the hands of Christ

imperfect, and has been growing, develop-

stance of the wilfulness and the temerity

of the human used when it has once do termined to establish to its own satisfaction

what the heart wishes to be true! The

mind, unless that mind had either utterly

which was probably Newman's case)

lost the healthy possession and exercise of

Development of knowledge during an

age of ignorance! development of truth

during an age of fable deceit, fabrication!

Bad as Romanism is now; God only know.

eth, (for human notions of possibilities are

incapable of embracing) what, under such

a principle of development as this, Rome

would come to at last. But on this subject

we may not longer dwell! Before we

leave it, however, we cannot deny our-

selves the satisfaction of shewing, that the

respect of antiquity which we claim for the

defended, in a general way, by that pious

and gifted man, Dr. Chalmers. He may

have differed from us as to the application

of the testimony rendered by Christian an-

tiquity; but his strong mind, equally philo-

sophic, deep, and devout, was able to dis-

cern and to appreciate the value of that

antiquity even in the midst of a Christian

communion, who have not exhibited prac-

tically that respect for Christian antiquity

which is so observable in the ritual and

formularies of the Church of England.

there is no advancement." To the cleans

as in them lies to give practical effect to that "Communion of Saints" in which we all believe.

The Annual Diocesan Meeting of such brethren must, therefore, needs be interesting to us under even ordinary circumstances; but I think that, if we consider our peculiar situation at the present time, we must see strong reasons for an increased interest in such most way.

Church: and although this "hope," which we fondly thought a few weeks ago we were about to realize, is again "deferred;" yet that disappointment, bitter as it is, does not lessen our able rector, the Rev. T, P. Tylor, preached the interest in the Conventions of our trans-St.

il myself of this opportunity the full all that was said by our brethren in favor of the admirable manner in which the business of the Convention was conducted; the ability and noble bearing of the excellent Bishop of Western New York; and the warm-hearted and elegant hospitality of the of Divine Service by the ministers of several of the warm-nearted and elegant hospitality of the well-known and universally respected Rector of St. Paul's, Buffalo, I trust that I shall not be deemed tedious, if I notice two or three little the superintendent, who was a zealous church things which have been overlooked by my man, read the services of the Church for the

vention was the fact, that whilst the expense of living has increased during the last three years fully one fourth, and the wages of laborers, mechanics and others have been raised during that time, in that proportion, the salaries of the Clergy have, in almost all cases, been overlooked in this rise. This matter was introduced by a Layman, and a Committee of Laymen was appointed to consider the question, and to take such action upon it as they might deem advisable. Here, then, is presented to us a striking and practical proof of the advantage resulting from the admission of the Laity into the Councils of the Church. Here is a question which the Clergy could not well agitate; but which comes with peculiar propriety from the Laity. In our own Diocese the same evil is felt, no doubt, in many cases; but where have we the organization necessary for pressing this important matter fully upon the attention of our people? Nowhere! And we can only entertain the hope, that the same Parliament which felt interest enough in Canadian affairs, to do all they could to rob us of our Reserves, may yet take interest enough in this matter which the Chancellor of the Exchequer properly described as nothing "but an act of justice, after having stripped the Canadian Church of all its rights and possessions," to grant us the boon long desired and asked for;—a measure which has been under the earnest consideration of the Bishops of the Church and its more zealous leading members in England for the last two years; to aid in maturing which the Bishops of Sydney, Quebec and others have been called from the most distant and opposite ato the House of Lords and carried through the Peers by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, was one, which many members of the House of Commons professed to consider as hurriedly got up, in order to be pushed through their House at the close of the Session; but which, I say, it is to be hoped a British Ministry will yet be found honest enough to carry through Parliament without regard to the unscrupulous opponents of the Church, both here and at home. who, having done their utmost to place us or the same level with the sects (not as Lord John Russell says "the other sects") around us, are most anxious to depar us of privileges enjoyed by the most recent and most insignificant of those bodies—those of managing our own affairs, in our own way, without let or hindrance.

Another feature in the working of the Con-regular and formal admissionely was the of new parishes. These parishes are thus constituted members of the Diocesan body; and claims for assistance are thus made more im- Europe." perative upon the other parishes. In this way and afterwards able and ready to extend a helplaw of the State-choose from among their own established, as may be available for the protecmembers their Churchwardens and vestry-apply for admission into the Diocese; hire a room (if a school-room in a convenient situation cannot be obtained), and apply to the Bishop of the Diocese for the occasional services of a Missionary. He visits them, and encourages Missionary. He visits them, and encourages them to obtain a site for a Church, and to see what they and their neighbours can raise towards erecting the sacred edifice. Thus a years have elapsed a goodly Church is erected. many members of the surrounding sects attracted by the beauty of the Liturgy, and the order I sobriety of the services, have become warm and zealous Churchmen-a parsonage perhaps built and furnished at the expense of the parish and the people able to support the ministration of religion amongst themselves; and thinking of the duty and privilege of returning the benefits conferred upon them in their day of small-things, by extending similar benefits to others.

dentioning these things reminds me of a pleasing incident of which I heard at the Convention. In May last it was my privilege in company with our indefatigable Bishop, and several of my Canadian brethren, to meet the excellent Bishop of Western New York, and a large number of his Clergy in the new parsonage at number of his Clergy in the new parsonage at the Falls. On that occasion it was used as a for the great moral and national purposes robing room, previous to the Consecration of the Church; but though a very nice building nished, and therefore appeared to great dis-But it was rumoured on that interesting occasion that it was not long to remain so, and I am happy to say that the parsonage at the Falls is now "complete." During the course of the summer the worthy rector, under care the parish has been greatly prospered, wisely concluding it "not to be good for man to be alone," took unto himself a helpbride, was much delighted to find the parsonage with which they are regarded.—Barrie Herald. handsomely furnished by his parishioners. Verily Messrs. Editors, when you will be able to record such an instance of spontaneous kindness and good feeling towards any Canadian approaching ruin of that monument of sacrilege, Rector, on arriving in his parish with his youth- the University of Toronto. He says:-

Amongst the lay delegates at the convention. He could not withdraw himself from the company of his beloved minister during the day, but remainconviction and his affections. He however

with their company when a few of us meet weary lengths along, and our zealous churchman with their company when a few of us meet together, and the countenance of one friend is sharpened by that of another; they take a share in our family responsibilities, by sometimes kindly becoming sponsors for our children at the baptismal font;—in short, they do as much as in there lies to give a reactive offset for their favour him, and the form is a few more than the same of the same as soon as he could and visit his neighbourhood, and a few more than the same of the

To similar meetings amongst ourselves we have been long looking with no little eagerness, as, under God, the great hope of the Colonial Church: and although this "there?" while the colonial church and although this "there are the colonial church and although the colonial church and although the church and although the church and although the church and although the colonial church and although the church and although the church an services; and thus was laid in Fredonia the convention sermon at Buffalo. In conversation with Mrs. Delancey, well

worthy of her position as the wife of the Bishop of Western New York, she mentioned to me a fact illustrative of the adaptation of the Church services to the young and ignorant. The insti-tution at Philadelphia for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders was visited for the performance benefit of those committed to his care. On one Methodist minister, whose turn it was, and who happened to be late that day, entered and was so much struck with the solemn demeanour of the congregation, so different from what he had vitnessed, when they listened to his extempore prayers, that he begged the Superintendent to when visiting that institution, used a service which he perceived to be so well calculated to attract the attention and win upon the better feelings of those whose "consciences were not yet seared as with a red hot iron." My brethren have mentioned the fact that the Governor of the commonwealth, the Honble. Horatio eymour, was a member of the Convention as a lay delegate from Utica. At the time of his lection as Governor, I remember the remark made by the editor of a Church paper, that though he could not agree in politics with Mr. Seymour, yet as a member of his own party could not be elected Governor, he could not but rejoice to see it filled by a gentleman whom he remembered with affection and grati-tude, as his Sunday School teacher. That convention has, as a lay delegate from Lockport, the Honble. Washington Hunt, Mr. Seymour's pre-decessor, in the Gubernatorial chair; and it is a act worthy of note, that the three last Governor of the "Empire State" of New York have been

September, 1853.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

A party who concede to popular clamour, and hrow sop after sop, in order to stay the insatible mouster of Democracy, deceive themselves, while but few of them will be found possessed of the wisdom of Ulysses—they will yet find to their cost that he possessed the appetite of Polyphemus; and the service tools who have catered for that appetite will speedily discover that the new wine with which they have fevered the monster's blood and brain, has only excited passions which render themselves more obnox-ous to his vengeance. Let therefore the lawful wners, the possessors of every kind of property, look to themselves; let them, with reference to their own future interests, look narrowly to the principle which the abstraction of the Clergy Reserves will establish !

If we look back to the Revolutionary period in France, we find how that principle worked. There they have seen the Church exposed to pillage, and the sacrilege was almost immediately followed by the destruction of property of every kind. No rights were held sacred, except, if it universal wrong; and the Peers and the gentry if feeable, as is generally the case, at first, their Paupers, or Pedagogues, or Fiddlers, throughout of degradation and poverty, and scattered as Now when the flood-gates have been pulled up and the torrent rushes in they must formed. At first weak and requiring and obtain- be able to keep themselves above water, they ing assistance, they have through God's blessing, grown able at length to assist themselves, gurgite vasto." The great majority must go The great majority must go down like lead, and leave nothing but the ing hand to others requiring their aid. The process of forming a parish is somewhat in this a warning to posterity. We now ask, not to way: perhaps one or two Church families meet | touch the foundations of one kind of property together, organize a parish under the general until such a distinction has been clearly

tion of other kinds.

We freely forgive the Canadian Ministry for their atter inability to appreciate the nature, the uses, or the claims of the Bible! The Bible is a book intended to provide for the moral and religious well-being of man, and has a reference to the claims, intellectual and spiritual, of fuil grown human nature.—It neither fosters fanatiism nor caters to superstition, but confines itself to the adequate provisioning of those who would be the children of God, in their passage through this brief and troublous world, with the imple, wholesome spiritual food, by feeding on which they may live for ever. Its ministers, in order to be truly useful, must be raised above popular caprice, and put out of a state of prearious dependance, while they, in obediene their high calling, are administering God's word to those whom they are appointed to instruct, and give them their food in due season. They must not be made to feel that they are dependant for their daily food upon Infidels or ibertines, who cannot feel bound by any principle to provide for their support, and wh at any moment, by only contracting the measure of their liberality, throw them upon the charity of the community. This is not a condition to which a national Clergy can be reduced which they are intended to answer. The experiment has been tried in France: [with what success let the immorality, the profaneness, the superstition, the Atheism which overspread that country like a leprosy-when the Goddess of Reason was enthroned-answer! Are we desirous that such results should be During experienced among ourselves? If not, let us beware how we degrade the ministers of Relibonaty of those whose vices they may be called on to rebuke, and whose liberality can only be-

> THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. The Toronto Correspondent of the London

'The institution, under the late act, gave instruction in the three faculties of law, medicine was a venerable old gentleman, who, eight and twenty years ago had emigrated from the of the professors of law and medicine, to the Mohawk river to the Chateauque County. He left his early home on Monday, but the day before one year's salary in advance; one, in particular, he left he and his wife spent the whole day a man in declining health, and worn-out constiwith their beloved clergyman, now the highly tution, with a large family, who resigned ten esteemed Secretary of the Diocesan Conven- years ago the most lucrative branch of his pro tion, who mentioned the case to us, and who fession to take his office, supposing that it had then for the first time met his old parishioner | would be for life Thus the only instruction after an interval of eight and twenty years. given will be in arts. For the rest, the University will be little more than a board of examiners, as in the University of London. The motiv ed to tea; bed time came, but Mr. Wilson had not for this wholesale dismissal appear, so far as I yet been sufficiently "filled with his highly prized company," so he lingered on—midnight found him still there; and after having been earnestly medical manin Toronto, and endeavoured to set commended to God's care and guidance, and after bidding adieu three or four times, he at teracted by the University faculty reducing last was able to tear himself away about two their fees; partly the political feeling of the o'clock in the morning, sorrowing most of all that he was going to a country where he could extreme Radicals), all the University professors not hope for many years to enjoy the privilege of the regular services of the Church of his Reformers, i. e., Whigs. This at least is what I hear; but I question if this is all. I believe carried with him a letter of introduction to the that there is a design to break up the University worthy missionary at Buffalo, then a small altogether; and that this is only one step village; and from him he obtained the promise towards it. It is, indeed, in so new a country, of a missionary visit to his new home. But weeks passed by, and even months drew their now a university, is taking by far the largest scious that primitive antiquity had wise "Our Review."

number of the members of the Church of Eng- lessons to communicate, exhibited shining land. Then there is Queen's College at King-ston, for the Presbyterians; a Regiopolis, for under God's teaching, afford them valuable he Romanists at the same place; with Victoria College at Cobourg, for the Wesleyans. And leaving out these, the number requiring a general university education is so exceedingly small that it can never be worth while to uphold a staff of professors for their sakes.

"There is another characteristic of this act, which is extremely ominous. Almost everything is taken into the hands of the Government. Under the late act the Senate recommended a number of persons to fill a vacant professorship, and the Government selected one; but now the Government appoints absolutely. Then only half of the Senate could be appointed by the Government; now they name all. Then the Government; now they name all. Then the board which managed the property contained only one member appointed by the Government; now it is made simply a Government department. But what seems the most ominous feature of the whole is, a power reserved to the Governor in Council by an indirect clause to grant any ortions of the lands directly to any party to whom they may think fit to transfer them.
"And so it will be wonderful if the fate of the University of Toronto is not sealed within the

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. - The Churchwardens of this Church are about to make a very important improvement in its interior arrangements. The present vestries which occupy a great deal of room in the innew one built on the outside. This change will not only improve the appearance of the Church, but will give room for eight new pews, which are much wanted, as a pew in the body of the Church cannot now be obtained. A very beautiful parsonage, in connection with the Church, is now in course of erection; it is designed to harmonize with the Church itself, and will cost £1,200. When the parsonage is completed, it will, with the Church and School-house, make as neat and pleasing a group of Ecclesiastical buildings as any in the city.—Patriot.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO'

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS, ON BE-HALF OF MISSIONARY OBJECTS WITHIN THE DIOCESE, APPOINTED FOR PALM SUNDAY. Previously announced. £137 13 9 to Papal supremacy or the right to corrupt St. George's, Kingston, per Rev.

Henry Brent, .. 71 collections amounting to £143 11 9 WIDOW'S AND ORPHAN'S FUND. Additional collections on behalf of

this Fund, previously announced, £316 11 0 St. Aunis, Adelaid, £0 9 3½d. Church 5 Con. Met-

185 collections amounting to £317 12 3 WIDOW'S AND ORPHAN'S FUND.

Collections appointed to be taken up on Sunday, 25th of September, inst., 18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Judes Chvrch, Oak-

per Rev. R. Shanklin, . Port Dalhousee.

per Churchwarden. St. Paul's, Yorkville,

Fort Erie, per Rev. E. Grasette, 1 15 0 7 collections amounting to £14 16 2 ing into perfection ever since. Sad in-Annual Subscriptions. Rev. A Mortimer

LETTERS RECEIVED UP TO SEPT. 28.

Rev. T. B. F., rem., for self and G. H.; Rev. R. B., Quebec, rem.; G. E. J., Cobourg, rem., for self and G. McK.; Rev. F. T., Smith's Falls, rem.; W. P. T., Fitzroy Harbour, add. sub. and rem.; R. N., Grimsby, rem.; Rev. C. P. Compton, rem. for half year; Rev. J. P., Pointe a Cavagnol, rem.; Rev. T. S. C., Seymour West, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. E. C. B., Sydenham, rem.; Mrs. D., England; Rev. J. B., Lennoxville, rem.; Rev. G. S., Simcoe, rem.; Dr. M., Beamsville, rem.; W. R., Elora, rem.; B. B., London, rem.; J. Mc.L., Beamsville, rem.; Rev. G. C. S., Port Stanley, add. subs. and rem. (much obliged); Rev. E. P., Stratford, rem.; R.

T., Brantford, rem.
A remittance for Vol. 17 received from Nelson without signature.-Will the writer please send the necessary information?

NOTICE. Mr. A. F. Pless will shortly visit such of the leaders of our Reformation, has been ably ubscribers to this paper as are in arrears for

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Rev. S. S. Strong will see that his comnunication has been anticipated.

the past volumes.

Day	Date.		1st Lesson.		2d Lesson	
В	Oct.	2. 19th 8. aft. Tri.	M	Daniel	3	
Mo.	66	3	E.	Tobit	6	2 Cor. Mark
		o	E.	24	12	2 Cor.
Tu.		4	M	66	13	Mark
		4	E.	6:	14	2 Cor.
We.	46	5	M	Judith	1	Mark
		n	E.	44	2	2 Cor.
Th.	- 66	6	M	44	3	Mark
			E.	66	4	2 Cor.
Fri.	66	7	M	"	5	Mark 10
			E.	66	6	2 Cor. 6
Sat.	46	8	M	"	7	Mark 1
-			E.	"	8	2 Cor.
B	46	0 204h a mai	M	Joel	2	Mark 12
100		9. 20th S. aft. Tri.	E.	Micah	6	2 Cor. 8

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853.

BISHOP'S ORDINATION.

Toronto, 16th August, 1853. The LORD BISHOP of Toronto will hold an Ordination in St. James's Cathedral, on Sunday, the second day of October next. Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual testimonials and si quis on the previous Wednesday, (September 28th,) at feel assured that ours is that good old way; 9 o'clock, A.M.

THE OLD PATHS.

The superiority of the English Reforma- Bible prove to have been released from tion is, under God, mainly attributable to monastic imprisonment merely to condemn tion is, under God, mainly attributable to monastic imprisonment merely to condemn the respect entertained by our Reformers us at the Last Day; so, likewise, shall we beloved Diocesan. Without him we should never have heard of the Cathedral. He began for Christian antiquity. They felt that to realise God's comforting assurance conveygive back to the Church the truth unde- ed to us through His Prophet Jeremiah,faced and unadulterated, was to give it "Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask back as it had been possessed by the Early for the old paths, where is the good way, Church. With one accord they protested it was their desire to return to the belief vour souls!"

In the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for who ought to have known better, and who may and practice of the first and the purest ages. Acknowledging no infallible interpreter save the Spirit of the living God; ledge the receipt of a sermon by the Rev. receiving no writings as unerring but those | William Macaulay, entitled "The Harvestwhich are included in the Canon of Holy blessing, or a word to prudent men." It Scripture, recognizing no original fountain is an excellent discourse both as to matter of truth beyond the will of God as revealed and style, and shall receive a further no- ing the organ; in a word, its most elaborate as

COLONIAL CHURCH REGULATION BILL.

A correspondent of the Colonial Church Chronicle for September writes thus:-"The last debate in the House of Commons gives promise that the measure will be reproduced next year in a simpler form, leaving all details of organization, and the friend. This is a singular circumstance that Archbs Cranmer (strange to say!) was with the Church of this country, to be dealt with by the colonists themselves." Thi will no doubt be the case; and, brought is with scripture and reason; but he aban- forward in this less definite shape, the sucdoned it, because he saw clearly that the cess of the measure seems to be much Early Church had never held it; from more probable. The pretext, shallow as which he reasonably concluded that his it is, of an alleged attempt to create covertly view of Holy Scripture must have been a "dominant church" in the colonies, will mistaken, and that the tenet in question be effectually taken out of the mouths of could not be true. The antiquity which the Dissenters, whilst the section of church our Reformers thus respected and consul- men in Parliament, under the leadership of ted, was the antiquity of those ages of the Mr. Gladstone, will, of course, be better pleased with something more like his plan and division, it is true; but, still, the truth than the bill which has been deferred.

We need hardly suggest to our brother Churchmen in this City, the propriety of extending hospitality, as on previous similiar occasions, to the Clergy and Lav Delegates attending the approaching Conference. The Secretary of the Church Society will be happy to give all the information in his power to any who may desire to and themselves of an arrangement of this kind, We trust that the proprietors of steamboats, and other public conveyances will order a reduction of fare in favor of those who are officially connected with the Concretals, and her legends of fabulous ference.

cils, and her Papal proclamations when ST. PAUL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL. compared with Christian antiquity, are This cheerful little fete took place on Friday last, not on a large scale, it is true, for the School contains only about sixty children,) but under circumstances the most joyous and the most pleasant that could well be imagined. It would have been difficult to have found a spot more delightful and more convenient for the purpose than the one selected,-" Clover Hill," within a few minutes' walk of the Church. It was by Mrs. Samuel Jarvis's kind permission that the festival was held near her residence; and to the zealous exertions of herself and her daughters the children were largely indebted for the bountiful supply of good things provided for them, and for the arrangements made to amuse them. Other ladies participated in the labor and the contribution, with the utmost cheerfulness, for the good effect of these little festivals, under discreet control and divested of vain-glorious display. is very generally acknowledged. The ceremonies of the day were commenced at 2 P. M. with an appropriate address to the children from their Pastor; after which a hymn was very prettily sung by the young people, several of whom had been instructed for the purpose, with great pains and success, by Miss Telfer, one of the teachers. At the close of the proceedings the same hymn was sung again, at the request of some kind friends (and we were glad to see that not a few were there) from other parishes of the city. The Clergy-man then made a few brief remarks; hree cheers were loyally given for the Queen; the same number for the Lord Bishop; the Clergyman of the parish, and Church of Christ developing,—growing the "Women of the Church,"—the latter unto perfection, expanding to maturity, being the Clergyman's own proposition, female aid in the ventures and the works apostatised from its subjection to God, or of Christian faith, in the management of the Sunday School more particularly,-a the faculties with which God endowed it. sentiment which, the fixed by every-day experience in the mind sentiment which, there can be no doubt, is of every Minister of Christ. We have only to add that the weather was magnificent, one of our unrivalled autumnal days, the pretty scene of the fete being lit up with a sunshine and canopied with a cloudless sky, which were in themselves a feast. We could not but help reflecting with grateful feelings on the important addition to the enjoyment of the occasion contributed by the splended skies which mark the decline of the year in this country. That very day we had glanced over three or four numbers of an English paper, in which our eye lighted on several accounts of Sunday School Festivals, all happy enough, and crowned with the abundance of "old England;" but nearly all accompanied by the doleful apology :-Notwithstanding the unpropitious weath-

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, FRED-

We wish that the excellent communi "In regard to things not experimental cation from "One who was Present" had (says this truly great and godly man;) in reached us before the published account regard even to taste, or to imagination, or of the consecration had been made use of to moral principle, as well as to the stable Our correspondent's sketch is highly and unchanging lessons of divine truth, graphic, drawn by a skilful hand, full o life, and glowing with the warmth of a ing of the Church and to its antecedent zealous heart. We have enjoyed the corruptions, he eloquently applies this perusal of it very much indeed, and will principle. "After a whole dreary mil- give our readers an opportunity of judging lenium of guilt and darkness may some of its merits by its eloquent conclusion. God bless the noble Bishop who hath so gifted individual arise, who can look devotedly surrendered (for the surrender athwart the gloom, and descry the purer has been next to complete) his energies and the better age of Scripture light which and his substance to the great work, the lies beyond it. And as he compares all consummation of which it has been his the errors and mazes of that vast labyrinth happiness to behold! May the Diocese into which so many generations had been which contains so stately and so affecting led by the jugglery of deceivers with that a monument of Episcopal self-sacrifice simple but shining path which conducts the believer unto glory, let us wonder not that as the Fredericton Cathedral is, fail not to the aspiration of his pious and patriotic refresh and to cheer its Bishop's heart with an abundance of such sympathy and heart should be for the good old way." We love as breathe in the following animated tribute to his services and his worth! let our walk, then, in it be consistent. So

shall not the purification of religion, the "I cannot conclude this hurried letter which Reformation of the Church, reproach our I have gathered in part from the published acimpure, unreformed lives: so shall not the count of these interesting proceedings, but mainly by my own observation, without recordng a very humble tribute of thanks to our own it, continued it, and carried it to a successful completion, by his own inflexible determination. For eight long years has he persevered in his pious work, spending his substance, often sacrificing his bodily comfort and health, and withnow hide their faces with shame, at the same It gives us much pleasure to acknowtime discharging his other duties with a zeal which nothing but strength from above could sustain. The erection and completion of the building, in all its architectural and mechanical details, its decorations and ornaments, even to the procuring and hanging the bells and buildwell as its most minute parts, have been personally directed and superintended by him. He never will, he never can, receive his reward

upon earth. But that he may be long spared to may God spare to you, and may your Children us, that he may live to see the church "filling the land" and covering the hills with its sha dow," before he is called to his reward in heaven, is the daily prayer of many a humble churchsonal ministrations. The voices of those whos privilege it was to bear a part in the sacre worship of the last week may soon be dumb, and their swelling hearts cease to beat; but the assisted, will still remain a temple of the living God; its joyful bells will still invite humble worshippers to the footstool of Christ, and as their heavenly music is borne upon the evening breeze, the descendants of the present congre gation will, with feelings of reverence and love, call to mind what their fathers shall have told them, of the untiring devotedness and self-deny ing piety of the first Bishop of Fredericton, the good Bishop Medley. His body will descend into the grave, and his immortal spirit return to Him who gave it, but his name will remain be hind him, to condemn those who knew him but honoured him not. The influence of his Apos tolic example will be powerful for good, lor after he has gone to his rest. Esto Perpetua.

"Yours, &c.,
"One who was present." New Brunswick, Sept. 5, 1858.

The Times has been, by express edict of the government, excluded from Spain, on account of the freedom with which it commented on the intolerance and indignity which Protestants have been made endure in the unberat and unfeeling restrictions imposed on them in the burying of their dead. At the close of its article on this melancholy exhibition of Romish intolerance, the Times makes an affecting allusion to the funeral of Spain's illustrious liberator the late Duke of Wellington. "Spain celebrated, we believe, a species of mourning ceremony for the Duke of Wellington; but if the death of this great man had occurred, as it might have done, at Madrid, the government must either have seen its own deliverer debarred from Christian burial, or have convicted its own doings by the repeal of its own law."

The Canadian Correspondent of the New York Church Journal communicaties the following interesting history of the remarkable circumstance in which the design of erecting Christ Church, Gran. tham, originated :-"Many years since, when there were only

three or four Clergymen throughout the whole of Western Canada, the Rev. Robert Addison, one of the small band, officiated at Niagara, and did Missionary duty throughout the District. On one occasion he lent to a parishioner s volume of "Sermons on the Church," by tha sound and eloquent divine, Bishop Beveridge In process of time the aged servant of God was called to receive the reward of his labors; th person to whom the book was lent also died, and it was put away with other books and pamphlets, and forgotten. But, like bread cast upon the waters, it returned after many days. "Five or six years since, a respectable, in telligent farmer of the district, while travelling between Niagara and St. Catherine's was over taken by a thunder-storm, and took refuge from its severity in a small house by the way side. While there, to pass away the time, he began to inspect a few well-smoked volumes, which la in dusty repose on a shelf hung against the wall. One of the books, "Bishop Beveridge's Sermons on the Church," attracted his attention, (the identical volume lent nearly half a century before by Mr. Addison,) and he became much engrossed in its contents. The storm passed away, but our traveller could not lay down the volume without further examination, and he requested the owner of the house (an old lady) to permit him to take it home for perusal. She consented, and much gratified, te bore away his new found treasure. He immediately comdiligent examination into the arguments of the venerable Prelate, and after much

conclusion, his next step was to unite himself to that body, of which Christ is the head, and shortly after, owing to his zeal and the strenuous efforts of one or two of his neighbors, a Sunday service was held regularly in their vicinity, by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, in a School-house con liously situated for that purpose; nor has there been any failure in this service from its commencement to the present day. On the departure of Dr. Lundy to another sphere of duty the eloquent Rector of St. Catherine's, and hi assistant, Mr. Shanklin, took upon them the duties of the station, and in their hand it has prospered exceedingly. Like the grain of mustard-seed, though small in its beginning, it has struck root downwards, and its branches are daily spreading wider and wider. "Two years since, I was present at the first confirmation held at this station, when upwards

Vine, and that the polity of the denomination to

which he had formerly belonged was a modern

invention, altogether irreconcileable with Holy

Scriptures, and the practice of the Church

Catholic in all ages. Having arrived at this

of thirty received this Apostolic rite. It was a Dickens's writings. most refreshing sight, for there were to be seen on their knees, the representatives of three generations—grand-parents, parents and children—taking upon them their baptismal vows. There knelt the old man, with his silvery hair, and his aged partner—trembling as it were on the brink of death's cold stream, but coming forward hopefully and thankfully, to avail themselves of the offered means of grace; and there the middle-aged, thoughtful and earnest; and there young men and maidens, yet upon the threshold of life, on whom the world was just opening, with all its seductive vanities and lying deceits there they knelt, girding on armour for the great struggle with their adversary, the prince of the power of the air. Beautiful indeed was the scene—one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it; and as the Bishop laid hands upon them, and offered up the solemn prayer to the Throne of Grace, all seemed deeply moved in spirit, as if they truly felt it good to be

"At the laying of the foundation stone, by our aged Diocesan, the scene was also interesting, and amongst the foremost in the ceremonie of the day, clate with joy, was to be seen the individual whose return to the old paths was so marvellously brought about by the agency of a

The following item of intelligence, communicated by a friend, is more than pleasing: it is the second event of the kind which has occurred in St. George's Sunday School within the last month, and exhibits patience of your readers. To proceed then:

4. Catholic consent and Pagan usage afford

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D. since you became our Pastor; while your chief aim was to direct our weak minds to things Spiritual, you at the same time did not prevent us from enjoying rational amusements. We thank God for having sent you among us, and may He prosper your labors to the salvation of our souls.

Metallisettee was both a king and a priest; the Carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even thing Cadwalla, in England, about the year 686, before he was a Christian, and others." Thus much confesses an adversary!

"Pliny, in his Natural History, b. 12, c. 14, when the property of the Archive should be confessed to thing and a priest; the Carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even thing Carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and even the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and the carthaginians and Egyptians in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Africa, and the Grecians and Romans in Europe; and the Grecians and Romans in Europe

flourish like olive branches round about your

Reverend Sir, on behalf of myself and the Scholars present, I present you with this Case as a token of our esteem; sure we are that, although the intrinsic value of the articles which it contains is not great, yet it will not be the less prized by you; and we pray God that you may long remain among us, and continue to be our faithful Pilot, to direct and conduct us to the Celestial Haven which we are all desirous to enter; and may you, with confidence, be enabled to say "Of those whom Thou hast entrusted to my charge I have lost not one.

Toronto, Sept. 21st 1853.

(Thirty-six names were appended to the Address.)

To which Dr. Lett returned a suitable Reply. After the Presentation the Children whose names were attached to the Address, with many of their friends, were regaled with tea and cakes &c., by Mr. A. Fleming, at whose house the interesting ceremony took place.—Communicated.

The presentment against Bishop Doane has been ununimously dismissed by the Court of Bishops appointed to try the case. The Gospel Messenger makes the following

"Bishop Doane with a single desire to benefit the Church had undertaken a gigantic enter-prise, which, partly on account of his being too sanguine, partly on account of ill health, and partly from want of a thorough knowledge of business, he made promises which he was unable to fulfil, and resorted to expedients which, though not dishover the same than the same not dishonest, were not wholly justifiable. errors the Bishop freely acknowledges, and expresses his regret therefor. Whereupon the ourt unanimously dismisses the presentment, after expressing its opinion that the presenting Bishops have acted in good faith. Here the matter rests, and here we trust it will be permitted to remain, no more to excite personal ill will, and disturb the peace of the Church."

Most cordially do we congratulate this distinguished Bishop, (for such, unquestionably, he is), and the Church at large on this auspicious issue.

The Church Journal proclaims the result as a victory: - a victory for the Bishop and the Diocese of New Jersey; a victory for the institutions founded by the Bishop "whose foundations have been laid, and whose walls have been builded, amid trials and troubles, the like of which no other Church Schools have encountered, and yet lived :"-a victory,in a qualified sense, for the Bishop's opponents, who will claim that there was color at least, if not a full justification for the present ment having been made; and a victory for the Church, in various ways. The whole article is uncommonly energetic. The N. Y. Churchman writes on the same side of the question with great fervor and ability.

The Calendar speaks of the matter in the same spirit-giving the sorely-tried Bishop credit for "religiously-honest inten-

Dr. ALDER .- The Wesleyan Conference of England is represented as being overwhelmed with grief in consequence of Dr. Alder's falling into the sin of intemperance. He sent in his resignation in order to avoid expulsion. The offence and disgrace of this leading man amongst them are, naturally, very much taken to

Another minister, Mr. Southern, has been expelled on account of his connection with the "Reform" agitation.

Another minister, Mr. Collier, has seceded, under a conviction that "he cannot honestly administer Wesleyan discipline, or acknowledge the authority close study, became convinced that the Church of England is a true branch of the Apostolic

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto was a passenger in the Asia from Halifax, not Liverpool. We see that some of our contemporaries are under the impression that he has just returned from England, which is not the case. His Lordship visited New Brunswick, where his main object, we believe was, to be present at the Consecration of the new Cathedral of that dio-

THE BISHOP OF OHIO is to preach the sermon at the opening of the General Convention on the 5th of October next.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach the sermon at the opening of the Eastern New York Diocesan Convention. We have prepared a notice of A. T.'s

wholesome and vigorous strictures on The obituary of the late Rev. George

Bourn, has been inserted in the English Churchman and the London Guardian. The late Charge of the Archbishop of

Canterbury will be published in our next.

Correspondence.

We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our corres-

pondents.

As we do not imagine that we have a right, or, if we had the right, that it would be judicious to impose on our correspondents the same measure of constraint, in regard to doctrinal discussion, which we may deem it advisable to observe ourselves, we desire to have it distinctly understood that communications, provided they be unobjectionable in other respects will not be declined merely because they may touch on topics of internal controversy.—ED. CR.

[For the Church.] THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE-TITHES. LETTER IV.

REVD. AND DEAR SIRS,

Though the strength of the positive argument proving the obligation which rests upon Christians to pay ministerial tithes, has perhaps been presented in the two foregoing letters, still there remain those collateral evidences which I mentioned in my second letter, and which, though deserving serious consideration, will not, I hope, need to draw so largely upon the

On Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. Lett was presented with a Gold Pencil-Case, Pen, Paper Knife and Seal, accompanied by the follearned Selden, notwithstanding his efforts to destroy the Divine obligation of Christian tithes (in which he is most successfully refuted, however, both by scripture and reason, and by REVEREND SIR,—We the undersigned, being cholars in attendance at the Sunday School in of the Gentiles to offer the tithe of their goods; connexion with St. George's Church, desire to ex- and gives several instances for example, of the press our sense of the kindness shewn by you to us Arabians and Phoenicians in Asia, among whom ince you became our Pastor; while your chief Melchisedec was both a king and a priest; the

The lively interest you have taken in forward- witnesses of the Arabians, who paid tithes to ing the Sunday School is apparent. The mem- their god Sabis. And (c. 19) of the Ethiopians bers having increased from comparatively few who paid tithes to their god Assabinus. And Scholars to hundreds under your superintendence and that of your excellent Lady, whom lawful for the merchants to buy or sell any of

51-tf

heathen. Now, whence came a custom so con- opposed to the temper, spirit, and concein

2. Again, the obligation to the payment of tithes is supported by Catholic consent, that is, by the law and constant practice of the Christian Church. It is true, that we find no very early positive law in the Christian Church which has been substituted in the place of tithes, that the primitive Christians, convinced of the vast superiority of the Gospel over Judaism, and acting upon the holy principle that "where much is given much is required," gave so freely that the idea of tithes was almost lost in the far fruits (i. e., a term used for tithes), should be disposed of, thus showing that in that early day they were paid as being due to the Church.

We sometimes speak as though the Church in the United States had done great things, they were paid as being due to the Church. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, thus writes concerning tithes in the first ages of the Church: "It is true, there might be no stated or regular payment at that time, because the Church was then under persecution; but if Christians in the ng gave more than the tenth, as certainly they did, then there could be no occasion for a canon to enjoin them to pay it. Tertullian tells us, that all things were in common among them, but their wives; and not only the money which was raised by the sale of their estates, but they made oblations every week, or at furthest every month, to the Church. And we are told by St. Cyprian, that even those offerings were answertble to the Levites' tenths, from whence we may payment was likewise enjoined under the Mo-

peculiar law of God." speaks of their opinion as to the Gospel obligation to pay tithes: "By which it is apparent that they took themselves to have the ve obligations upon them in this matter, which the Jews formerly had; and, therefore, it is no wonder that tithes came in time to be devoted to the maintenance of God's ministers. For it is senseless to imagine, that the Gospel which constrained them to give up themselves to God, should not constrain them, with the same freedom of mind, to give some of their goods for the maintenance of His service. And it is unreasonable to think it did not move them to give the ministers of God as honourable a main-tenance as had been allowed under the law of Alas then, for the contempt of the St. Ann's Ward. Divine honour, and the miserable covetousness towards His ministers, exhibited by most modern

Lord's, and remains so for ever, &c.; and therefore tithes are to be paid by Divine and natural right, and religiously expended, according to

efficiency of the Church of some certain support for the Christian ministry, which shall not be religiously voluntary, as regards its degree, but enforced, as I have shown tithes to be, by a positive Divine law. But here I must content myself with little more than suggesting a few thoughts and hints for the reader to mature in his own mind; as, were I to attempt a detailed statement of the miserable consequences to true and enlightened piety resulting from mere voluntaryism, I might easily fill a large volume; but it is the less necessary, as most of those for whom I write are thoroughly convinced, from its wretched effects, that it cannot be of God.

1. This necessity for a Divinely fixed ratio of ministeral income is evident, in the first place, will of the individual members of their flocks, it must, while human nature is what it is, be exceedingly uncertain. Practical religious teaching is necessarily most unpleasant to those who are endeavouring to trim between God and the world; and do not these, alas, form the bulk of professed Christians? Hence, when offended with their peater for his faithful well and the control of the contro with their pastor for his faithful teaching, they will, and do, as every day's experience proves, on some plea or other throw up their pews, or withdraw their subscriptions. But in this age of bitter polemical controversy, a still more plausible excuse for thus acting is, when the ministers do not preach the truth! Now, He | cerned. - Colonist. who saw the end from the beginning, has provided the only sure remedy against this ruinous evil, whether it arises from the unholy living, or spiritual presumption of the flock, by commanding that our tithes shall be paid to His priests and ministers, simply as His representatives, as a debt due from us to Himself, let the men receiving them act or teach as they may, until they are removed from the ministry by

degraded in its literary and intellectual standing. Of course there are splendid individual the rule. Now, that such a ministry must have a very deleterious influence upon the Church, I suppose, will in this age be generally admitted. Not only will its members be unable to defend | Patriot. the truth against subtle and learned adversaries, to understand whence it arises. The influ- will reach St. John in six days. ence of such intellectually defective teachers amongst their more educated people must also necessarily be small; nor is this the most, for, judging of religion by the mental grade of its administrators, the educated classes become a prey to a scornful intellectual scepticism, and multitude following in their wake, soon learn to laugh at all earnest spiritual religion. An illiterate priesthood will form either a blindly uperstitious or a brutally scoffing people; pro-

bably, first one and then the other. Again, mere voluntaryism is a sore injury to the Church from the personal poverty and social degradation to which it subjects her ministry. God has so constituted us that our inward feel ings of respect and veneration are, and ever the social respect of his people, and where they on the subject, which ought to convey conviction obstacle to his usefulness to overcome. But Province, and alienate every soul of them from ministerial poverty, or even uncertainty of in-

their goods till the priest had first taken out the tenth for their gods."

Christ than that just named, inasmuch as it lays a most fearful snare for ministerial faithment, signed "A. T. McCord." to show that it lays a most fearful snare for ministerial faithment, signed "A. T. McCord." to show that it lays a most fearful snare for ministerial faithment, signed "A. T. McCord." America 20 107 the America 20 10 tenth for their gods."

"Plutarch, in his life of Camillus, tells not only how religiously the Romans observed the payment of their tithes to their gods; but likewise that the same regard was had to them among the Liparians. The Greeks had the same notion of the Divine right of tithes." Let these suffice, as abundantly showing how common was the payment of tithes amongst the social, doctrinal or political truths, which, being trary to our selfish nature to be thus universal, and exactly the same in its amount, unless it away the wealthiest portion of his congregation, had been derived, all over the world, by tradition from one and the same source? And what would have had sufficient force to cause so from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, will general an accordance of Such as Alfaham and most influential enemies? My brethren, would have had sufficient force to cause so from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, will general an acceptance of such a self-denying bear me witness these are no mere fanciful suplaw as that of tithes, except the original com-mand of God Himself, preserved after the disper-sion at Babel, by a universal tradition founded on a deep conviction that it was one of the very most important acts of Divine worship, and terial unfaithfulness. Can any one who knows designed to be observed by all men in all ages? the love of Christ for His redeemed, believe that

respecting tithes, and for this simple reason, affords very strong presumption that others are

Subscription papers, pew rents, school teachricher abundance of their offerings. Leslie, ing, and ever endowments, when alone, have however, shows at large that the principle of all failed to secure a well educated, Christianly tithes was the root as it were of this abounding independent, socially influential, and sufficiently liberality, for they considered them as of moral obligation, and not Mosaical merely. To prove this, he satisfactorily quotes, in which my space forbids my following him, St. Ireneus, grand disciple as it were of St. John, Clemens Alexandrinus Origen and Cymian, who all flowighed any whet is the fact? A large number of its ministry. andrinus, Origen and Cyprian, who all flourished what is the fact?—A large number of its miniswithin about 150 years of the apostolic age. The apostolical canons also direct how the first mechanics! If this be disputed, I will under-

depending as it does upon voluntaryism alone. We thank God for its comparative progress, especially of late years considering the bitter puritan hostility, and still more ruinous voluntaryism, with which it has to contend. But yet what is its positive position? The United States possess a population of more general education and wealth, perhaps, than any nation upon earth; there then, surely, the Church of Christ ought to have won a singularly rosperous way. Instead of this, however, the ight Rev. Dr. DeLancey, Bishop of Western New York, gives its gross population as twenty-three millions, while he states its Church population at only one million five hundred thousa infer, that tithes were paid at that time." "Thus and its clergy at one thousand seven hundred, it appears," Dr. Hook concludes, "that tithes were paid by the inspired Patriarchs; that such whence is it so? I answer, chiefly, from the poverty, and the consequent fewness of the Church's ministers, and their being generally payment was likewise enjoined under the saical dispensation, and not repealed by the Gospel; that the ancient Fathers held them due to the cramped by Church covetousness in their enerthand the ancient Fathers held them due to the gies. How different would the religious as-Church, and that they were constantly paid in the first ages of Christianity, and here, in England as pect of the United States soon become, did soon as our Saxon ancestors were converted even its million and a half of Churchmen pay from heathenism, and this in obedience to the their tithes, thereby increasing Christ's pointed ministers at least ten or twelve fold, Bishop Patrick, after noticing the first abun- and placing them in a social position a little dant liberality of the primitive Christians, thus nearer approaching its merchants, lawyers, doc-

Sincerely yours,
ADAM TOWNLEY.

September, 1853.

Colonfal.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.-This handsome building will he opened, in a very short time for divine worship. It is a church deserv-ing much notice. Its style of architecture is similar to the church on Cote St. Paul, but much larger in its dimensions, and is erected for the accomodation of Irish citizens who reside in

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS AT QUEBEC .-The weather for the last ten days has been most changeable. Frost at night followed by heavy Conradus Pellicomes, an eminent Hebrew rains with cold easterly winds which has done concholar, and therefore the better evidence, and siderable damage to the grain crops remaining one of the early reformers, shows in the follow- in the field. The oat crop is deficient in many ing extract their opinions on this subject (I copy from Bishop Patrick): "All the tithe is the gress; in many parts they will not be worth taking up, the tubes being entirely destroyed. In several places a similar disease is attacking the turnip crop, the leaves becomming yellow and withered. Cabbages and all other garden roots are an abundant crop. - Chronicle.

GAVAZZI RIOTS .- We learn by special telegraph o the Colonist, from Quebec, in addition to the nformation given in our last paper, respecting the proceedings against the Gavazzi rioters, that on Thursday, the 22nd inst., in the Criminal Court at Quebec, a Petit Juror, Stiven, having been erroneously sworn in on the Grand Jury, as Sliven, and Sliven being absent, all the indictments were quashed. The Crown was to begin anew the following day. The Grand Jury, however, after being properly constituted, presented Mr. Maguire, Police Magistrate, for failing to be prepared to suppress the Gavazzi riots.
The presentment was not read, but handed to the Crown Officer. The not reading of the presentment, was remarked on, in Quebec, as unusual. These doings are creating considera-

ble excitement.—Colonist. The season for taking fish is about drawing to a close, and the services of the fleet is no longer required for the present. Before the opening of the next codfish, mackerel, and herring campaign, it is to be hoped that the dispute between the rival Yankee and colonial fishermen will be nembers of a parish choose to fancy that their arranged to the entire satisfaction of all con-

SEIGNORIAL TENURE AND UPPER CANADA. A very important meeting was held at Ste. Martine on the 22nd ult., to take into consideration the subject of the Seignorial Tenure. Amongst the resolutions passed was one to the effect that if the Upper Canadians would not contribute to the compensation of the Seignieurs, the Lower Canadians would send in a petition for the immediate repeal of the Union. Of course the resolution is the height of absurdity. 2. This necessity further appears from the | The Lower Canadians urge in support of it that consideration, that a meagre and insecure in- they have been saddled with some of our debts in the construction of public works; but these works were equally beneficial to both sections of The abolition of the Seignorial the Province exceptions, but being exceptions, they only prove Tenure would no doubt be highly advantageous to the inhabitants of Lower Canada; but what advantage Upper Canada would derive from it is difficult to perceive .- Condensed from the

NEWFOUNDLAND .- A paper of this Island but in their daily ministrations, the want of says that ample means have been provided for mental vigour will soon be felt, even by those of their flocks who are themselves too illiterate John and England. The steamers, it is supposed,

> BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILROAD.—This road is making rapid progress; nine miles of it have been completed, and a locomotive has been

THE CANDLE BURNING AT BOTH ENDS .- The Patriot of the 3rd September shows that something resembling this phenomena of wasteful consumption is taking place in the power of Messrs. Rolph & Cameron. A Mr. J. W. Mc-Pherson, a supporter, though apparently an independant supporter of the present Ministry, assails them on the Sabbath and Liquor Law questions, besides administering some pretty severe discipline to the North American in the matter of the Gavazzi Riots. The True Witness. on the other hand, whose able and important ceptions. Consequently, the outward circumstances and appearance of the Ambassador of fully against the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, uttering just and rational sentimer to the minds of every Roman Catholic in either

\$55,844 in corporation notes. It professes to have eash on hand to pay debentures £44,813, and its rate of assessment is two shillings currency and upwards.—Mackenzie's Message.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRANTFORD. - Twenty buildings, dwelling houses and stores are in the course of erection this season, with two or three exceptions, they are to be three stories high, an are to be built of handsome brick. The bank Montreal has selected a site for its bankin house, and the residence of their agent. company has also been formed to build a mam moth building; and another company has in contemplation the erection of a large hotel.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL-In the last session of the Provincial Parliamer a bill was passed, authorizing the Grank Trun Railway or any other Railway Company construct a bridge across the St Lawrence, an as the Grand Trunk has made it an essentia part of their plan, the work will be vigorous pushed forward. The result of Mr. J. Keefer's survey is as follows: -He proposithat the arch should be 100 feet above low water mark, and 91 feet above high water mark, that should not be a suspension bridge as the vibra-tion would be destructive of the work; that all with the exception of the span over the navigable channel should be of wood, and that that should be of iron. The site extends from point St. Charles diagonally to Moffat's Island; and the eastern shore of St. Lambert. The distance is \$200 feet. The cost of this bridge would be £400,000 currency. With an iron superstructure in the side arches, the cost would be pereased to £900,000 cy.

ARREST OF PERSONS IN CONNEXION WITH THE AVAZZI RIOT .- Mr. Augustus Heward was admitted to bail. Mr. M. Morrison was also arraigned on the same charge, and admitted to bail. In both these cases, counsel urged strenuously that on the face of the affidavits the harge was not sustained, and on the swearing of two policemen Lacroix and Renaud, the offence at the very most amounted to homicide, and was in law excusable homicide, the parties supposing themselves to be identified, which was denied and strong counter evidence offered in support of the denial, having acted se defen-

Mr. McIver, Hatter, of Notre Dame Street, vas also brought up and admitted to bail. In addition to these gentlemen, we understand that Mr. Collis, Mr. Hill, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Robt. Cooke, and Mr. Adams, and severa of our most respectable citizens, we believe about six more than we have named, are

hreatened with criminal proceedings.

The witnesses against Mr. Heward were Mr. Belinge, Advocate; L. Lacroix, Policeman; Michael Renaud, Policeman; L. N. Duvernay Jas. Tisdale; Mr. Morin, Advocate, and Mr. Vanfelson, Druggist. The latter gentleman istinctly denied having accused Mr. Morrison of carrying fire-arms. - Montreal Herald.

ANOTHER ARREST AT MONTREAL.—Lieutenant Quartley, of the 26th Cameronians, was arrested and admitted to bail on Wednesday.

ENGLAND.

The Africa (last arrival September 22,) brings nothing decisive on the Eastern Question. The Times announces a rumour that the Czar will refuse to receive modifications coming directly

The purchase of corn was going on largely in France. Navigation dues on corn-laden vessels had been repealed up to December.

The grape vines in Madeira have been entirely

estroyed by the blight. LIVERPOOL MARKETS .- Cotton dull; prices favour buyers; quotations about the same; sales of the week 32,500 bales. Breadstuffs—Market lower in the early part of the week, but had partially rallied since the Artic's sailing, but losed at a decline on the week of 3d. on wheat, and 6d a 1s. on flour, with fair sales. Indian Corn 6d. dearer, and free inquiry. & Brothers quote white wheat at 8s. 4d. a 8s. 8d. red 7s. 10. a 8s.; Canadian 8s. 4d. a 8s. 6d. Western Canal Flour 28s. a 29s.; Baltimore 29s. 6d. a 29s. 8d.; Philadelphia 29s. a 29s. 6d.; Ohio 30s. 6d.; sour 26s. 6d. a 27s. Indian -Yellow 32s. 6d. a 33s.; white is scarce, and held at 34s. Denniston & Co quote 6d. per

bbl. over the above prices.

Provisions—Beef without improvement; sales moderate at previous rates; more doing in Pork at former quotations; stock diminishing. Bacon unchanged, and stock small; shoulders unchanged. Cheese steady; demand at full rates. Lad-Small business done; stock in few hands;

EASTERN QUESTION .- If we are to believe the best informed English journals (says the Toronto Patriot) the prospects of war between Russia and Turkey are greater now than ever. The Times informs us that the last note of Redschid Pasha, addressed to the Conference, not to the Court of Russia, with which Turkey has suspended diplomatic relations, bears strong marks of the influence of a party in the Divan

THE QUEEN AND MR. DARGAN. The Dublin Freeman's Journal in noticing the

visit of her Majesty to the Crystal Palace at Dub-Next came the most important and interesting event connected with this highly exciting scene. Hitherto the great designer of this national under-taking, in which the Queen took so deep an interest, remained in the background, among the other members of the committee, with his accusother member, of the committee, with his accustomed modesty. Her Majesty, however in the midst of the excitement, did not forget the Irishman to whom the industry of his country owes so much, and whose munificence her Majesty on a former occassion so gratefully acknowledged by the offer of a distinction so gracefully declined. Her Majesty especially desired the presentation of Mr. Dargan, whereupon that gentleman ad-

of Mr. Dargan, whereupon that gentleman advanced to the platform, accompanied by Lord Granville, by whom he was presented in the usual way. Her Majesty received Mr. Dargan with received Mr. Dargan Mr usual way. Her Majesty received Mr. Darga with manifest delight; she advanced rapidly t the edge of the platform, warmly congratulated him on the success of his undertaking, and expressed her great pleasure in seeing him on that occasion. An incident here occurred immediately after the presentation, creditable alike to her Majesty's taste and complimentary to the object of the distinction. It was still more remarkable, as evincing the warmth of her Majes-

The Queen stretched forth her hand, as if for the purpose of shaking hands with Mr. Dargan, but that gentleman's modesty not permitting him to respond to a distinction as great as it was unexpected, he hesitated for an instant, when her Majesty kindly laid her hand upon his arm and shook it warmly. The effect of this remarkable condescension was electrical on all present. The nmense assemblage burst out into a unanimous and enthusiastic cheer, which was repeated again and again.

The Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Enfield, the Lord Mayor at London, and Sir James Duke sustained some slight injuries from a recent collusion on the great Northern Railway.

Scotland. - In 1329, says the Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal, Robert Bruce figures as the donor of twenty shillings to the "Schools of Montrose"—a benefaction to learning contrasting less advantageously than the admirers of the hero-monarch could wish, with the contemporary foundation (A.D. 1325) by David, Bishop of Moray, of the Scots' College in Paris.

MELBOURNE, in Australia, which, in 1851, contained 23,000 inhabitants, has now a popula-

The British government are firm on the point of making the evacuation of the Danubian Pro-vinces by the Russians a sine qua non of any

The number of emigrants who sailed from all the ports of the United Kingdom during the spring quarter, was not less than 115,959. Of these, 74,646 sailed from Liverpool, 10,619 from London, 3,722 from Southampton, 2,095 from Plymouth, 7,884 from Glasgow and Greenock, come—that is, where such income is dependant upon the will and caprice of his parishioners—is the source of a far deeper evil to the Church of the source of a far deeper evil to the Church of the countries to

owed at the end of last year \$1.028,889, inclduing America, 20,107; the Australian colonies, 17,152; and other places, 49.

Austria.-Two more war steamers are to be sent to Smyrna.

Mrs. Stowe has returned to the United States

TORONTO MARKETS.

C	Toronto, Aug	ç. 3	0th	., 1	853		
f		S.	D.		s.	D.	
g	Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	28	9	a	30	0	
1	Farmers' per 196 lbs	0	0	a	0	0	
_	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	5	1	a	5	6	
n	Oatmeal, per barrel,	30	0	a	31	3	
4	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	0	0	a	0	0	
	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	3	3	a	3	6	
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	2	6	a	2	9	
	Peas, per bushel,	2	9	a	3	9	
t	Potatoes, per bushel,	3	0	a	4	0	
k	Apples, per bushel,	2	6	a	4	0	
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	7	6	a	11	3	
0	Clover Seed, per bushel,	35	0	a	36	3	
d	Hay per ton,	75	0	a	80	0	
ıl	Straw, per ton,			a	45	0	
	Onions, per bushel,	5	0	a	6	3	
y	Butter- l'ub, per lb	0	75		0	8	
	Fresh, per lb,	9	0	a	11	0	
8	Beef per 100 lbs,	20		a	25	0	
r	Pork, per 100lbs,	50			60		
it	Eggs per dozen	0		a	0	7	
11	Fire wood per cord	16	3	a	17	6	

BIRTHS. In Cobourg, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Wm. Boyer, of a on the 21st ult., at Stratford, the wife of the Rev. E. On the 23cd ult., the wife of the Rev. John Fountain on the 23rd ult., the wife of the Rev. John Fountain on the 25th ult., at Nightingales, Buck, the wife of the ev. J. Clarke Haden, of Dean's-yard, Westminster, of a

on the 26th ult, at Barlow-hall, Lancashire, the wife William Cunliffe Brooks, of a daughter. On the 26th ult, at Barlow-nall, Lancasaire, the who of William Cunliffe Brooks, of a daughter. On the 28th ult, at Felton, Salop, the wife of Rev. Peter Gerge Bentley, of a son On Friday the 23rd inst., at the Forelands near Toronto the wife of the Rev. E. St. John. Parry, of Trinity College,.

f a son. On the 10th inst, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Sandeys, f Chatham, C. W., of a daughter. MARRIED. In Mount Pleasant, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. R. tinson, Thomas C. Musson, Esq., of Indiana, County of Ialdimand, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Soules Esq., At Trinity Church, Chippawa, by the Rev. Wm. Leeming, Mr. F. Dalton to Miss Jane Paton, both of Drumsydyllo.

nondvile.

At Montreal, on the 15th inst., in Christ Church Catheral, by the Rev. Wm. Bond, Henry Engelke, Esq., or remen, Germany, to Miss Hannah Haldimond, of this city.
In Montreal, on Tuesday the 20th inst, at the Trinity Church, by the RevWm Bond, Mr. Richard Heasily, Cabinet Maker, to Emma Elizabeth, second daughter of George Monnell, Esq ,oth of this place.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

LADY residing in the Country wishes to A engage a Governess to take charge of three children to instruct in the usual branches of

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Toronto Sept. 29, 1853.

MEDICAL WORKS	
Vilde, on Diseases of the Ear£0	
Chelins's System of Surgery, 3 vols 2 iston & Mutter's Surgery, 1 " 0	15

1	Drunt's Surgery, I vol	U	10	U	ı
	Sharpey & Quain's Anatomy, 2 volsi by			100	ı
	Leidy	2	12	6	ı
9	Wilson's Human Anatomy	0	15	0	ı
	Watson's Practice of Physic, by Condie.	0	16	3	ı
ı	Wilson, on Diseases of the Skin	0	8	9	ı
	Fifteen Plates " "	0	18	9	ı
	Wilson, on Syphilis,	0	11	3	ı
	Simons' General Pathology	0	6	3	ı
	Churchill's Diseases of Infants and Chil-				ı
	dren	0	15	0	ı
	Churchill's Diseases of Women	0	15	0	ı
	" Midwifery	0	15	0	ı
	Dewees, on Females	0	15	0	ı
	Meig's Treatise on Obstetrics	0	18	9	١
	Dunglison's Medical Dictionary		0		۱
	Henle's General Pathology		10		ı
	Taylor on Poisons, by Griffith	-	16		ı
3	Eberle, on Children	-	15		ı
	Pereira's Materia Medica & Therapeu-		-		ı
	tics, vol. 1	1	0	0	ı
Y	Carpenter's Principles of Haman Physis			Mily	j

THE time for receiving Tenders of Land for an "Industrial Farm" is extended to FRIDAY. the 21st of OCTOBER next. By order of the Committee, CHARLES DALY,

CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1853.

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ai Philosophy J. B. Cherriman, M.A. History and English Lit-The Courses which are to be delivered, Michaelmes Term, will commence on Tuesday October 20th.

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Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1853.

PEWS IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH'

NOTICE is hereby given that the unsold PEWS in the Cathedral which are marked 'For Sale," WILL BE LET for a term of one r more years, on application to T. D. HARRIS,

Churchwarden. Toronto, September 24, 1853.

YOUNG LADY, of some years' experience

A in Teaching, and who can obtain strong ecommendations from the family in which she was last engaged, is desirous of a re-engagement in Western Canada. She is competent to give instruction in Modern Languages, the Pianoforte, and the usual branches of an English Edu-Apply (post-paid) to B. B., Box 284, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, September 8th, 1853,

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker,

No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. DEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, and B in a few days will have in Stock, his usual Two with the annual stipend of £20, and FALL AND WINTER GOODS, exemption from Fees.

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

N. B -The subscriber has much pleasure in intimating to his customers, west of Toronto, that having secured the assistance of an experienced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of cation to Henry Ruttan, Esq of Cobourg. business in September and October, with Patterns of the latest styles, making his arrangements so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at the time of the Provincial Fair.

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

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Steamship, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells, made in an *entirely new way* recently adopted by us. We have 14 Gold and Silver Medals awarded for "the best Bells, for sonorousness and purity of tone." Nearly 10,000 Bells have been cast and sold from this foundry. We can send to New York in four hours, and by Canal and Railroads in every direction, at an hour's notice. Mathematical Interuments of the most approved construction on hand. Address.

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A S there are more applicants for Residence than can be accommodated in the Resident School House-NOTICE

is hereby given that Papils will be admitted to vacancies in the order of their application. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C Coll.

Toronto, Sept. 9th, 1853.

ONTAR SIMCOE AND HURON RAIL ROAD.

MOTICE.

Express Train leaves Toronto, at 8, A.M. arrives Express Train leaves 1 oronto, at 3, A.M.

Accommodation Train leaves Toronto, at 3, 30
P.M., arrives at Bradford, at 5 45, P.M.

Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15,
Accommodation Train leaves Bradford, at 7.15,
Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec. Express Train leaves Bradford, at 2.54, P.M., retary of the Church Society.

arrives at Toronto, 5,00, P.M. Passengers by these Trains will please take Notice that 7½., Cy., will be charged in addition to the regular Fare, for all Tickets purchased in the Cars, by passengers taking their places at Stations where Tickets are sold. All Extra Baggage by the Express Train, will be carried in charge of the Express Agent. ALFRED BRUNEL,

Superintendent's Office, ?

Toronto, July 13, 1853.

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

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. Lady Principal, Mrs. POETTER. Lady Resident, Mrs. WARNER. ASSISTANTS:

" .. Mrs. LIDDELL.
" .. Miss Driscoll. Resident French Governess, Mad'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Ebbels.

cation, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing. The religious instructions are under the kind superintendence of the clergymen of St. James' Cathedral.

TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly, and in Advance.) Education£15 per annum.

The great success which has attended the first year of this institution, has encouraged Mrs.
Poetter to leave nothing undone that can add to
the advantages already offered in her School.
In consequence of the increase in her pupils, she
has engaged another Music Master, (an English
Profess from Easten), who has been biglish has engaged another professor from Boston.) who has been highly recommended as a finished musician. Mrs. Poetter has during the past year taken her more advanced pupils through a course of English Studies, which have prepared them to give their time next year only to the higher branches of English Literature, and the French, Italian and English Literature, and the French, Italian and German languages, in which they have already HALF YEAR, ending on DECEMBER 23rd. made some proficiency. Mrs. Poetter will take this opportunity of expressing the pleasure she has felt at the kind and satisfactory letters she has felt at the kind and satisfactory letters she has received from many of the parents, and she has received from many of the parents, and she latin.—Horace—Odes, Book IV; Epistles, Book II; Epistle to the Pisos. trusts that her system, combining home comforts with the advantages of a sound and finished education on such very moderate terms, will GREEK.—Hesiod, Isocrates, and the Phodocontinue to be appreciated and encouraged.

The School will re-open on the 5th of Sept. Mrs. Poetter has taken the splendid house, Mrs. Poetter has taken the spiendid house with grounds attached, the residence of the late Mr. Justice Jones, situated on Front Street, combined Classes, others by individual teaching:

The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament;

The Holy Scriptures; the Greek Testament;

for Boarders.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to metic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c.. &c. MRS. POETTER, Front Street.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1853.

City Assessments.

the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which 8-2m all Person interested are to take Notice. The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and

FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours, until the Assessment of the City is revised. By order of the Court,

CHARLES DALY. C. C. C. Clerk's Office,

Teronto 18th July 1853.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad

THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford. Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tues-

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

Superintendent.

Toronto, June 23, 1853.

VENTILATION.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish at their Foundry the most powerful and economical house-warming and VENTILAT-ING STOVE in the world—of three different -from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Spe-

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

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

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

THE STANDARD BEARER,

An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New York. The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and

For one or more copies (less than eight) 1s. 6d. each copy, per annum. Eight copies to one address, 10s. per annum, payable invariably in advance.

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

SCHOOL MASTER WANTED FOR a Church School in a Country Parish-Apply (prepaid) to REV. T. S. KENNEDY,

Secretary, Church Society.
Toronto, Sept. 23, 1853. 8-4in, MRS. CROMBIE'S

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGE STREET, TORONTO. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened

after the Mid-Summer Recess, on Wednes-O'N and after MONDAY, 18th July, the Passenger Trains will run daily, between Toronto and Bradford, as follows, (Sundays expend)

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

Toronto, 1st August, 1853.

TO TEACHERS.

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

£60 a year, besides fees Candidates are requested to present themselves for examination at the Grammar School, Hamilton, on Friday, the 30th September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to forward testimonials of moral character, and experience and success as Teachers, on or before the 26th September .-Subjects of examination the same as for Matri-

culation at the University.

By order of the Trustees. W. CRAIGIE, Secretary.
5-5 ie August 30th, 1853.

CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEHURST, TORONTO. THIS Establishment is composed of, besides I the Principles, two highly educated resident

English Governesses, and one French.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Establishment for Young Ladies,

PROFESSORS: Day Pupils.....

German
Dancing for the Season..... Calisthenics 0 15 0 Toronto, April 6th. 1853.

58-tf.

WANTED. LADY competent to teach English, French, A LADY competent to teach English, French, Music, Drawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet

August 30th, 1853. ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL.

Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

THREE RIVERS. FIRST CLASS.

GREEK .- The Electra of Sophocles ; Aristotle. SECOND CLASS.

LATIN.—Cicero—Offices and Orations; Juve nal Satires-I and VIII.

S. S. WOOD, A. M. Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector. Three Rivers Aug. 1852.

Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

The English papers by the Niagara announce the death of Gen. Sir Charles Napier.

The bank of England has raised the rate of interest on commercial bills to four per cent. There was nothing politically important stir-

ring in England. The Queen's movements in Dublin occupy the newspaper columns. She had visited the exhibition two or three times, witnessed a review of eight regiments of troops, and paid a private visit to Mr. Dargan at his house at Anville.

The Governor of the Bahamas is dead. A railroad collision had happened near London, in which the Lord Mayor, the Bisnop of Lincoln and others, were considerably alarmed but not seriously hurt.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress are still Appearances in the French market indicate a

further reaction in breadstuffs, after the recent How little know they of death: extraordinary upward movement. The price of bread was not to be raised during the first fort-Reports say that the harvest in France has

proved better than was expected. A slight emeute occurred at Ruenes, Brittany, respecting the high rate of customs and indirect taxes, which show a million and a half francs over the corresponding rate of last year.

Prince Murat had given a dinner to the officers

of the Cumberland frigate at Marseilles.
Belgium.—The riot which occurred at Liege on the 30th of August, owing to the high price of grain was speedily checked. Vain attempts had been made to excite similar disturbances at Ghent and Brussels.

It was believed that government would not

prohibit the export of corn, but would temporarily open the ports if required. Sweden.—A public meeting had been held respecting the increased price of corn, and a

committee of twelve appointed to report.

ITALY.—The newspapers published the decrees abolishing till December the import duty on breadstuffs into the Sicilies—also Radetsky's order prohibiting the export of corn from Aus-

Russia. - Advices from St. Petersburgh were Till then, my sweet Baby, thou cans't not die. to the 24th August, and report particular alteration in commercial affairs. Exchange on London was rather less favorable.

EASTERN QUESTION .- At the moment when all seemed settled, and Russia apparently disposed to terminate the crisis, the war party in Turkey unexpectedly obtained sufficient ascendency t licate the negotiations, causing delay, and giving Russia a new excuse for postponing the settlement. A hostile feeling against France and England had also sprung up among the Turks, who accuse their allies of cowardice. The present state of affairs is that a meeting of the grand Council was announced on the 20th, but on demand of the ambassadors, was held on the 18th. The Patriarch attended, and at that meeting the note drawn up by the four powers was accepted with the modifications as advised by the Franklin. It was then sent off to the Czar, and would reach him on the 31st August; so that no answer could be received for some days. An assertion had been made on the Paris urse that the Sultan had concluded to forego the amendments, provided first, that the four powers would guarantee against any new Russian demands; and, second, that an order to evacuate the Principalities be given before an ambassador leaves Constantinople for St. Petersburg. A rumor was gaining ground that if Russia evacuated the Principalities she would demand from Turkey the expenses of the occupation. Another rumor (more improbable,) is that Turkey is willing to have the Principalities formed into independent States, under the pro. tection of the four powers. Turkey continues her armaments. A decree of the 16th ult. calls out 80,000 reserves. The Russian Consul General in Egypt is recalled, in consequence of participating with the Viceroy in aiding Turkey.

crisis. Friendly autograph letters had passed between the Sultan and the Emperor of Austria. MR. Soule the U.S. Envoy to Madrid .-This gentleman, who does not descend from the Anglo-American race, and even acquired the English language comparatively late in life, was believed to be one of the greatest promoters of the disturbances and invasions intended to separate Cuba from Spain. To select him for the mission to the Court of Madrid was about as wise as it would be to appoint Lord Dudley Stuart to the British Legation at St. Petersburg and the Cuban liberators took care that the full orce of this affront should be well understood before Mr. Soule sailed from New York. On the night before his departure the democratic party assembled to the number of five thousand pe sons in that city, and marched in process through Broadway, carrying banners and trans

A change in the Turkish ministry is looked for

immediately after the settlement of the presen

Star and with such doggerel as this:—
"The Antilles' flower, "The true key of the gulf,
"Must be plucked from the Crown Of the old Spanish wolf."

To receive this strange address, the minister of the United States, then on his way to Madrid, appeared on a balcony, attended by many memers of the Legislature and his diplomatic staff.

A society has been formed in London "for exploring the ruins of Assyria and Babylo nia, with especial reference to biblical illustration," under the patronage of Prince Albert.

EVICTION OF SETTLERS FROM CANADIAN LANDS.—In the House of Commons on Saturday, Lord Dudley Stuart called attention to the petition of W. Cheshire, on behalf of certain settlers on some lands in Canada, from which they had, been ejected under circumstances of what they alleged to be of great hardship. Mr. F. Pees said it was a mistake to call the parties settlers, for they were in !act squatters, and their case had been already investigated and decided upon by the proper local authorities. It was no act whatever for the British Parliament. They were after repeated decisions against them, removed by the authority of an act of the Canadian Pariament, which he thought had acted with great forbearance and consideration towards them, not withstanding a contumacious opposition to the

authorities for more than five years. After a hort conversation the matter dropped. SHIPWRECK OF THE NESSREE .- The report of a second fearful shipwreck, brought by the overland mail, has been confirmed, and the following details are given :—The Nessree was an English vessel, 500 tons burthen, partly manned by a European crew, and for some years has been trading between Bombay and the various ports on the coast of Arabia. Early in April she chartered by some parties to convey a number of pilgrims (who were returning, after a lengthene pilgrimage through Arabia, to various parts in India) for a voyage to Bombay. She was fitte up accordingly; and on taking her departure had, besides the crew, no fewer than 400 people on board, as also a valuable cargo. The catastroph happened on the night of the 7th of June. The evening previous the captain sighted Bombay after the weather set in thick wil rain, and heavy squalls, blowing on the land, amidst which the ship got her rudder unshipped and the vessel in consequence became unr ageable. The passengers ascertaining the perilous position of the vessel, and that she was drivashore, became frantic, and attempted to escape by the boats. The effort, as may be imagined, proved fatal; a tremendous rush instantly capsized them, and at least sixty perished. destruction of the ill-fated vessel soon followed Shortly after midnight she struck, and the next moment her masts, with at least 100 of the un happy creatures clinging to the rigging, gave way and fell overboard; the occupants were either crushed to death or perished by drowning In the course of a few hours the vessel entirel broke up, and the whole of the remaining pas sengers and crew were plunged in among breakers. Great sacrifice of life followed. Out of 450 souls who were alive the night previous, all, with the exception of ninety-four, perished the ninety-four survivors were washed ashore on fragments of the wreck. What renders the catastrophe worse is, that no list or record exists from which could be gathered the names of the sufferers, or to what place in India they belonged.

Boeten.

TO MY CHILD THAT LIVETH STILL. BY ALEXANDER HUME.

My Baby, they say thou art gone, Deep laid in the quiet grave, And slumbering there all alone, While young flowers o'er thee wave, And pity and tell, The fate that befel

To some heart, that loved a sweet Baby as well. My Baby, they say thou art gone, Gone e'en as the young flowers go, When summer's warm rays are all flown, And winter is bringing its snow, And bloweth the wind,

So rude and unkind, But, ah, thou hast left a sweet fragrance behind. Again they repeat thou art gone, Hear I not thy tremulous tone,

And feel on my cheek thy soft breath. And gaze on thy smile, Yet they all the while, Art telling thou'rt dead, near the old church pile.

Well, let them repeat thou art gone, 'Tis only thy body has died. They dream not there's something lives on, Whatever the body betide;

Oh, helpless are they Who linger, the prey Of grief, for the loss of some beautiful clay. My Baby, they say I am ill,

That still I am suffering pain, But how can I mourn for thee still, When thou liv'st in my very brain, And whisperest mc, To love all young things that in this world may be.

My Baby, they say thou art gone,

But, no, thou abidest yet, And cheerest thy father alone, Until his last sun shall set, When heart, tongue, and eye,

Shall spiritless lie

Family Reading.

SELFISHNESS.

"Mamma," Lucy cried, running to meet her mother, "Ellen says I am selfish, and I am sure I am not."

"Why does Ellen say you are selfish, Lucy?" said her mother.

"Because I want to go with you to morrow to Oldwood, and you said you could not take both Sophy and me."

"I cannot take you both, indeed, and I left it to yourselves to settle it as you liked; for only one must go, and we could not determine that one had more right to go than

"I should like to go so much!" said Lucy, looking coaxingly at her mother; "there are so many nice things at Oldwood, and we go there so seldom, and uncle always gives, a present to whoever goes with you; and it would be so dull to stay at home all day alone."

"Very well, Lucy," said her mother, "you know you have only to settle it all with Sophy; and if you cannot settle it without quarrelling you know you must both stay at home, that is all. But tell me, my dear, what made you give your doll the other day

to Sophy ?" "Oh! because I did not want it, and Sophy liked it, and you know you always say it is right to be generous."

"But you want to go to Oldwood more than you wanted to keep your doll ?"

"Oh, yes, mamma a thousand times more !"

"And if Sophy wants to go too?" "Indeed I don't think she ought to want

to go," cried Lucy; "I am always doing something kind to her. I gave her ever so many things the other day, and helped her to learn her music lesson, which she would have had a punishment for not knowing," "And was it a punishment to you to help

her with it, Lucy?"

"Not at all, because I knew it quite well." "Now then, my dear, go and call Sophy to come to me, and we will ask her which of you shall come with me to morrow."

Lucy ran very anxiously to find her sister and when she had found her, she said 'Now, Sophy, mamma is going to ask you which of us is to go with her to morrow to Oldwood, and I am sure she would rather I

"Did she say so?" asked Sophy. "Oh, no; you know she left it to ourselves:

but she has been talking to me about it, and I think so," Lucy answered. "But you must come to her now, and I think you ought to let me go.'

The girls went together to their mother. 'Mamma," said Sophy, with her eyes full of tears. " do you wish Lucy to go with you to morrow rather than me ?"

" No my dear; I told you I had no choice in the matter, I left it to yourselves to see how you would settle it; and all I insist on is, that there shall be no disputings. I see you are ready to cry, Sophy; do you want to go to Oldwood ?"

"I would rather you took Lucy" said Sophy, wiping her eyes. "Why? do you not like going to Old-

"Oh, yes, very much: but Lucy likes it too, and so it is better for me to stay at

"Then why are the tears in your eyes, my love ?'

"Because I did not like to think you wished Lucy to be with you more than me,

"Would you then be glad if I loved you more than Lucy?" "Oh, no; that would be wicked," said

Sophy. "But I should like you to love me as well as Lucy." " And indeed I do, my sweet child," said her mother fondly kissing her;" as long as you are as good, and gentle, and unselfish, as you now are, I shall ever love you as

much as I can love any one, and bless God for having given me my dear littl girl." Lncy caught the word unselfish and she began to think about it. But her mother turned to her, and said, "Come Lucy let us decide, who is to come to Oldwood to-

morrow." Lucy did not think any more of the word unselfish.

"Oh!" she cried, "Mamma, Sophy says she would rather I went." "Yes, and did you hear the reason she

gave for wishing you to go? Was it because she did not care to go herself?" " No, she said it was because I liked to go; Sophy is such a good natured girl." And

Lucy threw her arms about her sister and kissed her. The spot where the vessel was wrecked was "There, then, it is all settled now," said near Hubshee Junjeera, 35 miles south of Bomtheir mother, "and, Lucy, you must be ready

will be quite sure that Sophy met with some may be generous without being truly unpleasant recompence for having been so good selfish." and unselfish, and that Lucy met with some

own comforts, or pleasures, or labours, may she was happy at home. be quite careless about what we have done, or perhaps, through the sinfulness of their their house; Lucy was half asleep. Sophy ing, father?" said little Willy. then, continue to act the same part, either glowing with joy. not going to tell what a pleasant day Sophy | nice things?" spent at home, and how Lucy was punished or her selfishness. Quite the contrary .-Poor Sophy felt sad, but she was expecting been with you?" a young friend whom her mother had kindly invited to spend the day with her, and she her house.

Sophy was ready to cry; but Ellen, the kins all hemmed betwen them. begin to do something and to think of some- work. thing, and not to keep complaining and grieving.

is that quantity of napkins, that your mam- is for me, I am sure." ma was saying the other day she would "No, my love," said her mother, kissing have such a piece of work with in hemming her, "neither is for you; Lucy must keep them all herself. What would you think if them both; "but," she added, as she saw we both were to set to work, and have them Lucy cast her begging look with eyes full of done for her when she comes home? What tears, "but I will promise her that she may a surprise it would be !"

that is the very thing! Dear! what a busy cured of selfishness." day we shall have, and how astonished mamget them all done ?"

"There is nothing like trying," said Ellen. cured." Let us begin as soon as we can, and you late in the evening.'

Ellen told her some amusing stories.

them. Lucy was in an ecstacy of joy. already, this will buy me the pretty work-box | selfishness." I wished for," she cried.

"Very well, Lucy, I will let you do just as you please; but that is all the intend to spend in the town; I shall not buy anything for myself, or any one else." Don't you think the work-box would be

the best thing I could buy?" Lucy inquired, looking as if she feared her mother did not approve of the purchase. "I want it more than anything else."

"Very well, my dear," said her mother. When they reached Oldwood, Lucy's kind uncle came to the door of the coach.

"So here is Lucy!" he said, as he lifted her out; " and where is my little Sophy?

she likes to come to Oldwood." "Yes," said her mother, "but Sophy does not always do what she likes at the expense of other persons' pleasure or advantage. She is not, I am thankful to say, a selfish child; she stayed at home willingly, to give her

sister the enjoyment she wanted to have." "Well, I have got a present for the girl that came, but will send none to the one that stayed away," said her uncle; "here Lucy, is your present." And to Lucy's great disappointment, he handed to her the very same

sort of work-box she had just bought. Her mother was obliged to remind her to thank her uncle; and when she had done so she said, "Now mamma, I will give the box I bought to Sophy, it will be such a nice

present for her." "No, Lucy, you must not do so," said her

"Why not, mamma? you always say it is right to be generous,'

"I have three reaons for not wanting you to do so," her mother replied : " First, because I think your sister would not thank deserve the pleasure of bringing her any in alone and explored the riches of the realm, present; and my third reason is, that I must but his mother had injudiciously let him rest to remind you of this day's lesson. You see now, Lucy, that we may be generous when The result was, her son, like the young hopewe do not deprive ourselves of anything we ful sent to Mr. Wiseman, soon concluded that really want, or care for, and without making he had no "genius" for mathematics, and ourselves the least more uncomfortable, and in fact without giving ourselves any trouble at all; but if we are to be unselfish, we must part with what we like; we must renounce the conjugations of the verbs as well as other our own pleasure, or our own advantage, for

Lucy ?" Lucy hung her head; the tears came into her eyes. She was afraid her uncle heard Oh, no! John Easy had no idea of taking all this; he seemed to be reading a newspa- mental or physical strength when he could per, and held it up before his face, while her avoid it, and the consequence was that numother spoke in a very low voice: "Since merous gates remained closed to him all of his you were very little, Lucy," she continued, "I have watched your disposition, and for some to happiness! Children ought to be early time past I have feared you were greatly in- taught that it is always best to help themelined to selfishness. It is a bad and an un- selves. chistian disposition. I have often heard you say that you could not be selfish, because you were generous; and I thought I would teach you the difference between unselfisness and generosity, without explaining it in words. I therefore gave you the trial about coming here, and I therefore gave you the ing. money you wanted to buy your box. Sophy was unselfish because she gave up her own said his father, tossing the child into the air, enjoyment and her own wishes to gratify you. You were selfish, for you would not give up

long as you had plenty to give; and many

early in the morning to go with me to Old- selfish persons are generous in the same way. You thought of self first, when you wished The morning was very fine, and Lucy set to please yourself; you thought of self first off to Oldwood with her mother, in the best when you wished to buy the box for yourself. spirits possible. Sophy stood at the door to Now you must think of self still, for you must nodded her head, she could not help feeling see, are exactly alike, and keep them by you; a little sad, and wishing she were going and whenever you are asked how you came to have two boxes alike, you will remember Now I dare say all my young readers this day of selfishness, and feel that any one breakfast for joy.

"Come, now," said Lucy's uncle, putting sad accident or disappointment, that spoiled down the newspaper, "we must go and all the pleasure she had so selfishly grasped amuse ourselves;" for he saw Lucy was cryat. But this is not to be the case. In this ing, and though he was quite in the secret, world we do not always see that the good and wished to help her mother to cure her are quickly rewarded, and the evil are quick- of her fault, he did not mean to make her ly punished. On the contrary, it is well to spend a dull day; on the contrary, he loadknow that selfishness sometimes succeeds ed her with every kindness, and procured and makes persons prosper; and unselfish- her all sorts of diversions. Nothing howness and goodness sometimes go unrewarded ever, could make Lucy really happy all that and even cause us sorrow; for we may meet day; she knew she had been wrong, and with ingratitude, and those to whom we she could not enjoy herself as she expected. make a sacrifice of our own wishes, or our She often thought of Sophy, and wondered if

It was quite late when they got back to nature, even return evil for good. We must met them at the door with her face quite

simply from the love we bear them, or from "Oh, I am so glad you are come at last!" tians to do so, for Jesus Christ taught us to ting quite tired. Well, Lucy, have you spent be kind even to our enemies. Thus, I am a very pleasant day? have you got many

> "I fear you have spent a dull day, my dear," said her mother. "Has Mary Scott

Sophy said she had been taken ill, but in Church: Saint Michael is the name of one added "I have not been dull, mamma, how- of those holy beings, of whom we hear most in come when a message arrived to say the to see whether Ellen or I worked the fastest;" Michaelmas Day." girl had been taken ill and could not leave and to her mother's great surprise, she saw Ellen and Sophy holding a basket full of nap- Mary ?'?

maid servant, was a very sensible young Sophy laughed with delight at seeing her woman, and she reminded her that the best mother's astonished look and at seeing and your sisters had better be thinking of way to get over a disappointment was to Lucy, too, look very gravely at the basket of school now." The three children accordingly

"There is what I have got to show for my day's pleasure," she said; "so now Lucy, let little while. When the opening prayer was "Now, Miss Sophy, said Ellen, "there me see what you have to show. One of them

give you one of these boxes whenever she "Oh, yes, Ellen!" cried Sophy joyfully; can honestly feel in her own heart that she is by St. Michael's name. It is because we read

ma will be! But do you really think we can now," said Lucy, her countenance brighten- these glorious beings, enough however to teach ing at her mother's words, " for indeed I am us to believe in their existence, and to show

know we need not expect them home till do not know how hard it is to conquer a sel- creatures. Now, turn to the Gospel, and you fish disposition. We must wait to see by will see why it was chosen for to-day; because Sophy set to work, and as they went on, your daily couduct that you are cured. Sel- it contains those words of our Saviour, which fishness is the sin of our nature : I will pray tell us, that the angels watch over little chil-Meantime Lucy got to Oldwood. On the to God to give you grace to subdue it, and dren. The first lesson which will be read in road her mother gave her six shillings, and do you daily pray to God to give you strength | Church, will relate that part of the history of told her she was to do what she liked with to do so. My dear Sophy will be doubly Jacob when the angel of the Lord appeared glad to receive her box when she knows it is to him. You know that our Lord Jesus "Oh, mamma, with what money I have a proof that her beloved sister is cured of Christ, the Lord of angels, and of all created

OPENING THE GATE.

The following article from the Madison which many boys may profit by. There are others to "open the gate" for them when they meet with any difficulty, instead of using their own hands and strength to remove the obsta-

"I wish that you would send a boy to open the gate for me," said a well-grown boy of ten to his mother, as he paused with his satchel attentive to these chapters when they are upon his back, and surveyed its clasped fas-

yourselt?" said Mrs. Easy. "A boy of your age and strength ought certainly to be able to youngest of them asked if they could see these do that.'

"I could do it, I suppose," said the child, but it's heavy, and I don't like the trouble. The servant can open it for me just as well. Pray, what is the use of having servants, if they are not to wait upon us?"

The servant was sent to open the gate. The boy passed out, and went whistling on his way to school. When he reached his seat n the academy he drew from his satchel his arithmetic, and began to inspect his sums. "I cannot do these," he whispered to his seatmate, "they are too hard."

"But you can try," replied his companion. "I know that I can," said John, "but it's too much trouble. Pray, what are teachers for, if not to help us out of difficulties? I shall carry my slate to Professor Helpwell."

Alas! poor John. He had come to another closed gate—a gate leading into a beautiful science, " the laws of which are the mode in which God acts, in sustaining all the works you for a present, if she knew it cost you of his hands' - the science of mathematics. nothing; next because I do not think you He could have opened the gate and entered insist on your keeping these two work-boxes with the idea that it is as well to have the gates opened for us as to exert our strength.

threw up the study. The same was true of Latin. He could have learned the declensions of the nouns and boys of his age, but his seat-mate very kindly the sake of others' good. Have you done so volunteered to "tell him in class," and what was the use in opening the gate into the Latin language when another would do it for him? life-gates to honour-gates to riches-gates

> MICHAELMAS DAY-SEPTEMBER 29. (From the Children's Magazine.) "It is birthday, I am four years old, father," said little Willy, the youngest son of Farmer

> Morris, as he ran down to breakfast one morn-

'You are my little Michaelmas goose,' and giving him a kiss as he put him down "What a nice new frock mother has made yours to her. You would be generous so you!"

"I think we may take him to Church to-

day, James," said Mrs. Morris to her husband, "If he will promise to be very good."

Little Willy made many promises of good haviour, and his father said he should go to Church, and also go with him afterwards to see them off, and though she smiled and take home these two work-boxes, which, you fetch the four children of Widow Brown to dine with him.

This was as much pleasure as Willy's heart uld hold, and he could scarcely eat his

"You are going to give us a goose to-day mother," said the farmer presently. "Yes, to be sure I am," said Mrs. Morris,

laughing, as she looked at the eager faces of the little ones, "a goose almost as large as Willy himself." "Then don't you think that neighbour

Brown could step as far, and dine with ns,' said the kind hearted farmer, who always liked to see those around his table who were not so well off at home as he was. "I am afraid not," replied his wife; "she

is very weak, but Sally and Mary shall carry her a bit hot." "That we will," said the little girls at once,

and take her some flowers too." "Why did the Church bells ring this morn-

Because it is a holy day, the feast of St. Michael and All Angels. When you are a little older, and go to school with brother the knowledge that it is our duty as Chris- she cried. "How late you are! I was get- Jack, you will know all about it, but you can understand, now, that we go to Church to thank God for sending his Holy angels to take care of us, and that we keep a day to remember this mercy, just as we keep one day, the day when you were born, as your birthday. We shall hear a great deal about the angels in Church: Saint Michael is the name of one began to watch for her at the window, and ever, for it was quite an amusement to count the Bible, so we call this day after him, the was just saying she hoped she would soon all the napkins as we got them hemmed, and feast of Saint Michael and All Angels, or

"What does a feast of the Church mean,

" A holy happy day, father."

"Well," said the father, "I think that you set off, Jack to the boys' and his sisters to the girls' school, where we will follow them for a concluded, and they had taken their places, and repeated their lessons, their teacher said. "I will not try to explain to you the subject of our prayers and praises to God this day. We meet in public worship to pray that the holy angels may, by God's appointment, succour and defend us on earth. Look at the Epistle, and you will see why we call the day of St. Michael, as an archangel, or the chief "Then, please, mamma, let me give it her of angels: very little is told us respecting us that they serve their Creator by minister-"My dear child," her mother replied, "you ing to us, His weak and sinful yet redeemed beings, is sometimes called by his name in the Old Testament. The second lesson is the miraculous deliverance of St. Peter from prison when the Lord sent an angel to rescue him (Georgia), Family Visitor, contains a hint from the power of Herod. The first lesson in the evening will be, an account of the vision too many youths who sit down and wait for of the prophet Daniel, when an angel appeared to foretel future events to him; and the second lesson will be part of the Epistle of St. Jude, in which the Apostle speaks of the angels who fell from heaven and became evil spirits, and in which Michael the Archangel is also mentioned. I hope you will be very

which you will be asked on Sunday. Have "Why John, can't you open the gate for you found all the places in your bibles?" The children said they had, and one of the

read, and will be able to answer the questions

Their teacher told them that all Christians without seeking to see must believe that we are not only surrounded by evil spirits, who tempt us to sin, but that we are watched by the company of Holy Angels. The Holy Spirit, speaking by St. Paul, tells us in the first chapter of the epistle to the Hebrews, that they are "ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation." If then we are Christians in heart, as well as outwardly, our redeemed spirits will, after our death, be carried by angels to that blessed abode, where with them we shall be-

hold the face of our Father which is in heaven. "Now as you have all been attentive," continued their kind instructress, "I will give each of you a pretty card, with a hymn on it, which you can learn, and repeat to me next

week. The hymn was a very beautiful one, as you will see from the first verse, which was,

They slumber not, nor sleep, Whom Thou dost send, O God of light, Around Thine own the live-long night, Their watch and ward to keep. The children were delighted with their cards, but they did not open their bags to look at them during the time of divine service, for they remembered that they were in the house of God, and they tried to behave with reverence. But now to return to little Willy. His mother dressed him by half-past ten o'clock. And he walked between her and his father to Church. Farmer Morris called out to his eldest son, as he left the house, to look well after the farm, and that he should take his turn to go to Church in the afternoon, as well as some of the men.

Little Willy nodded to his sisters, and his prother Jack, who passed him with their companions, walking two and two to their places in Church, and he saw them again when he was lifted on the bench by his father while the Psalms were sung. He behaved very well, and had a happy birthday; and every year, as the day returns, he will remember how he first went to Church, and what beautiful stories his mother told him about the angels, as he sat on her knee before he said his prayers that night.

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