Poetry.

A HYMN FOR THE HARVEST-HOME. BY THE AUTHOR OF "PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

> O nation, Christian nation, Lift high the hymn of praise, The God of our Salvation Is love in all his ways; He blesseth us, and feedeth Every creature of his hand, To succour him that needeth And to gladden all the land!

Rejoice, ye happy people, And peal the changing chime From every belfried steeple In symphony sublime; Let cottage and let palace Be thankful and rejoice, And woods, and hills, and valleys, Re-echo the glad voice!

From glen, and plain, and city Let gracious incense rise, The Lord of life in pity Hath heard his creatures' cries; And where in fierce oppressing Stalk'd fever, fear, and dearth, He pours a triple blessing To fill and fatten earth!

Gaze round in deep emotion: The rich and ripened grain Is like a golden ocean Becalmed upon the plain; And we, who late were weepers Lest judgment should destroy, Now sing, because the reapers Are come again with joy!

O praise the hand that giveth -And giveth evermore,-To every soul that liveth Abundance flowing o'er! For every soul He filleth With manna from above, And over all distilleth The unction of His love.

Then gather, Christians, gather To praise with heart and voice The good Almighty Father, Who biddeth you rejoice: For He hath turned the sadness Of his children into mirth, And we will sing with gladness The harvest-home of earth!

From the New York Churchman. THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE "ONE CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH."

The British church, handed down by regular transmission " from the apostles' time," was always that communion and fellowship in which were provided, for Christians of the British empire, those means of grace and salvation, of religious knowledge and duty, of evangelical faith and holiness, which Christ appointed to be found and enjoyed in "His body the Church." For a while, indeed, it was treacherous to its trust: not abandoning the essentials of the church, but blending them with so much error as to grievously mislead Christians, and put them in a way extremely hazardous to their salvation. Deeply painful as are the thoughts excited by consideration of their case, whose stations and opportunities should have led them to a truer knowledge of the Gospel and of the catholic church; a truer conformity to them, and a more faithful guidance of those whom they were bound should charitably hope that great numbers af honest but deluded souls have found mercy and salvation, though drawn, without fault of their own, into sinful ways of doctrine and practice, by the false guidance what they knew, or might have known, had they been faithful to the means and opportunities entrusted to them, the Lord

England out of this state of departure from of England in the Sixteenth Century." tofore look to the mother country.

are, two biches of the ancient British as every enlightened observer must see- minister of Christ.

church—one in England, the other in Scotland. The former was established, that is, civilly incorporated with the State:

the latter was not so; but, like our own might but to shame multitudes who trust the latter was not so; but, like our own might but to shame multitudes who trust denominations, or others who dishelieve the control of the Church, and the control of the church of the latter was not so; but, like our own church independent of the State or civil government. As the first of these had been, under God, the means of establishing and nurturing the catholic church in this country, the attention of the several branches of this church was naturally first directed to the English church for obtaining, in the episcopate, the scriptural and catholic means of enjoying the Christian ministry. The worldly embarrassments, however, under which that church laboured, in consequence of its being civilly established, threw hindrances in the way. The Scottish church kindly interposed, and at the request of the clergy of the first American diocese, gave episcopal consecration to Dr. SAMUEL SEABURY, who, in the name | comfort to himself; but can never be of the clergy who chose him, and a consenting laity, had long faithfully sought the on others, or as a reason for condemning boon from the English church. The difficulties in the latter ought not to he laid to the charge of its spiritual character; they were the unhappy results of its secular relations. We should always be thankful to God, that this other way, free from such worldly difficulties, was, in His kind providence, open to us. There can be no doubt that the success thus experienced, supplied a powerful motive for the yielding to which the more wordly controllers of the Church of England were at last brought, in giving three other bishops to the American Church. That church was thus empowered to

become a thoroughly independent branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church; competent, not only to the supply of the priests and deacons which, God having, by His Holy Spirit, appointed them, have been in the Church from the apostles' time; but also to the continuing of a succession, in the apostolic line, of those who can give that episcopal ordination without which the church can account none to be a lawful minister of Christ. This succession could, undoubtedly, have been validly conveyed by one bishop. For fuller attestation, however, of catholic consent and approval, and greater security against possible imposition, in so momentous a matter, the church has, from the earliest times, required, as a thing-not of necessity, but of good and wholesome orderthat the episcopate should be imparted by at least three bishops. Through the cooperation of England with Scotland, the American church was provided with four

A short time after the first three of these four bishops had entered on their diocesan duties, our present republic was formed by the more consolidated union of the several States; and the churches in those tant Episcopal Church in the United States "-the same body which had, since first the British empire extended over the territory comprising those States, been the regularly established church of Christ for

His disciples here. This church, therefore, is that which only, among the many communions in our land, can claim identity with, and regular succession from, that church which, in apostolic times, was given by Divine Pro. vidence to our forefathers, as the Church to which the Gospel, with its great and precious doctrines, duties, and privileges, was, by our Lord's authority, committed. In union and communion with it, therefore, according to evangelical principles, the disciples of Christ in this country are to be united to Him; to serve him in the faith, worship, and obedience of his Gospel; to be bound to each other in Christian fel. lowship; and to put forth their individual and joint efforts in enlarging and strengthto lead in the right way; we yet may and ening the influence of the Gospel in the world, and extending among fellow men, as ability and opportunity may be afforded, the generous acts and offices of Christian charity.

The writer would respectfully and earnof pastors, who, like too many prophets estly recommend to all good Christians, as of old, had a "thus saith the Lord" for fraught with much valuable information on this subject, the perusal of the Rev. Dr. William D. Wilson's two works, "The Church Identified," and "History of the Reformation in England;" and the Rev. The reformation brought the Church of Dr. Seabury's "Continuity of the Church

what it was when organized and established Of course, the view which has now been under the first and purest influences of taken is liable to the charge of uncharitaevangelical and catholic principles. After ble exclusiveness, so often brought against this happy change in the church, the all views which represent any particular empire of Britain extended to what is faith, or any particular system of religious now our country. On primitive catho- duty, as so belonging to the Gospel, as to lic principles, the British church became exclude the right of a different faith or systhus the Church of Christ, for all the holy tem, to set forth its claim to belong also and momentous purposes for which He had to the Gospel. The faithful and true established it, of the American-British Christian, however, is unmoved by such Colonies. On the change of such of those charges. He knows that what is the Colonies as became independent States, result of principle cannot be uncharitable. into their independent condition, the min- He may be mistaken in the principle; but isters and members of what had been the is only honest, not uncharitable, in carry. English branch of the catholic church be | ing it out to its legitimate result. He may came ministers and members of a branch err in judgment when believing that what derived indeed from the English; but now he holds to be the right faith, and the right (for wha afterwards became our one Re- Church, and right religious duty, is such; public, was then a confederacy of thirteen but as long as he is conscientiously conindepenent republics) subdivided into vinced that it is, he cannot honestly admit portions of the catholic church existing in that a faith, a church, or a course of relithirteen ivil sovereignties. Every por- gious observance, materially differing from tion, howver, was a part of the one Church, it, is also true. The latter may be prowhich Chist established, which enjoyed fessed in connection with personal relathe person ministry of the apostles, and tions and qualities deserving of high rewhich haccontinued in England, in un- spect and affection. These he should not broken sucession, from the apostles' time. withhold from the individuals; neither Thus, thou civilly subdivided, the minis- should be extend them to their errors. To ters and umbers of the catholic church these he cannot, with honest consistency of Americwere, in all essentials of the of principle, extend his countenance and Christian arch, spiritually one. As yet, support, however indirectly. But he should however, by the means of continuing and them a valid apostolic ministry a being for which they are maintained, never to withdraw istry-a bsing for which they had here- his charity from those in error, however

truth. Reasonable as that confidence sects. It may do good to the Church. may be, the word of God nowhere justifies him in regarding it as positive evidence of his being right. It may be a ground of legitimately used as an argument binding them of fault. As long as this mortal probation lasts, the best of men will be liable to error. Until the glass through which we now see darkly is removed, no neighbour is wrong. This consideration should teach him a lesson of humility towards himself, and charity towards his neighbour. It should especially warn him of the presumption and guilt of putting himself in God's stead, and denouncing his judgments upon those who differ from In this, it is to be feared, there is a vast deal of Romanizing among Protestants: popish anathemas being represented, in meaning and spirit, by the too prevalent disposition to denounce as soul-destroying, upon the following conclusions: and in similar favourite terms, differences of opinion in matters of religious faith and Much of an antichristian spirit is thus

All such things are wrong, and will be ! ian. At the same time, earnestly believ. self of the means and opportunities within his reach, to understand what they are; and as faithfully endeavours to make them the rule and measure of his religion; calling upon God, at all times, by diligent prayer, for his grace to guide and aid him in that true direction of his moral agency, which will lead him both to know the truth, and to apply it in the consistent regulations of his heart, character, and life.

communicants, renters it destrable to allow of its being divided into different services, and used at various hours. We therefore think it would be expedient, that at the request of the incumbent, or in his absence, of the licensed curate of any parish or district, the Bishop of the dioceses should be empowered to anthorise, so long as he shall deem fit, a division of the present morning service; so that either the order for the administration of holy communion, or the order for daily morning prayer, may be used as a separate service; provided that the whole morning service, including the Litany when

differ from him in the obvious tendency and design of this communication. of the Church of Christ, is to be had only for evening prayer be always used either in the by ordination from Bishops who have deafternoon or evening.

"We would suggest that in the present state
"We would suggest that in the present state t; but has introduced it for the simple which might be usefully adopted :succession from the Apostles, as essential geously adopted. to the Gospel ministry: the Apostles being supposed by them to act, not singly, but as ordaining presbyteries. In accordbefore a man can be accounted or taken on Su to be a lawful Christian minister, it must be made satisfactorily to appear, that he of such services:has been ordained by a presbytery, each member of which has been ordained by a presbytery, holding office under ordination ordance with this view, a distinguished a sermon or catechising. Presbyterian divine of great note in this "3. A service, with sermon or lecture, preopinion that episcopal presbyters were validly ordained, because presbyters, as well as the Bishop, laid hands on them; Bishop only laid hands on them. Another mon. Presbyterian clergyman of the same valid exercise of the functions of the ministry, and his fears of the progressing de-terioration of the Presbyterian Church, "6. A service for imploring the desirable that men possessed think it would be desirable that men possessed think it would be desirable that men possessed." because of its easy admission of Congregational ministers, and especially of Ana-

the various non-episcopal denominations Old and New Testaments respectively, for the of the present day. He believes that, according to their views, no particular according to their views, no particular ordination is necessary, indeed no ordina- lessons. Besides the adoption of these occasional tion is necessary, to entitle a man to being services, framed from the Book of Common Christ; and that, consequently, any and every man who preaches what is deemed popular effect, no matter how he may have

church—one in England, the other in that erroneous views of truth and duty are Such is the writer's deliberate opinion, much to their orthodoxy, their ritual exact- the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession, to consider. ness, their spiritual experiences and assur- believe that any ordination is necessary "As to the first of these, the only one on ances, their rigid piety, their confidence for the valid exercise of the Christian which we would now remark respects the third in having undergone a new birth, and be-ing safe from all harm by their possession tion is, without which they cannot receive the Holy Communion. Concerning this exhorin having undergone a new birth, and be- ministry; and will say what that ordina- exhortation, following the prayer for the Church seeing this, I say, the considerate and to do injustice to any. But if it is so, that those who have resolved at that time to comdence in his own views into proof of their It may give wholesome warning to the

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. MEETING OF CONVOCATION. [Continued.] The Church Service.

The Bishop of London rose to present the man can be positively certain that his consider whether the great increase and present

That report was as follows :-"The committee appointed by the Convocaneedful to enable her to meet their spiritual

"That some modification of the Church's rules is needful to enable her adequately to minister to the spiritual necesities of the people duty; and to consign those who hold of this land; and that these modifications may errors thus rated, to divine malediction. most properly be considered with reference-

nanifested by those who desire to be con-

sidered as anti-christ's most decided ene- now employs. "As to the first of these, we think it of the utmost importance, in the present state of the schewed by the truly evangelical Chris- Church, that the services, as now ordered in the Book of Common Prayer, should be preserved entire and unaltered; but we are of opinion ing that the Gospel is one, its faith one, its Church one, its system of religious and moral duty one; he faithfully avails himself of the means and opportunities within the process of the understand what they are; we therefore think it would be a sound the communicants of the communicants. The communicants is desirable to allow of the communicants of the communicants of the communicants of the communicants. The communicants is desirable to allow of the communicants of the communic

alteration, except when it is used in the same church both on the afternoon and evening of the same day. In that case we think it would be lay assistance rendered to the ministers of Christ Of course, all that has been now written has been so with the intention of connecting it with the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession, as the writer supposes it to be founded in the Bible, and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer: that is, the texture of the Manager of t Book of Common Prayer: that is, the tution should be allowed, either in the afternoon. extension of the ministry is greatly needed doctrine that the true and valid ministry or evening, of one of the occasional services of the Church of Christ, is to be had only hereafter mentioned, provided that the order

and uninterrupted succession of Bishops of our population, the Church would be better from the Apostles. The writer is willing able to minister to their wants if some well considered relaxations of the absolute strictto acknowledge responsibility for all the consequences honestly flowing from this of Uniformity, were admitted by authority; doctrine. He means not now to defend and we would enumerate the following as some

purpose of saying, that he is aware of no other principle cherished among the Christians, on which the ministry, and consequently the Church, is held to be aught might be used instead of the present order for else than a matter of mere human arrangedally morning and evening prayer, on other days than Sundays and holydays, in parishes been admitted deacons upon these terms shall where the insumerant shall have actively a control of the present order for peculiar gift for imparting religious instruction. Provided further, that all persons, who have been admitted deacons upon these terms shall terians contended for ordination in regular succession from the Apostles as execution

Book of Common Prayer, for use in the Church | five years at least in the lower office, and have ance with this doctrine, it was held, that before a man can be accounted or taken with the permission of the Bishop, on week days, and in addition to the prescribed services of learning now usually required of candidates

"We would specify the following as examples | be stated in their letters of deacon's orders.

psalmody, holy baptism, churching of women, sermon, or catechising, or with any of them.

"2. A short selection of called the control of the "2. A short selection of collects, with the by presbyteries from the Apostles. In Lord's Prayer and psalmody, to precede or follow at present large numbers of the poorer popula-

city in the last generation, published the paratory to the administration of the Holy of God, and live with little or no sense of true

"4. A thanksgiving service, containing the 'Venite,' 'Te Deum,' psalmody, collects, the Lord's Prayer, a Scripture lesson, and the but episcopal deacons not, because the General Thanksgiving, with or without a ser-

> "5. Services for the deprecation or removal "6. A service for imploring the blessing of exhorting, visiting the sick and poor in the

"7. A service for children.

"Further, we think it would be expedient baptist ministers, as pastors of its com-munion; they coming from denominations that the Bishop should be empowered to au-thorise the use of the order for the administrawhich allow the validity of lay-ordination. tion of the Holy Communion as a separate Such opinions, however, the writer be-should be authorised to show, on special occaslieves, have little or no existence among ions the substitution of other chapters of the f psalms and hymns, to be used in churches, of His Gospel. should be put forth by authority.

been invested with his pastoral office is the matter was taken up by his right hon. friend the matter was taken up by his right hon. fr

might put to shame multitudes who trust denominations, or others who disbelieve the means of promoting which we were appointed

of justification by faith, or to their laying up for themselves great stores of merit;— will be happy to know it. He desires not the Holy Communion. Concerning this exhortation it was suggested to us that, being read, as it now is, after the withdrawal of all save good Christian should bear in mind, that as better men have erred, so he may err. cession is true; or that no ordination is He should never magnify his strong confi- necessary; let this be distinctly understood. examination to be now drawing near to each of that bread and to drink of that cup,' the strong expressions it contains as to the danger of an unworthy receiving are unreasonable, and are found in practice to disturb the minds of some of those who remain to communicate. These objections would, in our judgment, be in a great degree removed if this address were read, as the exhortations which precede it are ordered to be read, at the conclusion of the sermon, to the whole congregation, rather than after the prayer for the Church Militant. Having regard to the place of this exhortation after the two which immediately precede it, and which are distinctly ordered to be read at the close of the report of a second committee, appointed to consider whether the great increase and present condition of the population does not make some. communicate, rather than to those who have already begun to take part in the Communion office, there does not appear to be so distinct a settlement of the place in the service at which this exhortation must be read as to prove that

> is administered. "An order in the canons bearing on our services, which was brought under our notice as containing rules which tend to cramp the Church's offices, was the prohibition, contained in the 29th canon, of parents standing as sponsers for their own children. As to this, while we thankfully recognise the great benefits which we thankfully recognise the great benefits which arise from engaging other fit persons, where they may be had, to undertake the charitable "1. To her services, and
> "2. To the ministerial agency which she ow employs.
> "1. To the ministerial agency which she ow employs. longer exist; and having regard to the difficulty now often found, especially by the poor, in obtaining fit sponsors for their children, we think

that a relaxation of this prohibition is desirable "As to the second head of our inquiry-viz., whether any, and, if so, what modification of the Church's present agency is needful to enable her more perfectly to discharge her spiritual functions—we would express our opinion :-

One more remark in close of the present communication. The writer regards it as an important one; and would, respect

"We are of opinion that this need might in some measure be supplied, if the bishops should be willing, in such cases as to them might seem meet, to admit to the order of deacons literate persons, and those who had not attained the now required in candidates for the office of a

"Provided that in all such special cases the Bishop be satisfied as to the moral character of the English Church, shall be incapable of "Secondly, we would suggest that various occasional services might be formed from the to the office of priest until they shall have served for the priesthood; and that these conditions

"It is deeply to be deplored that there are tion, especially in our own great towns, who are habitually absent from the public worship religion; and new and increased efforts are urgently required to give them a saving knowledge of the gospel, and shelter them within the fold of the Church. For this work there is need of men specially fitted for and devoted to direct missionary operation at ho We would, therefore, suggest the placing in the period, justly ranking among the first in of God's judgments—one formed of collects, the might, with a view to economy, Christian felthis city, expressed to the writer his full conviction of the necessity of an uninter- lesson; another consisting of the Litany, with a view to economy, consistant fellowship, and united prayers and action, live together, minister in one central church, and, rupted succession of ordinations for the penitential psalms, and a Scripture lesson; with due regard to ecclesiastical rule and aueither of such services with or without a sermon. thority, might labour around it in preaching, of needful gifts for this work should be especi ally encouraged to undertake it for a time, and be recognised as having a special claim for preferment out of public patronage in less laborious

"Further, we think that good would result if those who were gained by these means as converts were associated together in closer religious fellowship and action than has been common among us. Such converts, we believe, would thus be themselves built up in the true faith, would become an attraction and shelter to others, and would under God's blessing, spread around them in their homes, and among received and taken as a lawful minister of Prayer, we think it desirable that a collection | companions, a saving knowledge of Christ, and

"We believe, further, that the due action of shall renounce their errors, and for restoring preaching and exhorting, under the Bishop's

their presence was desired by the parochial clergy We believe that such an institution would be of great service in parishes of unmanageable size, in those which might have been injured by past in those which might have been injured by past ministerial neglect, by the action of demoralising strife and spread abroad the misapprehensions influences, or by the inculcation of Roman or they themselves were under. It was because he other error; and lastly, that it would tend, in a was so convinced that there would be these unaubeneficial manner, to supply wants arising from thorised meetings that he desired to see authorsuch inequalities in ministerial gifts as must be

and Wates has since their time been multiplied nearly fivefold, while the Episcopate has received scarcely any augmentation in the last three centuries, it deserves attentive consideration, whether for the due performance of the Church's missionary work, an increase in the Episcopate is not now necessary, especially in our great centres of population."

Tar more of God's Spirit, than could be looked for in the somewhat tumultuous assemblies of persons meeting with excited feelings and no particular sense of responsibility. They thought it impossible that the Church, if it were a living body dealing with subjects of great interest in its efforts at self-alteration, could continue to exist without some such meetings and the exist of the control of

it may not be read immediately after the sermon, and before instead of after, the prayer for the Church Militant, when the Holy Communion

and intelligence, who were thoroughly well per-suaded that synodal action was a right which should no longer be withheld from the Church, and that great good might be anticipated from the exercise of it. There was a feeling growing in the public mind that the measures for en-forcing ecclesiastical discipline, and regulating the affairs of the Church, ought not to be proposed in Parliament unless they had been previously considered by some body which might be regarded as a representation of the great body of the clergy. It was this opinion which had hitherto thrown great obstacles in the way had bitherto thrown great obstacles in the way of every measure introduced into Parliament for the better regulation of Church affairs, and many recent measures, had they been submitted to Convocation and approved of by them, would have been passed with far greater satisfaction to the church and the public. Especially with regard to ecclesiastical discipline, he was quite of conjugations that no measure aught to be introduced. f opinion that no measure ought to be introduced into Parliament unless previously submitted to Convocation, and it was his intention to propose that a committee of both houses should be appointed to consider the heads of a bill for the better enforcement of such discipline and correcting criminous clerks. They had stated in a former report that they had better

affected the courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, involved their abolition, and crippled their efficiency—the time had come when they should be prepared to submit to Convocation the heads of a bill for the correction of criminous clerks, to be introduced into Parliament by his grace the President or her Majesty's Government, with the best chance of being carried, and with a certainty that if it did pass, the clergy would have no just grounds of complaint that they had not been consulted on the matter. He did not mean to say that the majority, or even a very considerable part, of the members of the Church were quite satisfied on the subject of the meeting of Convocation; but he was quite sure that the apprehension so long felt on the subject lowing will be moved:—would be considerably diminished when the

The Bishop of Lincoln seconded the motion of the Bishop of London for the adoption of the Communion" be not adopted.—John Bull. He could not but feel that it was one of the most able and important papers ever put forth, and that it would be received by the Church in that light.

dopted. A great deal of the prejudice and on a reduced scale, and a large sum will fall to objection which had existed as to the meetings | the ecclesiastical fund.—Ib. of Convocation was based upon a wrong apprenension of what they desired to do when it was | COLONIAL CLERGY DISABILITIES BILL. again in action. He thought that one of the objections which pervaded the mind of his ther her Majesty's government intended at any right reverend brother (the Bishop of Winfuture time to introduce any measure for the astical parliament—sitting as the Parliament of this country now sat, from day to day through a given session, to find work for itself, or to receive suggestions for work from other quarters, subject had been introduced into the other ceive suggestions for work from other quarters, and so rake up all matters of difference of opinion until it would only become the scene of a trial of strength between the persons entertaining different views in the Church. If that were what Convocation were to be, he should agree in every word uttered by his right rev. brother as to the danger of its renewal, the impropriety of that renewal, and the great blessings derived from the suspensions of its action. This, however, was not at all, so far as action. This, however, was not at all, so far as who conceived it to be one of the most obvious. he was aware, what they desired to see. It was not his desire, nor that of his right rev. brethren with whom he had consulted, and they should think it a signal misfortune to the Church if such were to be the case. What they did desire the control of the case whether they did desire the control of the case. What they did desire they whereas their whereas there must be if the case. was this—whereas there must be, if the Church were to meet the wants of the population, certain changes, that these changes should be discussed by the clergy in a responsible body, under the sanction and restraint of the Crown and primacy, before they should be proposed in the houses of Parliament. Thus the members still adhered to their previous intentions. of the Church in the Legislature would enter on the discussion of such subjects with the great advantage of having seen the discussions of the clergy generally concerning them, under the authority of his grace the President. If this were introduced upon this subject. Three years ago

such inequalities in ministerial gifts as must be found in so numerous a body as the English clergy.

"In conclusion, we are of opinion that, inasmuch as the efficiency of the Church depends mainly on the adequate discharge of the duties of the Episcopal office, and as it was the design of our Reformers to erect a large number of additional sees, and as the population of England and Wales has since their time been multiplied narmore of God's Spirit, than could be looked for in the somewhat tumultuous assemblies of is not now necessary, especially in our great centres of population."

The right reverend prelate said he would take the liberty of offering one or two words with respect to what had fallen from his right reverend friend (the Bishop of Winchester).

Its enorts at self-alteration, could continue to exist without some such meetings, and they believed that holding these meetings subject to the wholesome restraint under which Convocation was placed, would be far better than having them under no restraint at all. Those restraints are supposing that the Crown reverend friend (the Bishop of Winchester). them under no restraint at all. Those restraints. The report now read treated of a subject of far The report now read treated of a subject of far greater delicacy and difficulty than that just received by the house, and this subject had been thoroughly ventilated, discussed and considered, not only with perfect harmony of feeling, but with an evident desire on the part of all the members of the committee to come to an agreement on a question of such importance. This held out some grounds of hope that if Convocation should be permitted to meet by her Majesty to treat of subjects relating to the Church, it would not be as his right reverend brother anticipated. With regard to the feelings of others who took a different view of this subject, he (the Bishop of London) was far from thinking that there was an increased dread of the meeting of Convocation for the purposes of business. The alarm felt by some members of the Church, so far from being greater than it was, was considerably diminished. There was a growing feeling that there was not so much to be apprehended from the meeting of Convocation as it had been customary to apprehend. There were not a few persons distinguished in rank, station, and intelligence, who were thoroughly well persuaded that synodal entire restraints at all. Those restraints gave them license to consider the gave them license to consider the puestion in this report, that license would not empower them to enter upon any question which that report did not contain. Supposing that the Crown sent them a licence to consider a bill for the correction of ecclesiastical offences, they could enter into no other matter. That license was in effect purely an opportunity for giving the body of the clergy leave to consult together upon points strictly limited. He could not therefore believe that the apprehensions concerning Convocation to which his right reverend friend had alluded, and the existence of which he (the Bishop of Oxford) was far from denying, were otherwise than mistaken. He saw, too, so remarkable a change amongst his right reverend to the feeling that there was an increased dread of specially required by God's Providence to reach the great masses of the population of this land, and to carry on the work of the Church, unless they had some means af adapting the rules and systems laid down under totally different circumstances to the present requirments of the people. He ventured, therefore, to say to his grace that the mode in which the committee had

> abours, and the liberty granted to that ancient The report was then received. (To be continued.) CONVOCATION.

Notice of Motion .- The Archdeacon of Taunton has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved in the lower house of convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury:-

aducted its deliberations, and the conclusion

they had arrived at, would open the eyes of men to what might be expected of its matured

Whereas two reports of joint committees of

And whereas the first of the said reports es with stating what should be recommends the adoption of certain accrisions however, that the time was now come, looking at the present course of legislation—looking at the different bills introduced, and which greatly with the fuller confidence of the Church, of such matters as Her Majesty may be pleased to submit to its deliberations;

It is the opinion of this house,

That, until such time as the said provisions shall have been agreed upon, shall have become law, and shall have been carried into effect, it is inconsistent with the resolution of February 2, of the present year above quoted, and is otherwise unfitting and unadvisable that the lower house proceed to any consideration of the second of the said reports, or to the transaction of any other business of importance to the

Should the resolution be negatived, the fol-

That so much of the recommendations of reconduct of the houses of Convocation in their port 2 as deals with "the third exhortation

THE EPISCOPATE

Sodor and Man .- The consecration of Dr. thurch in that light.

The Bishop of Oxford said that, before the place on Tuesday at York Minster, at the requestion was settled by the house, he should quest of the Bishop elect, who objected to the wish to say in reference to this committee what he had said in reference to the former one, that the utmost harmony and regard for each others' the Bishop elect took leave of his late parishopinions had prevailed amongst its members and presided over their discussions. The committee of the value of £150, was presented to the certainly did not contain within itself all those Bishop, "in token of the esteem and attach-allowed shades of opinion permitted in the Church of England, and which it was a great earnest labors (during 23 years) for their spiblessing to the Church that she did approve of.

Those opinions were represented both by the to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man." Various members of the Upper and Lower Houses, and other testimonials were afterwards presented yet the main bulk of that report had been to the Bishop and to several members of his unanimously adopted. There were in it one or family.

two points on which all the members did not KILMORE.—The Rev. Dr. Leslie, Lord Bishop entertain precisely the same opinions, and yet there was a general acquiescence in the report 82d year. The income of his successor will be

The same evening Lord Lyttelton asked whe-

"The ground upon which he was anxious to expressed an opinion on this bill, it had rather been adverse than in favor of the measure. The bill having been withdrawn since the right pressed on this subject, and whether they intended, as they had heretofore intended, to legislate upon it. He felt perfectly certain that the noble duke the late Secretary of State for the Colonies had not changed his views with regard to this question, and he (Lord Lyttelton) should be glad to hear also that the government

The Duke of Newcastle said that their lord-

a similar form, but framed so as to obviate the objections of those who had opposed the former measure; but that bill also met with a good

Grace the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, and all the Irish Bishops.

Success.—In the district of West Galway, deal of opposition in the other house. In the present session, again, the bill now in question were not more than 500 Protestants; now at was introduced, which was met with considera- least 6,000 converts attend Church, while fully ble opposition in the same quarter as before; and although he was not prepared to say that if an opportunity was given either by a select committee or in some other manner, the objections that had been stated might not be overcome, nevertheless the result unfortunately had been that legislation on the subject this session had also been suspended. Although he was not aware that his noble friend was under any misapprehension as to the opinion of his right honorable friend, he had consulted him (Sir George Grey); and he (the Duke of Newcastle) had his assurance, and was able to give that to the rest of the government, that the attention of the government should continue to be devoted to this subject, and with the assistance of the Church in the Colonies he was not without hopes that at the commencement of the next session a bill would be introduced which would meet the objections which had been raised, which were, he understood, rather objections of form

COLONIAL BISHOPS AND COLONIAL GOVERNORS. Two discussions have taken place within the last few weeks (one of them last week), which, though apparently entirely unconnected, cannot fail, when considered together, to produce a comparison between the zeal with which the Church and the State are respectively served, which must be most cheering to every well-

wisher to the Church. It is not, however, to them that the observations we are about to offer are addressed, so much as to that portion of the press, and to those persons, who are constantly pursuing the Clergy, as a body, with detraction. A short time since a debate took place in the House of Commons on account of the allowance of £600 a-year to the Bishop of New Zealand having been omitted in the estimates, and Sir having been omitted in the estimates, and Sir J. J. B. Thorald, rem.; (much obliged); Rev. J. Joseph Pakington afterwards submitted a motion to the House on the subject, which was withdrawn on the understanding that the grant should be continued if on appealing to the Government of the Colony they should refuse to error. No charge will be made); Rev. J. A. provide the necessary funds themselves. Shortly M., Carlton Place; Rev. E. G. S., Edwardsafter this a vacancy occurred in the Government | town, rem. of the Colony of South Australia, and to this post the Colonial Secretary appointed the Hon. Mr. Lawley. The circumstances connected with this appointment have been so fully discussed both in Parliament and by the press, and are of so painful a nature, that we would gladly abstain from any remark upon it were it not that it appears to us that several of the friends of Mr. awley, and among others the Secretary of the Colonies, have taken up an entirely false position in their defence of this appointment. It appears that Mr. Lawley, according to the testimony of many persons competent to form an opinion on the subject, from an intimate knowledge of him, possesses considerable talent, and as far as two years' experience as Secretary to the Chancellor o the Exchequer enables them to judge, is of great industry and business-like habits; but, to use the words of the Secretary of the Colonial-office "like many young men I fear in his position in life, he had been early in life addicted to-I hardly know how to describe it-but; in ordinary language, which will be understood by every body, and all will understand what I mean, he had been 'on the turf.'" In other words, he had been a gambler in horse-racing; for betti is nothing else than gambling, and a kind of gambling which is more widely spread than any other gambling. The career of Mr. Lawley wa however, justified by his friends, on the groun of horse racing being "a manly and fine old English sport," and it is here that they take their stand on false grounds. There have been, we are informed, many noblemen and gentlement who have bred race-horses merely from the lo of the amusement, i.e., they simply furnished the means for others to bet; but Mr. Lawley, as it appears, was not one of these. He did not breed horses, he took only the gambling part; uents they are totally infacquain ley; and if he knew them he could not have

a part which has ruined him as it has done scores of our aristocracy and gentry. It is not usual for Cabinet Ministers, we presume, to and therefore we may suppose that the Char cellor of the Exchequer knew those of Mr. Lawbeen greatly surprised to find that the sam spirit of gambling adventure had induced him to speculate in the funds even while acting as private secretary to the Chancellor, at a tin when financial schemes were in contemplation calculated to affect considerably the price of the funds. Mr. Lawley's friends say that he did not avail himself of official information. That he possessed it is admitted, and it is past belie that any but a madman would have operated in the funds in a direction contrary to that which his own calculation pointed out to him as the safe side. That the result disappointed expectation proves nothing. However, this latter fault was one that could not be passed over, and the appointment to which his "turf speculations" had been deemed no bar, has been can-In justification of the appointment of a gentleman with these predilections, and of no Colonial experience whatever, it is asserted that no man of real talent and standing will go out to the Colonies as Governor at the low salary offered. Lord Grey in his work on the Colonies says, "The advantages of these appointments are not such as to lead to their being often accepted by persons who have much distinguished . . . hence the choice generally lies among persons of less tried fitness.' Penetanguishine ... Tuesday " 19, 41 P.M. Let us turn from this picture to that of our Bishops in the Colonies. While men of moderate

talent are with difficulty persuaded to "expa triate themselves on the very small sum allowed Church finds a Selwyn and an Armstrong-mer of the highest intellect, of unspotted character-quitting the circle in which their talents and their virtues excite the admiration and regard tricts has under his charge two or more townships, and the license generally inof all, giving up the society of the learned which cludes the parts adjacent, thereby entailhas so many charms for them, and voluntarily setting forward in their Master's service, ing upon him the duty of seeking for the satisfied with the mere means of living. We call the attention of those prints which weekly scattered sheep of Christ's flock, over an area of from two to four hundred square minister to the depraved tastes of the ignorant and itreligious, to this contrast. There are miles. certain journals, and we regret to observe, some who address a better class of persons, and from whom we expected better things, who, with an young descen in 1829 ignorance of the body whom they slander equalled only by their malignity, delight to represent the Clergy as a body entirely governed by a love of money. Let them ponder on the two debates we have alluded to, and on the speech of the Bishop of New Zealand at the Mansion-house in allusion to the cessation of the Government grant. Let them, too, look at the hundreds of good men who, year after year, quit their homes and all the conveniences and third in the township to the west in the morts of English life, to go forth, not in evening. The result was that the Church bodies where one may cheer another, but solitarily, to the most distant and the most unhealthy climates, to endure severe privation, the day when they might have a clergyman and these panderers to a wicked taste must confess with shame the injustice they have done resident amongst them, and in about two the Clergy. We acknowledge with thankfulness that among the laity there are splendid instances who still ministers unto them was licensed of munificence—that there are some who devote by the bishop to the cure of souls in that large proportions of their wealth to purposes of religion and charity, but the persons we have and the adjoining township, so that the pioneer had cause to rejoice that his labors called attention to, give themselves.

Since writing the above, we have read a letter had not been so far in vain. Still there in the Times of yesterday, which we have transferred to our columns, and which will be found support our observations with regard to Mr.

IRELAND.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS. The following extracts are from a late circular of the Society for Irish Church Missions to the God for permitting him to see that through

Roman Catholics :-OBJECT.-The Society for Irish Church Missions was instituted under its present form, in sent to settle the charge of the two town-

year the most rev. prelate introduced a bill in Church. Its operations are sanctioned by his

3,500 children are taught in the Society' schools. The Bishop of Tuam has confirmed 2,658 converts from Romanism since October, 849. Fourteen new churches and sixteen icensed school-houses have been provided in this district, affording sittings to nearly 10,000

In the city of Dublin, during 1853, the agents of the Society paid 42,620 visits. Owing to the increased number of converts, a new Church in the rear of Townsend-street has been built for the special accommodation of converts, and has been licensed by the Archbishop of Dublin. In addition to the original Inquiring Class at St. Michan's, similar classes are held every night, and are crowded to inconvenience.

AGENCY.—The Society's Agency at present consist of 562 persons, of whom 53 are Missionary Clergymen, 362 Lay Agents and Scripture-142 Schoolmasters and Scho tresses, beside several hundred Irish Teachers There are also a large number of Visitors employed under the Local Committees.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. T.'s communication on Missions to the Ottawa, has been received, but the name of the writer not having been given, we must decline inserting it in this number.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 30. Rev. T. B. F., Thorold, add., sub. and rem. F. W. S., Guelph, rem.; J. R., Carlton Place, rem. in full, vol. 18 for self and three others; P. D., Montreal, rem.; F. C., Bowmanville; Rev. F. M., Amherstburgh, rem.; Rev. J. C. Sombra, rem.; Rev. A. J. Walpole Island, rem. sent by mail); Rev. W. G., Kingston, (much obliged); Rev. H. C. C., Etobicoke, (it was an

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. An English Lady wishes a re-engagement as Small edition of Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems now ready.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

Additional confirmation appointments through out the Guelph Rural Deanery, &c., &c., during September, 1854. Rockwood, Eramosa, Saturday, Sept. 9, 3 P.M. Tuelph Sunday "10, 11 A.M. 11, 12 noon Allanville, Peel Monday " . Tuesday " 12, 10 A.M. Harris Donaldson's, Garrafraxa..... Smith's, Arthur Thursday " 14, 11 A.M. Arthur Church ... 16, 17, 11 A.M. Travelling . Owen Sound .. Sunday ndian Village. Travelling ... Wednesday

Thursday Friday . Sunday

Jornby.

eorgetown

vdenham ...

Lloydtown ...

Bradford

Newmarket

North Orillia

Drillia

Barrie ..

English Wilson's...

St. Mark's. . Tuesday

Machell's Corners . Thursday " 14, 11 A.M.

Shanty Bay Monday " 18, 11 A.M.

* The first three here named were postponed from the

That the harvest is plenteous and the laborers few, none in this diocese can

deny. Each clergyman in the rural dis-

While writing we have in view two

young deacon in 1838 was licensed, hav-

ing the cure of souls, not only dwelling

therein, but in parts adjacent; his nearest

church was about 44 miles west from

Toronto, and there was no resident minis-

rifice he was able to give two services on

the Sunday, in his own mission, and a

people, being enabled to assemble together

occasionally, anxiously looked forward to

years their wish was gratified, and one

were townships fast settling in the rear of

his mission, with persons professing to be

members of the Church. To these there-

fore at stated periods, on week-days, and

occasionally on the Sunday, a missionary

now and then assisting him, he turned his

attention, and he is now enabled to bless

his instrumentality such a feeling was kept

alive, that in a few years a pastor was

" 12, 10

и 15, 61 Рм.

Saturday " 16, 11" A.M.

Sunday " 17, 3 P.M.

6½ P.M. 13, 10½ A.M.

4 P.M.

pringfield

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) reremain in that office, and in the discharge of Whitby, rear church Tuesday its duties, for five years before being ordained priests, and that while they were deacons they Whitby Harbour* Wed'sday Dakville ... should not have sole charge of a parish, but be associated with a priest, as in fact, all deacons Wellington Square Thursday Palermo

Among the labors in which the laity may the times. systematically co-operate, the following are specified :-

as we have ventured to suggest, is not only

while commend to the careful considera-

day services which he attended, he estab-

lished 13 stations, at which he ministered

once a month, on a week day, to nume-

rous and attentive congregations, some few

of whom occasionally, at great inconve-

were unable (though willing) to go so far

ministrations of the many sectarian preach-

13 monthly stations, besides 3 Sunday

Exhorting the careless. Teaching children and adults in schools.

Collecting funds for the extension of the Church, at home and abroad.

consistently with the rules of the Church, be diaconate are-

Moral character and religious life. Soundness of doctrine Knowledge of Holy Scripture. Knowledge of the articles and offices of the

A peculiar gift for imparting religious in-

They may be persons who have "not attained the same proficiency in the classical languages as is now required in candidates for the but they are "not to be admissible to the office of priest until they shall have made themselves acquainted with the branches of

vantages would be gained by carrying out, extensively, and carefully, the suggestions with regard to the diaconate. There are inconve-There are inconveniences and dangers in at all lowering the clerical standard of classical learning, but we believe that they will be far outweighed by the advantage of giving more encouragement to a large class of earnest-minded, devoted, and practical men, who can and will do good service to the Church, even though they be ignorant of every other language except that in which, exclusively, they are ordained, and enjoined to minister to their brethren. Comparatively few minds can attain, and retain, all the classical, all the literary, and all the practical knowledge which go to form the character of a learned and efficient parish priest, and therefore it is well that with the learning of the priest should be combined the practical knowledge of a wellinformed, active, earnest-minded deacon, known to possess good common sense, intelligence, and discernment in spiritual and secular matters.

The next suggestion by the Joint Committee is, that in our populous towns a large staff of clergy should be attached to some central church, and bring their united action and experience to bear upon the masses around them, in a thoroughly missionary spirit. They also suggest that the bishops of the several dioceses should enlist the services of peculiarly qualified and devoted men, "for the special work of preaching and exhorting, under the bishop's censed by the bishop for temporary service in body as the English clergy."

through the instrumentality of the Established the two townships comprising his mission esteemed by all who knew him. The teaching and being taught, were, or ought and persevering industry so constantly exerted these struggling members of the Church to their its mighty namesake in Long. It is edited

proper. Independently of the three Sun- following is from the correspondent of the to be mutual, and that the blessings inten-London Times:-

Soon after he had gone on board the steamer which took him down the Danube, he lost a small travelling bag in which were papers of nience, attended his Sabbath services in the front, but by far the greater majority passport, but this was a matter of less conseto Church, and were forced to attend the with him gave him a certificate of identity. Before he reached Sistow this certificate was also missing. On entering the steamer at Turners who from time to time announced their intention of holding forth in their sharp kick just below the eye from one of his their lives. The service being thus ended neighborhood on the Sabbath. As their clergymen could not afford them the priviwith great kindness, and poulticed him so effecleges which they longed for, though sorely grieved that so many were left to the teaching of blind and ignorant guides, yet covered that the Russians were still on the left teachers male and female heading their bank of the Danube, and therefore the Austrians resolved to ride down from Sistow to Shumla. Isaac Rattenburg and Hugh Johnston, Eshe would not venture on the responsibility of advising the members of his Church. particularly those who could not read, to refrain from assembling themselves together on the Lord's Day, lest their families should degenerate into a state of heathenism. His immediate charge was a parish of 200 square miles, densely populated; services, how could he (and his is not an isolated position) hope to contend against the various forms of error which, alas! are propagated under the guise of religious the fight, as his body was so disfigured as to be teaching. Is there no remedy for this hardly recognizable."

Are the were the very thickest of the fight, as his body was so disfigured as to be hardly recognizable."

blage now swelled to a number within a very little of a thousand. A halt being evil? We think there is! We have but

CONVOCATION.

little doubt that four young men of irreproachable character, and of certain attainments, might be found ready to devote meeting of our Diocesan Synod, we venture the young people sat down and partook of themselves to the service of the Lord, if to express a hope that the laity and clergy them in a way and with a zest that belongs the prospect were held out to them of will come prepared for the despatch of peculiarly to young people. Now came being duly ordained to the order of dea- business, and not merely to express regret the sports, running, and leaping, and jostcon so soon as they were able to pass that they have not the power to do all ling, all seemed determined to make the such an examination as would test their which they would. If we cannot legally most of it and set to work in right earnest. fitness to expound the Scriptures, and also enforce any rules or regulations which It was a happy scene-life in all its stages, their acquaintance with the distinctive may be agreed upon, there are many the little urchin that could scarcely walk, principles of the Church. Each of these things which we can and we think ought the romping boy, the scarce less romping night open a Church-school, which would to do. The following extracts from a girl, manhood, womanhood, old age in all partially support them, and £50 a year leading article in the Royal Cornwall its different phases. Then there was a

nized, and they would be sent for to visit enlarged powers. It is always the part of wisdom to do what we may, instead of folding our hands till we shall be enabled to do what is felt in this country, but the reports of the Convocation in England show that even yet beyond our reach.

there, if the Church would extend her The object of the meeting last Wednesday usefulness, she must avail herself of the services of men which she has hitherto excluded from the ministry. If this want subjects were of very great importance; the one relating to the constitution of Convocation itself, be felt there, how much more here, where ignorant and fanatical teachers abound in and to the reforms it may require—the other to every locality. We shall again (D. V.) return to this subject, and in the mean-while commend to the careful considerawhile commend to the careful consideration of our readers the following extract taken from a leading article in the English Churchman, treating on the subject of the door will be closed against almost every

Nelson and Wellington Square, per Rev. T. Greene Rev. T. Greene St. John's ch. Bowman will be closed against almost every the door will be closed against almost every

the proceedings of the late Convocation: source of contention. "The Committee advert to the necessity for additional help to the clergy in certain parts of their parochial work. They suggest, first, what the laity may do in this way, and secondly, the laity may do in this way, and secondly way are way and the laity may do in this way are way and the laity may do in this way are way and the laity may do in this way are way are way and Under William III. and George I. we had in effect a disputed succession, with attempts to coerce and corrupt the Church. A free Convocation or a free Parliament would be very likely, under such circumstances, to be an arena for sharp contention and a troublesome obstacle in the way of a premier; but the fault was in

The second and more important report applied pecified:—
. Visiting and instructing the sick, poor, and the means of extending the ministrations of the Manager a Family History Conservative Church to meet them. Every suggestion here is very important and not to be censured lightly. Distrust is allayed at the outset by the express leclaration against any alteration or mutilation Church, at home and abroad.

5. All other labors of Christian love which can, the Services, to authorize and recommend, not consistently with the rules of the Church, be performed by laymen

The special qualifications for the five years' of the bishop, the division of the Morning Service, and the selection of suitable abridged forms for particular occasions now unprovided for—as to the Ministry, to provide for a more effectual organization of lay agency-a provision for a subordinate class of clergy, to be ordained as literates on inferior classical attainments for The Gospel Tribune, for Alliented an extended diaconate, with power indeed to be advanced to the priesthood, yet not without the literary qualifications now required—a class of gelical Christendom, by R. Dick, has preachers, to be sent where, from previous come to hand, neglect or other causes, it is desirable to make We acknowle an extraordinary effort-colleges of clergy to learning now usually required of candidates for the priesthood."

Whatever may be thought of some of the Whatever may be thought of some of the means than desiderated effects, though their means than desiderated effects, though their means than desiderated of the library of Standard Novels.) suggestions concerning the laity, there can, we think, be no doubt that important practical ad-

Some of them are within the existing people. Some of them are within the control work with the above title. It is highly require the action of Convocation under the require the action of Convocation under the recommended by the Press. We do not special license of the Crown and the sanction of Parliament; all are open to criticism. But the proceedings are an immense advance in the the category of religious novels, but from fits aimed at, they tend to guard the church religious spirit seems to pervade them, and against the undue intrusion of lay authorities as a work of fiction, it contains much of into spiritual matters; to correct the autocratic cese and each incumbent in his parish; and to truth, that with a humble reliance on take the church's work out of the hands of Almighty protection, the path of duty, voluntary irresponsible and often party committees, and confide it to legitimate official autho-

two very great questions—church discipline and church rates. Truly Convocation is up and doing, and the Church is shewing itself in the country a living and an active power.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE IN GODERICH. On Thursday last, 17th inst., the annual Address Presented to the Rev. Garrett sunday school celebration took place with more than usual success and brilliancy. It was calculated that there were no less

ded to be conferred upon them through "Poor Captain Arnold was unfortunate from the medium of Sunday Schools, of religithe very moment that he left Austria for Turkey. ous instruction, the simplicity of their working, their assembling of themselves together on the Sabbath with their parents quence, as an Austrian officer who was on board over them; but above all, the happy consciousness of having been partakers in their labor of love, could not fail of being orses, but the three Austrian officers who were the Light Company being fermed two and on their way to Shumla and Varna treated him two in their respective classes, the diffetually for 24 hours that he was able to continue rent flags and banners were distributed at Captain Arnold was strongly advised to go on to the head-quarters at Shumla with them, but he was resolved "to have a look at what was procession, which then moved forward going on at Giurgevo," and went directly to Rustchuk. A letter of introduction which he had to one of Lord Raglan's aides-de-camp he sent to Varna by one of his travelling companions. His other papers and above 1,000 dueats which he had about his person must have following that the Rustings The fallen into the hands of the Russians. The &c., such as the juvenile eye delights to Temesvar Zeitung has a letter of the 25th ult., from Giurgevo, in which it is said that Captain Arnold must have been in the very thickest of parents and friends joined here the assemvery little of a thousand. A halt being ordered, Mr. White addressed the assemblage in his usual happy and impressive Looking forward as we do to an early style. The refreshments being now ready, night be paid to them from the Church Gazette we recommend to the careful Piedmontese with his barrel organ and Society; their ordination would be recog- perusal of those interested in this subject: little monkey dressed grotesquely in scar-We have long felt that in asking the license let, taking his hat off and gathering penthe sick, and to baptize the children, and, being in orders, the parish priest need not object to their ministering in his church, in order that, at least once a year, he might of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it, and the sanction of the Crown to enter upon it. administer the Lord's Supper in their several stations. Until the Church adopts of Parliament to enter upon the rich Saxehorn band, under their gallant leader, Mr. Packham, of Hamilton, delieur pontile the church adopts it are nown to stations. some such system as this, we see no prospect of her extension; it will even been, to do what it might and could, in those be difficult to supply the vacancies which matters where it might allowably and usefully to set in fireworks were let off, and aftermust occur in the missions she now occupies. The want of such an organization trust, and on its useful exertions to obtain disperse; thus closed a day long to be remembered in Goderich .- Communicated

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

ytown, per Rev. S. S. Strong ... Nelson and Wellington Square, per per Rev. A. Macnab... _ 3 10 0

145 collections, amounting to 349 16 4

Reviews, Books and Damphlets.

We have received from Mr. Rowsell land; the Insurrection in Spain; the Ethnology of Europe; the Gangetic Provinces Manor: a Family History; Conservative Reascendancy Considered.

Also, from the same establishment, The London Quarterly. Contents: Diplomatic History of the Eastern Question; Teatotalism and Laws against the Liquor Trade; Hermanus Æschylus; Kafir Wars and Cape Policy; the Great Social Problem: the Orders in Council on Trade during War; Marshall on the Representation of Minorities; European Emigration to the The Gospel Tribune, for Alliance

and Intercommunion throughout Evan-

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of An Address delivered work upon the heathenism of great towns—the correction of the evils of the pew system—and before the House of Convocation for a material increase of the Episcopate. These Hobart Free College, Geneva, by the Rev.

> (one of the Library of Standard Novels,) By the author of "PIQUE." Stringer & Townsend, New York.

We have received from Mr. Armour the ght direction. In addition to the direct bene- the glance we have taken of its pages, a rule, in the absence of fixed regulations and a thrilling interest to the reader. In the ontrolling authority, of each bishop in his dio- heroine's fate is vividly exemplified the however irksome in its aspect, if heartily and conscientiously pursued, in its ultimate Fresh committees were appointed to consider issue unfailingly brings peace.

Colonial Ecclesiastiral

NUGENT, 17TH AUGUST, 1854. Barrie, Canada West,

Reverend and dear Sir,—We, the members of preaching that exhibiting, under the bishop's sanction, throughout his diocese," being "li- than 204 children of both sexes, compri- the Church of Eugland and Ireland of the town sing the Sunday School of St. George's of Barrie, included as a portion of the mission parishes where their presence was desired by the parochial clergy," and thus "to supply the parochial clergy," and thus "to supply able superintendence of Mr. Saunders of your charge as resident minister. wants arising from such inequalities in ministerial gifts as mast be found in so numerous a the Union School of the township of Goderial gifts as mast be found in so numerous a the Union School of the township of Godericum in the Union School of the Union Sch rich. The little people dressed in holiday to you our genuine regret and unfeigned sorrow attire, had been eagerly looking forward at this severance of the ties which have hitherto We deeply regret to find that the Eng. to this, their greatest holiday in the year, bound us. In doing so, and calling to mind the We deeply regret to find that the English papers confirm the report, that the
Capt Arnold, killed at Giurgevo, was the
son of that estimable and kind-hearted
Church, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. E. L. Elphilanthropist, John Arnold, Esq., of this wood delivered an impressive address which you performed the severe and trying the year 1847. Its objects are, to preach and the year 1847 the general duties of Sunday School teach the truths of the Gospel, openly, boldly.

Sent to settle the charge of the two townships immediately in his rear. He was blow to his family, as he was a good son teachers and pupils; that the advantages of sorrow your gain; that we are aware that teach the truths of the Gospel, openly, boldly, and lovingly, to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and lovingly, to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, thus enabled to devote his whole time to and an affectionate brother, and deservedly and privileges which they enjoyed in the same active zeal, untiring watchfulness,

amongst us, coupled as they have been with spiritual mother, has been chilled when they

this world can afford may be yours. We are, Rev. and dear Sir,

Your sincere friends and well-wishers, D. WHITLEY, M. SANFORD, H. Boys, D. A. McCarthy.

Signed on behalf of ourselves and those whom

To the Rev. GARRETT NUGENT. THE ANSWER. My dear Friends,-I receive with the sincevery kind wishes and regrets at parting. It is even in age, either overlooks them altogether as chords. beneath his notice, or mentions them only as a source of amusing reminiscences.

shall never remove from my mind the memory of absent friends, and that the same kind appresently means of the Society will allow, the iation of my poor services which you have so erection of log and frame churches, which will Believe me, few will more rejoice in your temporal advancement, in the prosperity of Canada, than myself; and I trust that while I am permitted to do so, the purer satisfaction may be gathered and increase steadily in numbers, ours to feel and know that the "righteousness means and charity, till they shall find it a which exalteth a nation" is ever more and more privilege to aid in extending to others the hallowing your prosperity, and leading you more assistance they now solicit for themselves.

I am. Rev. Sir. stance and with the first fruits of all your

That His kingdom, which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost," may be firmly established in the hearts of each one of you is, my dear friends, the sincere prayer of your very affectionate well-wisher,

To J. R. Gowan, D. Whitley, M. Sandford, and others.

To the Editor of "The Church."

THE KIND OF CHURCHES THAT THE CHURCH SOCIETY SHOULD AID. DEAR SIR,—In reading the minutes of the Church Society of this Diocese, I have been struck with the fact that all aid is refused to within the last twenty-five years, has increased

in the woods. I venture to assert that out of the ought to inquire into those causes that are 130 clergymen in this diocese who advocate its producing those unnatural fruits among us. claims upon the people, the vast majority advocate them chiefly upon the ground of its being which at present we are concerned. Leonard and Co.'s reprint of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for Augus! Its contents are—Tricoupi and A ison on the Greek Revolution; Student Life in Scotland: the Insurrection in Spain; the Eththey are drawn to the mill, where they are sawn offers the remedy for existing evils. the stone for the foundation are all drawn and piled upon the spot, now a centre of interest to the whole settlement. A small subscription list (small in the estimation of wealthy city ohurchmen, who handle a great deal of money; but large in the estimation of back woodsmen, who seldom see anything of the kind) procures the glass for the windows, the nails and the lock and hinges for the door, and in many access the shingles for the roof. But the carpenter must be paid for his work; and they have not the ready means to pay him. They have heard of the carryan march of disgusted, discontented, disco the Church Society of the diocese. They have learned that it was established to assist people struggling in the back woods: they naturally expected by the struggling in the back woods: they naturally expected by the struggling in the back woods: ask a grant. We will suppose it granted. This congregation takes possession of their Church, rude and humble; but it is a church consecrated of peace." to God's glory and the good of their souls. The Again, further on the article says: "If we congregation increases, strengthens and prospers expect to improve society, we must forget through the blessing of the Lord on the labors society and confine our work to men and of the faithful missionary, and the whole settle- women" (and children). "Our social schemes ment changes; the log house gives place to the are utter absurdities-rank follies-crochety comfortable brick or stone cottage, or mansion. profanities—that have no human nature or And, properly instructed, they are no longer divine reality in them. Educate men, women content with the rough wooden structure, which (and children); educate them in intellect, heart years ago before they thankfully erected for the worship of God and the good of their own souls; but living in good houses themselves, and able them the self denial, patience, hope, joy of the to build a Church more suitable for the sacred cross-and society will take care of itself. purposes for which a church is intended, they leaven will diffuse itself outwardly, and through rect a brick or stone edifice. This is just as it every portion of the mass. If social evils take should be. But, I ask, are these people as just plaimants on our charity as they were years before, when they had no church whatever in from the department of moral life into political which to assemble for the worship of Almighty | relations, these organic remedies may be applied God, and when there was not enough money in to them. But a very small class of them can the whole settlement to pay the carpenter for assume this character. Ordinarilythey abide his indispensable services? I, for one of thousands, think not. They have unaided built comfortable, perhaps costly, houses for themselves. If they require a stone or brick church and virtue: it is a social reforme only so far they can, without calling on a missionary society that for want of funds is not able to assist the struggling members of the Church in the back woods, with the aid of their friends

amongst as, coapied as they have been with affectionate kindliness and great urbanity, can, and, we feel assured, will be displayed in other spheres, to the glory and honor of God and the furtherance of His holy Gospel, so that other ties and other duties in the Great House to their prayers; but when that they reach the hold of our Lord and Master in occupying your side of the boat, and are getting safely into the attention may soften if not lessen your regret, but we in this new country will severely feel your loss and long regret your retirement from up these bands of Churchmen, report the case to We sincerely and devoutly pray that all success may attend your ministry wheresoever your lotis east, and that whatsoever of true happiness quent preacher; and they will soon be brought over; and with their aid, and the assistance you will readily offer us from your funds, we will soon be able to raise a goodly church edifice." The hint readily taken, our people are enticed over, and hundreds are lost to us and found clamoring and voting for "Seculari-zation" who would have been our firmest and warmest friends if their humble petition for assistance had been granted. Here we find an illustration of the text—"The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." Who are they that wise governments assist in settling a country. Are rest pleasure the very affectionate and flattering address which you have just now presented me, and in doing so allow me to reciprocate all your putting up their log cabins. Those log cabins nurture the men and the women and the chilto me a matter of very great thankfulness that dren who will erect in time the stone and the brick houses, add wealth to the country and aid been at the best are regarded by you with such kindliness and so great partiality, and I trust it be with the poorer members of the Church, that, having been received so favourably by you, they may not have been unaccompanied by the blessing of God. The difficulties which your blessing of God. The difficulties which your blessing of God. The difficulties which your ties. They will in time, with God's blessing, rise superior to those difficulties and be not only generous kindness has so greatly magnified I have ever thought more deserving of a smile have ever thought more deserving of a smile others, remembering the aid once imparted to than of any serious consideration; and surely them. Thus will we be strengthened when the no man blessed with health, who believes Christianity to be true, can ever regard them in any other light, especially when he has before him the example of a diocesan whose untiring zeal, the example of a diocesan whose untiring zeal,

Should any of my brethren who can conveni-Other ties may soon bind me once more in 'my own, my native land;" but I trust distance of the church Society, see this matter in the light that I do, I trust that they will use their influence to secure this nerously exhibited may ever render my duty in time give way to and prepare for those of asing and make my work a "labor of love." stone or brick: just as the log house of the early I am, Rev. Sir,

Your ob't Servant, Diocese of Toronto, August, 1854.

To the Editor of the Church.

GROWTH OF INFIDELITY IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. EDITOR :- I was much struck on perusing an article under the above caption, in the New York Weekly Times, of the 12th inst.: and, as that paper is probably taken by few of your readers, I have extracted the following passages for which, and the few remarks, which I have added thereto, I hope that you will be able to find a place in an early number of your ably con-

churches in the course of erection unless they in the United States. Causes must be at work be of brick or stone. Now, rev. sir, although to produce so sad a state of things. Infidelity probably laying myself open, in the opinion of some, to what the Rev. A. Pyne in his excellent report of the exploring tour which he has made through the settlements on the Ottawa, styles but in all, as a general rule, there are obstacles "a fastidious fault-finder," I cannot help thinking that those churches to whom aid is thus refused are the very kind of churches which have the greatest claim upon the funds of the Society.

If I understand the leading chiest of the land of the If I understand the leading object of the an alien spirit awakened in the bosom, before Church Society aright, it is emphatically to assist we can seek repose in this refuge of falsehood. the back townships—to aid our struggling brethren Such being the laws of our inward life, we

"There is but one aspect of the subject, with their God, have responded to the language of claiming "a mission" to reform mankind, and Holy Writ: "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace and bring glad tidings of good things." The struggling members of the Church thankfully meet their thrice | captivating aspects, its artful disguises. It has welcome missionary, as I have often been re- learned to conceal its real features beneath ceived, in the largest log house in the settlement, these masks, and its capacity for mischief is coming thereto with their wives and children on ox sleds (the only vehicles they own), even demon of death below so fair a covering. Soin midsummer. The next place of assembling ciety is now struggling to throw off its old is the rude public school-house: but the grand burdens; to attain a fuller, nobler, truer life; sith of the self-denying missionary is to secure the erection of a church. He feels that till that is accomplished nothing is placed on a sure and where every aggrieved interest of humanity, are every aggrieved interest. permanent footing-he has no congregation every aspiring hope that is chained down to earth organized. He accordingly encourages his people to secure this most desirable object. A suitable lot is easily procured. The settler who has logs or timber suitable for the frame nearest at hand, readily gives it. All who have saw logs on their lots give them; a bee is made and they are drawn to the mill where they are sawn offers the readily for existing exists. for nothing. In the same way the boards and the stone for the foundation are all drawn and readiness—obtrusive in its most gracious aids, and hinges for the door, and, in many cases, the sion" is to conduct the aggregated mass into

and neighbors erect therein stone or brick will breathe itself forth upon te world and churches. But suppose that the aid from the transform it into its beautiful mage." And Church Society is WITHHELD, the people are again, "The philosophy of Chut is the only discouraged. They have done their part—they wisdom. It penetrates the indidual man; i discouraged. They have done their part—they have done all they could. They feel that they had a claim arising from their Christian brother-hood upon the members of the Church in the older settlements,—and that claim has been wisdom. It penetrates the includar man; it sanctifies the person; and whever this is done, all is done, at least prospectively. The hope will soon become the esse, it is method is faithfully executed."

denied by the Church Society, acting as almoner | To these extracts I will afend but few of those members. They tell their missionary this; and he, good man, tries to excuse the Society the best way he can. But it is to little purpose. There is the lot; there lie the unused materials. But the warm love that has bound tion somewhat analogous to at occupied by

so strongly against a system of action for the nected with them, in a politicle sense than they melioration of society, for holding back from which churchmen, not only in the United States but in this Province also, have been stigmatized as "behind the spirit of the age," "regardless of the welfare of thousands perishing around &c.; "deficient in the very first principles of christianity." It has been, indeed, a we have now the reward for "abiding our time," when we find it publicly announced, that to se very societies the rapid growth of infidelity n the United States is to be attributed. Well infidel works, say: Don't unchain the Tiger.

August, 1854.

Juan with a powerful squadron, and with orders to compel the present occupants of the place to

pleasure by your numerous subscribers. Yours faithfully, J. GILBERT ARMSTRONG.

Christ's Church Parsonage, Berwick, Aug. 28, 1854.

To the Editor of the Colonist. Dear Sir,-It may interest some of your divine service in the open air, now becoming so common with the clergy of the Church of Engand in the old country, is not without imitators

On Sunday evening the 20th instant, pursuant to notice previously given, a congregation, numbering from a hundred to a hundred and fifty the village of Carlton, about six miles from this city, on the Weston plank road. The spot seected was a small opening in the wood, surblue sky, and for illumination the glorious setting sun, peering and flashing amongst the bril-

Although almost the entire congregation was composed of the denizens of the immediate eighborhood-hard-handed men and industrithoroughly creditable than their appearance or more decorous than their demeanour. The dergyman, the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, arrived treasury in satisfying their claims. which the horse had been removed—and a most onvenient pulpit it made—and commenced the service of the evening by giving out and himself ading off the glorious Old Hundred, the strains of which sounded very sweet as they stole through he wide woods and awoke the distant echoes. Then all knelt on the dry sward in prayer—the minister's sonorous tones ascending over all, and being caught up and followed by the blended voices of old age and infancy, of strength and weakness, rising in solemn accord to the foot of the Divine Throne; then followed the well-beloved Evening Hymn; and, lastly, a discourse adapted to the audience in plain, unassuming phraseology, calling upon all to listen to the

record my own gratitude to the rev. gentleman and particularly amongst the green glades of our beautiful Canada, should be often resorted to as likely to prove highly beneficial in fixing attention and attracting the sympathies of the idle and unreflecting.

Colonial.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THOROLD. The extensive machine shop, &c., of Messrs. Ward, Patterson & Co., at Thorold, was entirely to reconcile their differences growing out of this destroyed by fire last Friday evening, between six and seven o'clock. About twenty minutes and the inhabitants of the place, the whole was speedily consumed. It is very difficult to accontact with the shavings. This will be a severe loss for Thorold, as Messrs. Ward, Patterson & Co., were one of the most enterprising firms in the place, and had only erected the building last May, at a considerable expense. There was no insurance on the buildings or material. Loss between \$6,000 and \$7,000 .-

United States.

The House of Representatives of the United States has rejected on amendment of the Cente appropriating \$242,000 for running a North-west boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, partly on the ground that they Pretend to expect that they shall have all the British possessions in America at an early A Mr. Florence moved that the boundary line be now fixed at 54 ° 40, which we are told was rejected; then Mr. Campbell gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution looking to a correspondence with great Britain, in view of the annexation of all the British posses-Sions in North America. He called attention to favourable situations in this county and in Glouthe fact seriously, and in good faith, not because cestershire. Next week, with continued fine led the ship, we saw eight or ten of the artillery he expected to carry the resolution this session, but he would follow it up next session, and give general. The potato disease, I am sorry to rethis reasons for the movement. The Americans, if from their infancy as a nation up to the present its ravages. Potatoes are cheap, and will continue the process of the movement as you get this, if you have not written before.

N.B. None need apply who are not of regularity and studious habits. Direct Oakville, P.O.

by a religious man, a member of the Presby- possession of these Provinces, whilst the Canaerian body, and belonging to the congregation dians show an unconquerable and increasing d which the Rev. Dr. Potts (somewhat known aversion to form any political connection with troversy some years ago with the them whatever. At any time the Canadas might By. Dr. Wainright on the question of "a clurch without a bishop") is pastor. It is well blown that the Presbyterian body in the Uuited Sates, and in these colonies, have gone warmly ito the numerous "patent plans for the reconstruction of Society." Ist, the old Temperance Scietx: 2nd the Tatal Abstingage Society: and the Tatal Abstingage Society: The Market of Canada according to the market of the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the change, inasmuch as the eleventh article of "The Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the thirteen original States, done at Philadelphia with the Canada and the Canada and the Canada singht the Proceedings of the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the Canadas might have become States of the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the change, inasmuch as the eleventh article of "The Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the third particle of the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the change, inasmuch as the eleventh article of "The Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the change, inasmuch as the eleventh article of "The Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the Union by only simbary by expressing their desire for the Canadas ingretion. Sciety: 2nd, the Total Abstinence Society: dence of America," provides that "Canada, acceding to this, Confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of, this union. But no other Colony shall be admitted into the same unless be same kind—all having good objects in view, rost of them originating in the best of motives; at all negativing the only divine institution on That Canada should have never expressed any arth, the church of the living God. It is, such desire is by no means complimentary to the perefore, cheering to perceive a paper, con-ucted under the auspices of the editors and reprietors of the New York Times, coming out

> THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR. Correspondence of N. Y. Courier.

Washington, August 12. The destruction of Greytown has opened very grave questions. According to advices lately received, the place has been taken possession of severe trial of our principles to feel ourselves
bliged to sit quietly by, and to know that
we have been suspected of indifference if not
of opposition, to the excellent objects which
of opposition, to the excellent objects which hese various societies were organized to effect, without daring to defend ourselves, lest we in violation of the Claytown and Bulwer Conventhould hinder any good they were doing; but tion, which binds each of the two great contracting parties not to occupy, colonize, or fortify any part of Central America. The destruction of the settlement on our part was not in viola-tion of that convention, because we did not lid the author of that able book, "Protestant attempt to retain possession of the site after uitism," choose for the motto of his work, burning the town. As our bravery is equal to hat striking passage from "Spiritual Despotsm," "The priest of superstition rides an iss; the priest of fanaticism, a tiger;" and well did that remarkable man, Dr. Franklin, in It may be presumed therefore that Capt. vell did that remarkable man, Dr. Franklin, in warning a correspondent not to publish Paine's Hollins will immediately be despatched to San

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,—In the Colonist of the in the bay of San Juan thus appears to be inevi-22nd instant is a very interesting account of an table. Any course less summary and energetic open air service held in the neighbourhood of than this will subject the administration to the arlton, on the Weston plank road. I am sure reproach of truckling to British power, under a if you will have the kindness to insert it in the next copy of the Church it will be read with vengeance when the aggression came from the weak and defenceless. The bombardment and burning of Greytown

is assumed by the official organ as a justifiable act of hostility against Great Britain in vindication of the Convention of April 19, 1850. It is contended that the town government of San Juan was established and organized under a grant from the Zamboe Chief called the King of Mosquito, which was signed by the British Consul. The continuance of the British protectorate was evinced in this act of the consul. The extirpation of the settlement was necessary to break up the protectorate and reassert our rights under the convention. The prompt action of the British naval authorities in the West Indies s upon their part clearly an acceptance of the issue. If the Home Government approve their conduct a casus belli will certainly have occurred. Nay, it may be more truly said that war already

exists by the acts of both parties. trees, and decorated with a carpet of young brushwood and leaves. Overhead was the fair have been abandoned by the Government. vestigation has proved the complaints of the Transit Company undeserving the serious attention that has been given them, and the report of Borland that he was 'insulted' untrue. The citizens will therefore be indemnified by act of

The protest of the Nicaraguan minister has been answered by informing him that the jurisbenches had been contrived, on which most of the females present found seats; the men stood around, and a number of children found congenial seats amidst the green herbage. The elernial seats amidst the green herbage. The cler-leyman took his seat in his own buggy, from which the horse had been removed—and a most the frequent representations and remonstrances of the Nicaraguan government in this matter, Lord Palmerston always replied in a note of four lines, to the effect that "Her Majesty's government cannot do anything admitting a doubt that Greytown belongs to the Mosquito territory covered by Her Majesty's protection." The Clayton and Bulwer convention was made, and by that instrument Great Britain bound herself abandon it; and Mr. Clayton subsequently explained that under the convention she was not bound to do so; that, in fact, a wrong con-

to abandon that protectorate. But she does not struction had been given to the treaty, and that message from heaven with which the preacher so far as the question of territorial jurisdiction came commissioned, and to remember the duties was concerned, the treaty was a dead letter. ch that holy message entailed upon each Mr. Webster took the same view, but recommended that Greytown should be mutually I am not able, Mr. Editor, to give you even the heads of that discourse, excellent and impressive as it was. I desire only to let your readers know what has been done, and to place upon grew and flourished under that tacit arrangement. This was a practical, just, and most statesmanlike adjustment of the difficulty. The an individual present but must have been delighted and edified by the occasion; and I cannot but think that preaching in the open air, growing out of the relations of an ally and protector which she had sustained for two centuries towards them, when the ruffianism and the blundering diplomacy of Borland, and the unaccountable precipitancy of the administration, interened to obstruct this amicable settlement of a rines.

> things which may lead to the most serious This government affects now to consider that San Juan and Mosquito belong to Nicaragua, although it is bound by the treaty of 1850 not decide between the claims of the Central American States to this territory to the prejudice of any of them, but to use its good office

In the meantime the unfortunate American, fter six, just after the men had quit work, the German, French, and native residents and citiwilding was discovered to be on fire, and not- zens of San Juan are ground to powder between withstanding the exertions of the Fire Company, and the inhabitants of the place, the whole was a charter under the actual or 'de facto' Mus-Speedily consumed. It is very difficult to account for the origination of the fire, as none and been in use on the premises during the day.

The United States says, "Why did you not take and been in use on the premises during the day.
and smoking was strictly prohibited. The fact

—Because Nicaragua was not the actual governof the fire having first broken out in the engine- ing power, and, secondly, because we could not toom, causes some persons to suppose that it decide her claim to jurisdiction to be better than was either the work of an incendiary, or that Costa Rica's, and, lastly, because under the the coals had been left exposed, and came in advice of the American Government we thought

jungles of the coast. affair, and if it is not creditable to the wisdom, the justice, or humanity of our government, the fault is in those who now conduct it

From our English Files.

DENMARK .- The Danish Government have come to the unfriendly resolution of refusing to allow the establishment of a cholera lazaretto for the

> THE HARVEST. From the Churchman.

Worcester, Wednesday. The weather this week has been glorious, and the harvest has already partially commenced in weather, wheat and barley cutting will become troop come out of the wood and carry the body and will have a vacancy in October next. time, have shown the greatest anxiety to get time so, as many parties are getting up the Don't think that I am at all discouraged form July 19, 1854.

ter of the potato failure, reports that the potato bearing a haulm of the darkest green colour, and being consequently of the greatest specific gravity, is the only kind that will sustain the shock of the disease. He considers the constant of the disease. He considers the constant of the disease. shock of the disease. He considers the term disease as a misnomer, for that it is merely an absence of vitality in the blood or sap of the plant, which, failing to receive its necessary amount of electricity from the air, constituted as it now is so deficient of that quality, returns to the tuber as inert or poisonous matter, and the vitality of the tuber thus unsupported perishes. He deems the only possible remedy to lie in the arresting of the downward progress of the sap before it reaches the tuber, either by immediately pulling up the haulms or cutting them off close to the earth. This remedy is not a new one; many parties state that they have tried it and not succeeded; but it will be found that in all cases where the haulms have been cut and the tubers have afterwards proved to be diseased, the fault lay in the delay of the application of the remedy. The moment that the haulms show symptoms of being affected, they should be cut off before the vitiated sap can reach the tuber. By this means Dr. Turley maintains that millions of pounds weight of this valuable esculent may be saved to the potato growers in his own neighbourhood.

Cheshire .- A correspondent who takes an inte rest in farming matters, and who has been inspecting the district around Chester, writes that the wheat is more promising than it has been for years, and that the same also may be said of barley and oats. Potatoes are exceedingly fine, and should the weather continu favourable, with a good deal of sunshine, there will be little or ne blight. Turnips and mangle wurzel are also much above the average of last year. It is expected that wheat will be cut on Sealand next week .- Chester Chronicle.

become general for another week. Indeed, the late wet weather has somewhat checked the prospects last week entertained of a more rapid 7s. per dozen, 8d. each. ripening and ingathering of the crops than had at one period of the season been looked for, and we fear the heavy rains of this week have laid the wheat and barley to some extent. Generally, the former is described as still wearing a fine appearance, but complaints reach us from some quarters .- Chelmsford Chronicle.

The Gardeners' Chronicle contains tabular returns of the appearance of the crops from its correspondents in most parts of the kingdom. Of the result of these returns it gives the following summary:—"It will be seen that there is unusual promise of an abundant produce of wheat, and that oats and barley are good, much better than the very dry cold seed time led most of us to anticipate—that beans are very generally injured by blight and fly in the south-that the hay crop is unusually light, and much of it badly harvested—that the green crops generally promise well-and that there is a more general and earlier complaint of the potato disease than there has been for several past years. A rapid journey northwards from London, and through several of the eastern counties of Scotland, enable us to add our testimony to that of correspondents in Fifeshire, the Lothians, and rwickshire as to the magnificent crops of all kinds which cover the ground. The turnips already very generally hide the land; the wheat is very fine, and the oats and barley are very good. Crops, too, are more forward as to ripeness in the Lothians and in Fifeshire than of applicants.

Pupils will be admitted to the Resident School House in the order they stand on the list of applicants. ripeness in the Lothians and in Thesants in the northern and central counties of Eng-

impression of the feelings of a man who fights

"On the morning of the ____ May, whilst cruising about the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, we alled a fishing-smack, which at first tried to get away from us; our captain sent a boat's crew o bring her to, which they speedily did. There vere only two men in her, and the captain had them some time on the quarter deck, and it was quickly reported that these men were ordered o pilot us up their own river. Sure enough we soon tacked about and steered up a narrow creek a boat's crew being a-head, sounding every yard, for fear of getting aground. . . . The first was kept up briskly, and rifle-balls dropping amongst us or whistling past us like hail. It was really wonderful so little damage was done. The balls cut the rigging, and went clean through the ship's side, but God Almighty had our lives in his keeping. I don't think there was a man aboard that new what fear was.

In going down the river a small battery again opened on us, and wounded one of our men, ashore and take the guns. Every man crew, and I was sent ashore with the madifficult controversy, and to bring on a state of ordered to fire. I took steady aim, and fired on my man at about sixty yards. He fell like a stone. At the same time a broadside from the - went in among the trees, and the enemy disappeared, we could scarce tell how. I felt as though I must go up to him, to see if he was

dead or alive. He lay quite still, and I was more afraid of him lying so than when he stood facing me a few minutes before. It's a strange feeling to come over you all at once that you have killed a man. He had unbuttoned his jacket, and was pressing his hand over the front of his chest where the wound was. He breathed hard; and the blood poured from the wound and also from his mouth every breath he took. His face was white as death, and his eyes looked so big and bright as he turned them and stared at me—I shall never forget it. He was my breast was so full, as though my own heart would burst. He had a real English face, and did not look like an enemy. What I felt I never can tell, but if my life would have saved his I believe I would have given it. I laid his head upon my knee, and he graspd hold of my hand and tried to speak, but his voice was gone. I could not tell a word he and the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting.

G. B. HOLLAND, and tried to speak, but his voice was gone. I could not tell a word he said, and every time he tried to speak the blood poured out so, I knew it would soon be over. I am not ashamed This is a simple and truthful history of the to say that I was worse than he, for he never shed a tear, and I couldn't help it. His eyes were closing when a gun was fired from the — to order us aboard, and that roused him.

He pointed to the beach, where the boat was just pushing off with the guns we had taken and and qualities, selected from the best English where our marines were waiting to man the Hou second boat, and then he pointed to the wood In where the enemy was concealed—poor fellow, he little thought how I had shot him down. I was wondering how was wondering how I could leave him to die and no one near him, when he had a something like Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to a convulsion for a moment, and then his face be strictly in character with every other branch BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR rolled over, and without a sigh he was gone. I rust the Almighty has received his soul. I laid his head gently down on the grass and left him. It seemed so strange when I looked at him for which for some years has secured to this Estab-

I had heard about the Turks and the Russians,

and the rest of them—but all that seemed so far off, and the dead man so near! When we rejoin-

away, with several others lying on the bank.

root and disposing of them as fast as they can. this letter, I am as determined as ever, with Dr. Turley, of Worcester, who pays a great deal of attention to meteorological subjects, and has occupied some time in investigating the characters. I am as determined as every with God's help to stand by my Queen and country—for this I know is my duty. Pleas let ——see this letter, as I have not time to write to him by

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected an Aslonishing Cure of an Assess that the Paculty pronounced Incue rable.—Robert Parlett. mariner, of Woisoken, near Wisbeach, was afflicted with a dreadful abscess in the arm. He had been two years in a hospital abroad, and for a considerable time in one at home, without receiving the leass benefit, and at last was given up by the faculty, who pronounced him to be incurable; but after using Holloway. Ointment and Pills for a short time, the wound was completely healed and his health permanently restored. This can be attested by Mr. Abraham Catlin, and other respectable inhabitants of the parish of Woisoken.

At Quebec, on the 17th instant, Lewis, youngest son of William Spragge, Esq.
In this City, on the 24th instant, Charlotte Catherine Seeley, step-daughter of Mr. J. F. Rogers, aged 24.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 30, 1854.

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8		S.	D.		8.	D.	1
ı	flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	33	9	a	36	3	1
ı	Farmers' per 196 lbs	32	6	a	33	9	40
9	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	7	10	a	8	3	B
	Oatmeal, per barrel,	37	6	a	40	0	В
1	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	0	a	5	6	1
į	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	3	B
9	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	6	old	2	10	40
	Peas, per bushel,	4	0	a	4	6	40
	Potatoes, per bushel,	4	0	a	0	0	10
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a	11	3	4
	Clover Seed, per bushel,	33	9	a	35	0	н
	Hay, per ton	80	0	a	90	0	B
	Straw, per ton,	60	0	a	62	0	н
	Butter-Tub, per lb	0	8	a	0	10	н
	Fresh, per lb,		11	a	1	1	п
	Beef, per 100 lbs,	35	0	a	40	0	4
	Pork, per 100lbs,	20		a	25		-
	Eggs per dozen	0	71	a	0	8	1
	Fire wood per, cord	22	6	a	25	0	1
							4

New Advertisements.

Kendal Mercury.

Cumberland.—Since Sunday last the weather has taken a turn unfavourable for the harvest, rains having fallen in considerable quantity daily, and the progress of the crops towards maturity having been much retarded.—Carlisle Journal.

Essex.—Several fields of the control of the second of the s

Essex.—Several fields of wheat were cut in different parts of this country in the early part

THE small edition of the selection of PSALMS, HYMNS and ANTHEMS, for every Sunof the week; oats and barley, too, have begun day and principal Festival throughout the year, to yield to the scythe; but the harvest will not for the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher,

King Street, Toronto.

DDUCATION.

MRS. COSENS' Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will be re-opened on Monday, September 4th, 1854. The best Masters are engaged for Music, Singing, and Drawing-French, Italian, and

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

Apper Canada College

Journal, Niagara Chronicle, St Catherine's Constitutional, London Times. F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal, U. C. Coll.

The Boston and Louth Guardian publishes a letter received by the wife of a seaman serving four or five hours daily, this would be an eligible opportunity for any one wish ng to prosecute being taken by Masters McLeod, H. Phillipps, B. D. Cooper, W. Frazer and S. Taylor.

The day's proceedings were conducted in the Rev. T. S. KENNEDY,

Toronto. Toronto, August 22, 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CALENDAR

OF THE University of Trinity College, Toronteo.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. HENRY ROWSELL,

July 1, 1854.

King Street, Toronto.

The United Empire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS opened on us, and wounded one of our men, wherupon the captain ordered out a boat's crew and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events com on board volunteered, so the captain picked a with the History of the United Empire and the Orange Institution.

Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by
HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, King Street.

Toronto, July 3, 1854. HAMILTON AND TORONTO. CALLING AT Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit.

THESTEAMER

CITY OF HAMILTON.

WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sun-

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings. DEGS to intimate that he is now receiving

his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles

In a few days a well-assorted stock of men's

the last time: I somehow thought of everything | lishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854

Pupil to prepare for the Universities, &c., and will have a vacance in October 1982. Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and THE REV. C. DADE, M.A., receives one N.B. None need apply who are not of regular 51-8in

New Books just received

THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence. By
Mary Cowden Clarke. Cloth
Katharine Ashton. By the Author of Amy Herbert, The Earl's Daughter, Margaret Perceval,
&c. &c. Two parts, cloth
Do. Do. paper
Russia. Translated from the French by the Marouis de Custine. Russia. Translated from the French by the Maria quis de Custine.

Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.
By M. V. Cousin. Increased by an Appendix on French Art, by O. W. Wight
Auscultation and Percussion. By Dr. Joseph Skoda
The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1853
Lectures on Tractarianism, delivered in the Trun Hall, Brighton. By Rev. Henry Newland, M.A. 3
The Church Choir; containing Psalm and Hymn
Tunes arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte by
Joseph Muenscher

A fresh supply of

Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, containing Formulæ for laying out Curves, determining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c. HENRY ROWSELL.

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

FINISHING SCHOOL For Young Ladies.

MRS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a limited number of Pupils for tuition in special subjects, has been requested to extend e advantages of her system of instruction by arging her classes. Mrs. Forster having determined to accede to this request, has secured the assistance of the best Masters, and will be prepared, on the 1st of September next, to give instruction in the lowing branches of Education.

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

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

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

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

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

the 21st of August, 1854. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L. D.. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 17th August, 1854.

Miagara District Grammar School.

Principal, The REV. H. N. PHILLIPS WILL RE-ASSEMBLE after the Mid-summer vacation, on Wednesday, the 6th Second Master, T. PHILLIPPS. T. C. Toronto. September, 1854.

The following papers will please give the above one month's insertion:

The City Papers, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, and Herald, Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton Lovernal, Nagang Chronicle, St. Cathering's Control of the September 1854.

Pupils of this School, previous to the midsummer Vacation, was held on Thursday 27th ult. The proficiency exhibited by the greater part of the Pupils bore satisfactory testimony both to their own application and diligence, and also to the care and attention of

their instructors. The examination of the junior classes embraced the usual branches of English education with recitations, which were given correctly and with good taste. The more advanced were examined in 6 books of Euclid, Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations, Greek Testament, Ovid's Fasti, Cicero and Plato. In addition to other recitations by the senior boys, a scene

spacious school room, lately added by the Principal to his own residence, there being as yet no District School House in Niagara. August 16th, 1854.

BAZAAR.

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

Aug. 12, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER. CALLING AT

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



CAPT. ROBERT KERR. WILL until further notice (commencing on Saturday next, the 8th instant,) leave this

Port for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Rochester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9 o'clock, calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND,

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,) Toronto, April 5, 1854. MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

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

Have constantly on hand and for sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes,

From the celebrated establishments of Collard & Collard, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York -Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd, Boston, and from other good makers. AGENTS FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS,

Welodeons, &c. BANDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS

Likewise a very choice selection of the best Church Music, consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts. for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser-

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

Miagara Grammar School. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS has rented A eligible premises for boarders, in the vicinity of the Town of Niagara, and can receive into his Family three or four Pupils, in addition to those he now has. For terms apply to tho Principal. The duties of the School will be and Day Pupils, who will be under their own resumed on Monday, 4th Sept.

WANTED. An ASSISTANT ENGLISH MASTER, -one who can teach French and Drawing will be well remunerated.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR

Fort Malden, known as Elliott's Point,

and having thereon a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public ort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this

offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its effi-

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner 'Ann," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which

contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, can also be leased on favourable terms.

The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor maiignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful and the steamers and reseals on

A meet with an engagement as French and English Teacher in a Ladies' Seminary, or to travel with an invalid lady, as companion, or as lursery Governess in a private family. Uuexceptionable references can be given if

Address (pre-paid) Box No. 8, Post Office, Picton, August 8, 1854.

Upper Canada College. THE Second Classical Master wishes to

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

1840 to 8150. OMPRISING all the Acts passed and Repealed in Upper and Lower Canada, from the Union Act to the close of last Session, to-

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX, shewing the date of receiving the Roya Assent

By ÆMELIUS IRVING, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Royal 8vo., Price ONE DOLLAR. Parties desirous to obtain copies of the above are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Post, at the cost of three or four pence only, and will be mailed to any address on the receipt of One Dollar-(Post-paid.)

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

January 12 1850.

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

tants: 1st English Teacher, 2nd " 3rd " ' Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley. PrawingMr. Bull. biusicMr. G. F. Hayter,

Singing..... Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English education, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kin uperintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

Education.....£15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils 5 " ad
Boarding and Washing 35 " " additional. Countryman newspaper. (No extras.) tion of prizes in a most satisfactory manner,
MRS. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England
imited number of young Ladies, announces that losed with the annual examinations and distrib

for teachers in several departments of education. she will be prepared to receive pupils immediately She has succeeded in proving that a sound English classical education (which is of the highest importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability.

The Finishing Class is under Mrs. Poetters's charge, assisted by the heat Masters.

The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

Mrs. Poetter feels grateful to the parents of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of September next. Persons wishing for further information are

requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 1st August, 1854.

A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE, GREECE, AND THE BLACK SEA,

Price 1s. 3d.—For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

116 Queen Street West, Toronto-

THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce I their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding mmediate superintendence.

MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic It is proposed to engage the best masters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including

the various branches in English and French, with The Misses McCartney are kindly permitted

REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WM. STANTON, Esq.

DR. HODDER. Judge O'REILLY, -Hamilton WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara. J. RANNEY, Esq., -St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Carherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 21st July, 1854.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto, will apply at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Espla-

the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality. Published by order of the Municipality.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 15, 1854. 51-

All the city papers to copy till Parliament meets. King's College, Windsor. N. S. is beautiful, and the steamers and the Lake pass within a few yards of the house. For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, Post PAID.

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Church, to copy till further orders.

Church, to copy till further orders.

3-tf

Charstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

3-tf

Cachran, Secretary to the Governors, at application (post paid) to be made to the Rev, and information as may

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

PRIVATE EDUCATION

YOUNG LADIES. TRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, Wishes to receive into her house at York-ville, near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. Particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 284, Post-office, Toronto; or by

personal application at Yorkville.

August 1, 1854. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED: Great Cities of the World in their Glory and in their Desolation. By John Frost, LL D...... 5 0
Sketches of European Capitals. By William
The Grinuell Eynadis. P. Willis 5 714
Fun Jottings, or Laughs I have taken 2 Pen to 5 714
Life and Religion of Mohammed By Rev. J.
Merrick 7 6 Wenders of the Insect World. By F.C. Wood-

Wonders of the Insect World. By F.C.Woodworth
Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine
E.Beecher...
Swiss Family Robinson...
Flora's Lexicon: an interpretation of the language and sentiments of Flowers
Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of T. N.
Talfourd, author of 'lou'
The Recreations of Christopher North
The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls....
The Pilgrim's Progress; with a Life of Bunyan by Southey...
Youatt on the Horse
True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women. By
Catherine E. Beecher
New Clerk's Assistant and Book of Practical

For sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
8, Wellington Building August 2, 1854. HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Fire

. 8 9

New Clerk's Assistant and Book of Practical

Broker, Commission Merchant Office-Corner of Church Street; entrance from Front Street. AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. Particulars of property for sale, &c., will

Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. The second year of this Institution baving EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

be found in the advertising columns of the Old

TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. aid of efficient Masters will be secured, whilst The studies for this class combine a knowledge the most careful attention will be paid by Mrs.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LETT, having completed her arrangements for carrying out efficiently, and under the best system, the moral training and education of young ladies, announces that her Establishment will re-open after the Midsummer Vacation on Monday, the 4th of September. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. St. George's Square, Aug. 1.

Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

Family Reading.

PRAYER.

Lord! what a change within us one short hour Spent in Thy presence, will avail to make; What burdens lighten, what temptations slake, What parched ground refresh as with a shower We kneel, and all around us seems to lower,

We rise, and all the distant and the near Stand forth in sunny outline brave and clear, wrong,

Or others, that we are not always strong? That we are everborne with care,

That we should ever weak or heartless be, And joy, and strength and courage are ed at the age of twelve .- Tissot. with Thee?

REV. R. C. FRENCH.

From the Parochial Missionary Magazine, TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.

The translation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures is a work not to be compared in point of missionary efficiency with our Blessed Lord's own method of sowing the Word, viz. the sending forth living messengers and preachers of the Gospel. "How shall they hear," the Apostle demands, "without a preacher?" It is both unscriptural and irrational to suppose that the mere dissemination of a book (which was not given for that end) will arrest the attention and convert the heart of the heathen, who know nothing of its value and authority. But for those who preach, and the congregations which they are permitted to gather in all lands, the Scriptures are indispensable; they are the rule for what is to be preached and believed. As the Church is the candlestick to exhibit the true light unto the world, so the written Word is the candle which illumines the Church, and enables her to shine with the glory of Christ among the nations.

We have perused therefore with deep thankfulness the Report of the Foreign Translation Committee which was laid before the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge on the 2nd of July last. That Society is in every sense the old and tried friend of missions. It is the parent of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel which was the first English-we believe the first Protestant-association for sending missionaries to the heathen. It assisted the Danish missionaries in the East in their early efforts in the south of India; and to its reports, charges, and other publications, this country is more indebted than many are aware of. Indeed the monthly reports of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are still among the most interesting missionary publications of the day.

It appears that in the last year the Foreign Translation Committee have finished the following versions:-

French Bible, in 8vo. Italian Bible, in 2 pocket volumes. The 3d volume of the Greek Septuagint. An Arabic version of the Prayer Book,

and another in Danish.

They have still in hand-The 2d volume of the Coptic and Arabic New Testament (nearly finished). The Spanish Bible.

The Ogybwa translation of the Gospels, by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, of Manitoulin Island.

The Maori version of the Prayer Book (for the New Zealanders), and

Aranvak Indians.

printed in the Arawak language.

this instrumentality. Synod to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President of this Society:

zeal which prompts them to disseminate the Divine Records of that overflowing same spirit, should yet be so unlike these same spirit, should yet be so unlike these fountain of salvation from which living waters spring; and they pray that He characters, should yet be so unlike these men in self-devotedness in the cause of Christ? McChenne's Letters. may abundantly pour down upon them Christ ?-McCheyne's Letters. His grace, enabling them to proclaim, as with a trumpet, to the very extremities of the earth, the triumph achieved upon the various metallic oxides-blue by cobalt-Cross, over sin, and death, and hell, by yellow by oxide of silver—pink by oxide that patient Lamb of God who was sacri- of gold-green and ruby by the oxides of ficed for us, and who taketh away the sins copper - white and opaque by phosphate

"Enjoying now the benefit of this sacred with metallic oxides, as enamel, or coated deposit of the Scriptures, both the clergy with colored glasses, which is partially of Greece and the youth, who are ardently removed to produce designs. Rods of desiring instruction, confidently hope and opaque white and variously colored glasses pray that they may obtain, also, through your Christian generosity, as aids towards duced the beautiful last way are prothe right understanding of the mind and duced the beautiful letter weights containwill of God, the writings of the holy and wise Fathers of the Church of Christ, Chrysostom, Eusebius, and others, in order that your work may be perfect in fiore of the Venetians. Christ.

spontaneous promise of your highly favored king refused, and taking down the "Moral

Society, we, at the same time, bless God that we have been enabled to supply some instruments, however weak, towards the accomplishment of this sacred work. We are humble servants of Christ, and earnest petitioners of your Grace, and of the honorable members of your philanthropic Society."

PREMATURE EDUCATION .- That the education of children should not be forced, like lettuce, in hot-houses, is become a popular We kneel, how weak! we rise, how full of power! idea. The more haste, in such business, Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this the worse speed. We find the following opinions of learned authorities on this important subject :

Of ten infants destined for different vocations of life, I should prefer that the one Anxious or troubled, when with us is prayer, | who is to study through life should be learn-

Intellectual effort, in the first years of life, is very injurious. All labour of mind which is required of children before their seventh year, is in opposition to the laws of nature, and will prove injurious to the organization, and prevent its proper development .- Hufeland.

Experience demonstrates that of any number of children of equal intellectual powers, those that receive no particular care in infancy, and who do not learn to read and write until the constitution begins to be consolidated, but who enjoy the benefit of a good physical education, very soon surpass in their studies those who commenced earlier, and read numerous books when very young.—Spurzheim.

Dr. Adam Clarke was a very unpromising child, and learned but little before he was eight or ten years old .- But at this age he was "uncommonly hardy," and possessed bodily strength superior to most children. He was considered a "grievous dunce" and seldom praised by his father, except for his ability to roll large stones-an ability which I conceive a parent should be prouder to have his son possess, previous to the age of seven or eight, than that which would enable him recite all that is contained in all the manuals, magazines, and books for infants that have ever been published. -Dr. Brigham.

If a parent were seen urging and tempting and stimulating his child to the performance of an amount of labour with legs and arms, sufficient to tax the health and strength of a full grown man, all the world would cry, "Shame upon him, he has crippled his child with excessive work." Yet everybody seems to think, that though the limbs of children cannot, without injury, be urged and tasked to do the work of a man's limbs, yet that their brains may be tasked to any degree with impunity. What is there in the brain and its powers essentially differing from the leg? Nothing whatever. But people seem to look upon the brain as some extraordinary, mystical, magical something or other, which is exempt from the ordinary laws governing all the other organs of the body. The principal business of a child's limbs is to grow and acquire strength daily. Thought, reflection, study; these constitute the natural work of man's brain, and plowing and sowing are the natural work of a man's limbs,—Dr. E. Johnson.

SELF-DEVOTEDNESS-WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.—The awful disease of leprosy still exists in Africa. Whether it be the same leprosy as that mentioned in the Bible is not known, but it is regarded as perfectly incurable, and so infectious that no one dares to come near the leper. In the south of Africa there is a large lazarhouse for lepers. It is an immense space inclosed by a very high wall, and containing fields, which the lepers cultivate.-An edition of the Gospels of St. Matthew There is only one entrance which is strictly and St. John, in the language of the guarded. Whenever any one is found Arawak Indians.

The last mentioned work is prepared with the marks of leprosy upon him, he is brought to this gate and obliged to enter by the Society for the Propagation of the in, never to return. No one who enters FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE Gospel's exemplary missionary, the Rev. by that awful gate is ever allowed to come W. H. Brett, and with the exception of a out again. Within this abode of misery short "Life of Christ," attempted by the there are multitudes of lepers in all stages Moravian missionaries in Dutch Guiana, of the disease. Dr. Halbeck, a missionmore than 50 years ago, is the first book ary of the Church of England, from the top of a neighboring hill saw them at It is hardly possible to overrate the value work; he noticed two particularly, sowing of the prayer book to our missionaries peas in the field; the one had no hands, among the heathen. It not only supplies the other had no feet, these members being a guide, which is almost indispensable, to wasted away by disease. The one who their native converts, but the regular ob- wanted the hands was carrying the other servance of divine worship in the language who wanted the feet upon his back; and of the country constitutes a most powerful he again carried in his hands the bag of appeal to the surrounding heathen. It is seed, and dropped a pea every now and within our own knowledge that many then, which the other pressed into the conversions have been effected through ground with his foot; and so they managed the work of one man between the two. We will close this notice with a letter How little we know of the misery that is which has been addressed by the Greek in the world—such is this prison house of disease. But, you will ask, who cares for the souls of the hapless inmates? Who will venture to enter in at this dreadful your Grace that, under God's blessing, we gate, never to return again? Who will have completed the printing of the fourth and last volume of the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament; and the pious Christiand Research in the Old Testament; and the pious Christian in the Chr tians who now possess this sacred book, souls, have chosen the lazar-house as carefully and beautifully printed in four volumes, return thanks to the Most High for having breathed into the hearts of the good and Christ-loving members of the good and christ-loving members of the content over which you preside, the godly Society over which you preside, the godly be ashamed before God, that we, redeem-

> The colored glass is produced by the of lime. Transparent glass is painted

Paley, on his death-bed, is said to have "While we lay before you this prayer, condemned his "moral philosophy," and and the earnest desire of the powerless preferred his "Horæ Paulinæ" to all his but zealous Christians of the Eastern other works. George III. was requested Church, in accordance with the originally by Mr. Pitt to make Paley a bishop; the

Philosophy" from the shelf, he showed Pitt the passage in which he justifies subscription to articles not fully accredited on the ground of expediency.

"God's providence never places a man where God's grace cannot enable that man to serve Him."

"The Bible is like the leaves of the lemon tree; the more you bruise and wring them the sweeter the fragrance they throw around."

Advertisements.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA AFTER

FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

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Sir.—Your Pills have been the means, under providence,
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affliction. During the whole of that period I suffered the
most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several
weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so
shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the
active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most
eminent medical men of this town, but they falled to give
me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your
Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect
cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY

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

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL

INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried everything that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever; and, fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our county hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

(Signed) W. MOON.

Oct. 8th. 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER

Oct. 8th. 1852.

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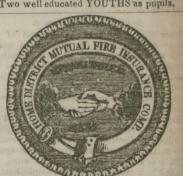
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The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.