Doetry.

SUNDAY. By the Rev. J. Herbert. O Day most calm, most bright, The fruit of this, the next world's bud: The week were dark, but for thy light, Thy torch doth shew the way. Man had straightforward gone To endless death; but thou dost pull And turn us round to look on One Whom, if we were not very dull, We could not choose, but look on still: Since there is no place so alone The which He does not fill.

Sundays observe; think when the bells do chime, 'Tis angels' music, therefore, come not late. God there deals blessings; if a king did so Who would not haste, nay, give, to see the show. In time of service, seal up both thine eyes, And send them to thine heart; that, spying sin,

Let vain or busy thoughts have there no part, Christ purged this temple, so must thou thy heart: He that loves God's abode, and to combine With saints on earth, shall one day with them

From the John Bull. TOO MUCH CONTROVERSY, AND TOO LITTLE WORK.

shine.

In these few words we believe that we have set forth one of the greatest evils under which the Church and nation are now suffering; or rather we may say two of the greatest evils, for our words contain two distinct assertions; and many who will be among the first to agree with us Weiss, the author of the work on the Prothat there is "too much controvery," will testant refugees, whom they are astonished work." The one evil is greatly increased of History at one of the Colleges at Paris. by the other; and hence those who are guilty of either are seriously implicated in both evils.

When we complain that there is "too much controversy," we must not be sup- of the Protestants of the confession of posed to give the slightest assent to the views of those who set so little value upon Augsburg. Not only does this city (formerly wholly Protestant) still contain at any definite doctrines, and practices, that they care not how far they are followed, nor of about 30,000 inhabitants, including the how far they are departed from. This is better class of citizens, but it is also the a much greater evil than controversy, and seat of the highest authorities of this wherever it prevails controversy becomes not only a duty but an absolute necessity, if we wish to preserve religious truth of a Directorship which administers the among us, and to maintain those practices affairs of this Church from one session of which are both the offspring and the sup-

port of religious truth rianism and apathy with regard both to two opposite parties in the Church is quite which it came under his government. deeply excited by a single article, or even and enjoyment of these advantages.

pledged to adhere to the Prayer Book, meditated for years. This is the true Churchman's way of him. settling disputes and controversies when The Protestants of Alsace hoped that ways of preventing them is for Clergy and peace and the decrees which solemnly Laity to engage earnestly, systematically, sanctioned these Protestant possessions, and perseveringly in those various branches | would re-establish by a supreme decision and hamlet, in the land, and which almost though assuredly quite legitimate. It is forward in some way or other, if there be their rights, against which not the slightest mount all ordinary obstacles, and humility of Justice. and patience to begin on a small but in-

creasing scale.

sincerely lament the existing prevalence of controversies, cavillings, and disputings among us. Let their watchword be-"Less Controversy, and more Work;" and let their example and their influence be in accordance with it. It is of little use to merely sigh over controversy: nor can we talk, write, or preach it down: we must work it down. Keeping as close to the Doctrine and Practice of the Prayer Book as any controversialist, or any cavillier, we must shew that we are as vigilant, as active, as persevering, in our work, as he is in his controversy or cavilling, or it will be difficult to prove that we are as much in earnest.

PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS IN (Copied from the John Bull's Strasburg Correspondent

At a moment when an intimate alliance unites a great Protestant with a great Roman Catholic Power, when the fleets of They may weep out the stains by sin did rise; England and France are cruising together Those doors being shut, all by the ears come in. in the Baltic and Black Seas, and when their armies are united on the field of battle in the Danubian Principalities, would it not be supposed that at this momentous period the Ultramontane party of France would, for very shame, refrain from their aggressions against the Protestants of that country? But no! even in this very moment they redouble their hostilities against the Protestant institutions of that country, and seek every possible means of crushing them. To confirm this assertion, we need only mention the impediments they everywhere create to the formation of new Protestant communities. We might also quote the protest which 26 French Bishops have

> But we believe we can still produce a much more serious fact which has just taken place at Strasburg in Alsace.

merly wholly Protestant) still contain at the present time a Protestant population

Doctrine and Practice: but it is equally Strasburg a University which held a having been read, their lordships separated. certain that there is not only "too much highly distinguished rank among other controversy," but a constant succession of establishments of the same nature, and petty cavillings and disputings which pass | where were educated, among others, many under the general name of controversy, of the greatest diplomatists of modern but have neither its dignity nor its justifi- times, including Prince Metternich. This cation-neither its high purposes nor its entirely Protestant University, founded at beneficial effects. As some diseases the era of the reformation, as well as a irritate the surface of the body, and Gymnasium which belongs to it, possessed make it unsightly, without strengthening considerable property, administered by the constitution, or nerving it for its real itself, under the surveillance of several work, so these annoying and irritating persons delegated by the Magistrate of the disputes and agitations only disfigure, city, who then exercised the rights of harass, and hinder the Church, and thus supremacy. These exclusive rights (gualay a very serious responsibility upon ranteed by the peace of Augsburg in 1555, those who, without adequate reason, give and of Westphalia in 1648), were preoffence or take offence, in religious mat- served to this establishment by Louis ters. That this responsibility rests upon XIV., on the capitulation of this city, by

clear; for instance, we find one party | They were respected by the first revoluraising an agitation because a little wooden tion, and guaranteed anew to the Protes. shelf (15 inches long by 101 wide) is erec. tants by several decrees. The old ted in a Church to hold the unconsecrated University having been suppressed; the elements, and the other party doing like- First Consul in 1802 endowed a Protestant wise, because the Bishop of the Diocese Academy (which was erected by his and the Incumbent of the parish, deem it command) and a Gymnasium, which had best to "say" the Litany instead of "sing- existed before, and which was intended to ing" it! Our experience teaches us that form an annexation to this academy. To there are men and women, in the present this day the Protestants of Alsace have day, whose attention and feelings are more uninterruptedly maintained the possession

paragraph, upon some one point of Ritual It is but recently that the Ultramontane observance, upon which we happen to differ party of this city have had the unheard of from them, than by whole columns and audacity to attempt depriving the Protestpages of practical information and counsel, ants of their aforesaid rights. During earing upon Parochial or Domestic Du- many years they have preluded their ties. It is nothing that the Prayer Book is, aggression by a series of libels, which at least, as much in our favour as theirs, (while insinuating that this property and that our differences hear no proportion belongs legally to the city of Strasburg, whatever to our agreements, either in and that its Magistrate ought to renew the number or importance: they deem us possession of it) sought to excite the lower wrong on one point, and that cancels and orders against the professors of the nullifies all our other labours, in their eyes. Seminary and Gymnasium, and the most To our minds, this indicates the existence odious calumnies were circulated to proof a very serious disease, and one which it voke public opinion against these semibehoves those who are afflicted with it, and naries. In short, this party having gained those who suffer from it, to do all in their over the Mayor of Strasburg and the Prefet of the department, imagined that Sound, sober, and sensible Churchmen, the proper opportunity had now arrived to knowing that the Clergy are solemnly commence that spoliation which they had

in Doctrine and Practice, will refer all The Mayor being won over, without such disputes, and all controversies in any other form of process, and under the which they are concerned, to the plain absurd pretext that these possessions were letter and spirit of that Book, subject to the property of the city, made a seizure of the judgment of the Bishop and Parochial a considerable portion of them, and would Clergy upon all matters and minor points have caused them all to be seized if an left to that judgment by the Prayer Book. order from Government had not prevented

they arise: but one of the most practical the Government, respecting the treaties of of Parochial Work which are necessary, the old state of things. Up to this day, and applicable to almost every town, village, however, this hope has not been realized, every man, woman, and child, of the more not without reason that the Protestants of educated and influential classes, may help Alsace complain of being obliged to defend the will to do it, the determination to sur- objection can be raised before the Courts

> The final results of the action in which they are going to be engaged cannot be

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

How can Protestants extend a brotherly hand to men who pursue their religion

These facts now taking place in Stras-Let not the Protestants of Great Britain to it as this house, in its judgment, may seem best. slumber; this attempt to undermine Protestantism will convince them afresh of what they may expect on the part of Roman Catholicism.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. MEETING OF CONVOCATION. [Continued.] The Church-rate Question.

The Bishop of London moved for a joint committee, to consist of eight members of the Upper and eight members of the Lower House, to consider the question of church-rates.

The motion was seconded by the Bishon of the Mishon of the Convocation. It was a subject to be dealt with by the State, and it would be their duty to leave the State to deal with it. (Hear, hear, and cries of "No, no.") The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, and agreed to. Ecclesiastical Discipline.

The Bishop of London moved for a committee, to consist of ten members of the Upper and ten members of the Lower House, to consider and

New Episcopate in Cornwall. The Bishop of London said that he had been equested to communicate to his grace the requested to communicate to his grace the President of the House a proposal of an important nature, and to which the reverend person who made it wished to have the assent of Convocation. Dr. Walker, the incumbent of St. Solumb Major, in Cornwall, of the value of £1,515 per annum, and the commuted titles of forty-two acres of glebe land, worth 60s. per annum—had offered these advantages to endow a bishopric in Cornwall. It was to be with mmediate possession, and in addition to the divine worship.

The Rev. F. for the residence of the dean and archdeacon. Or the grant was to be divided into three parts, to be the livings of three separate incumbents.

The Rev. F. C. Massingberd said it appeared to amend the constitution of the nest the principle which had been laid down, and which he thought to him a matter of great importance that the house should not acquiesce in the principle which had been laid down, and which he thought been guided by a reference to ancient precedents.

After some conversation, the Bishop of Winester seconded the motion. It was then ordered to be entered on the Court which assembles every year; and of a Directorship which administers the affairs of this Church from one session of this Court to the other. It is the scat of Upon this principal some controversy is absolutely necessary in the present day, and of many others, benevolent as well as the large amount of latitudina. ecclesiastical. Prior to the first resolution there was at of August next. The usual writ of prorogation right for the laity to exercise their voice, and

> Coleridge, C. Wordsworth, Russell and remarks upon which he had commented. G. E. Gillett, F. Vincent, and H. Caswall.

election of a proctor for the diocese of Canter- vocation. (Cheers.) ury in the room of Dr. William Hodge Mill, eased, had taken place.

that no election of a representative factory is a property of Salisbury Cathedral, vacant by the levation of the Rev. Dr. Walter Kerr Hamilton

hymns, and praying that Convocation would upon any subject which concerned them, and take measures for authorising such a collection. He begged to say that the petition was signed by a few clergymen and laymen, but that some meet—whether in Convocation, Synod, or episby a few clergymen and laymen, but that some the signatures were not in the handwriting copal or archidiaconal visitation. ever, vouchers for the names which were appended, and he wished the prolocutor to schedule into consideration. ransmit the petition to the Upper House. The Prolocutor said he would communicate

the house the conclusions of the committee privileges as to petitions—one of the most fficult subjects connected with Convocation. The question was proposed to the committee hether the Lower House had a right to receive petitions, and if so, in what form they should transmitted. The answer was as follows :-The Convocation of this province, when the two houses are separated, is deemed to be

held in the place where the Upper House assembles; and petitions, therefore, addressed to Convocation generally, should be transmitted Petitions, however, in the same manner as other representations a parish containing 40,000 people. and either referred to the committee of gravamina et reformanda, or be otherwise dealt with as may be determined. It is obviously the duty

abmit a schedule of gravamina, which appeared tion, for directly any method was propo had been intimated to him that a committee ould probably be appointed to consider the demanded the gravest attention. The schedule he had

therein, or the occupiers of land or tenements in every parish, are bound to repair the body of the parish church whenever necessary, and

service therein;
"Therefore the undersigned, being a member burg are but an episode in the great crusade which Popery has undertaken against the Protestants of all countries.

"Therefore the undersigned, being a member of this house, begs leave very respectfully to invite attention to the evil in question, in order that such measures may be devised with regard of the committee of gravamina.

The Protestants of all countries.

"CHR. WORDSWORTH, D. D., " Proctor for the Chapter of Westminister.

" July 20, 1854." Archdeacon Allen (Salop) said he was not aware that this important subject would be brought under the notice of this house, but he would earnestly supplicate his rev. friend to withdraw his schedule. He (the archdeacon) thought their business in that place was to deliberate, seeking, from the best lights they could get, how to make religion take hold of the affections of the people of England. He did not believe—although he admitted that he had not much knowledge upon the matter—this

Dr. Wordsworth replied that he wished to do no more than to lay the schedule upon the table of the house. No doubt, the question of churchrates was one that should be dealt with by the State; but the State, he believed, had a desire State; but the State, he believed, had a desire for truth, and would be glad of any information which could be considered as a desire of its members and the exercise of their rights; members of the Lower House, to consider and report on what it might be expedient to recommend for the better enforcement of discipline amongst the clergy.

This was also seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, and agreed to.

The provided House, to consider and the expedient to recommend for the better enforcement of discipline and especially by the archdeacons, who were more particularly connected with such matters. Some of our most distinguished statesmen had expressed their regret that the clergy had not not as yet come forward to speak their minds upon the duties and powers of the Prolocutor in continuing or closing its debates, in acting as the organ of communication between the two houses, and in the nomination of committees. expressed their regret that the clergy had not as yet come forward to speak their minds upon this question; and if there was any subject which appeared to belong especially to that house, it was that of church-rates. With the dealing with gravamina and reformanda; the business which it is competent for this house to appeared to the dealing with gravamina and reformanda; the competent for this house to appear to the formal competent for this house to appear to the formal competent of the formal competency. annum—had offered these advantages to endow a bishopric in Cornwall. It was to be with immediate possession, and in addition to the

a great mistake, that Parliament had a right to dents, whenever these could be found of so He would move that the house express its approval of this offer.

a great mistake, that ramament had a right to dents, whenever these could be regulate the affairs of the Church without the clear and unambiguous a character as to authorize a definite conclusion; in other cases, when consent of the clergy. It was a mistake which unfortunately prevailed to a very great extent.

Mr. Massingherd said in that case he would move that Dr. Wordsword's chartule be received. He wish- and the Caurch should be received. tecten against the legislation on that he wished saying so, he by no means denied he power of Parliament to legislate on the affairs of the Church. On the contrary, he believed it was it was the duty of the State to ratify the decisions that might be come to by the Church; but they The house assembled under the presidency were fast tending to an extreme which was not f the Very Rev. Dr. George Peacock, Dean of consistent with our constitution in Church and Ely, the Prolocutor. Amongst those present were the Very Rev. Dr. Elliot, Dean of Bristol, taking to itself the power of a national synod, the Hon, and Rev. Dr. Pellew, Dean of Norwich, the Venerable Archdeacons Sinclair, T. Thrope sive to the Church itself. (Cheers.) He had of Bristol), Harrison, Grant, Allen, Wilkins, no thought of imputing such an idea to the rtholomew, and Sandford, the Rev. Drs. J. venerable archdeacon (Allen) who had made the M'Caul; the Rev. Canon Hills, H. Knapp, T. must state distinctly that he would not only lls, R. Seymour, J. Fendall, W. J. Chesshyre, yield the point, but that he would earnestly C. Masingberd, W. Selwyn, J. H. Randolph, contend for it, that Parliament should have a voice in the affairs of the Church; but, on the The Prolocutor having named the Dean of other hand, he would on no consideration Norwich, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Dean of Bristol, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Dr. Words-inherent in itself, to legislate for the Church worth, his assessors, inquired whether an without the consent of the clergy in their Con-

The Dean of Bristol seconded the motion, but on grounds diametrically the reverse of those Archdeacon Herrison (Maidstone) replied that | urged by the reverend gentleman who preceded im. The clergy of the Church of En no election had yet taken place.

In reply to another question it was stated inhenever and wherever they assembled, had to the episcopate, had been made.

The Rev. G. E. Gillett presented a petition might express their opinion without reserve there or anywhere else. He believed the Parthere or anywhere else. was not in existence in the Church of England liament and statesmen of Great Britain would an authorised metrical version of psalms and be very glad to hear the opinion of the clergy more particularly upon the vexed question of of the memorialists. He held in his hand, how- ground he trusted the committee of gravamina would be permitted to take Dr. Wordsworth's

Archdeacon Allen said he was indisposed to enter upon a further discussion of the question.

They had so many opportunities as citizens of "It is the opinion of the considering the question, that he believed it was unnecessary to discuss it there. He felt are so in virtue of their office, can appoint most strongly that the Church was surrounded y a flood of evils, and that Churchmen would be unworthy of their position if they did not seize the first opportunity which was presented to them of grappling with the evils with which they were well-nigh overcome. What he wanted was, that Parliament should deal with the property, and Convocation with the spiritualities, of the Church. (Cheers.)

Archdeacon Wilkins said he was for twentyaddressed to the Lower House may be received six years incumbent of St. Mary's, Nottingham, coming from the members who present them, year discussions arose on the subject of churchrates, and always to the prejudice of the Church because Dissenters had the advantage of them. He was perfectly persuaded that great advanof the proctors, of the chapters, and clergy to tage would arise to the Church from a modifipresent the gravamina and reformanda of those whom they represent to the consideration of the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters" when the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters" when the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the "In the Convocation of the settled Dissenters" when the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the settled Dissenters when the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the settled Dissenters when Church. The parishes over which he had The petition was ordered to lie upon the archidiaconal jurisdiction had been seriously injured by church-rates. For years past the The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth said he wished to rural parish churches had not had any reparato him to be of the highest importance at the | the repair of the church, Dissenters came farward resent time. Since he had been in the room, in a body and opposed it. He (the Archdeacon) looked upon it as a religious question, which

Archdeacon Bartholomew said that nothing o present referred to that question. What he could be better than the state of the parishes oposed appeared to be the most unexception- over which he had jurisdiction, and the most able way of meeting the question, and what he admirable attention was paid to the church-Exeter his lordship departed from his usual that we appeal to all church people who unheard of aggression will re-animate for

a long time that religious hatred which has been slumbering in the embers. imposed upon them by the common law of the found that the greater part of the churchwardens of two deaneries partook of that holy sacrament. of two deaneries partook of that holy sacrament on that occasion. He looked upon that cirin some places in levying church-rates; cumstance as a bright and cheering aspect of things, and he should be very sorry to think that such a state of things prevailed throughout with an implacable hatred, and who think only of ruining their Church and institutions.

And whereas it is expedient that no such impediments should exist in providing for the maintenance of the fabric of churches, or for the things essential to the performance of divine that such a state of things prevailed throughout the country as the Archdeacon of Nottingham had shown existed in the district with which he

The Prolocutor said it would now be his duty to submit to the house the report of the committee of privileges. It was as follows:-Report of the Committee of Privileges.

"The Committee of Privileges of the Lower House of Convocation appointed at its last ses-sion, met on the 14th of March, the 9th of May, the 6th and 20th of June, and on the 19th of July, in the Jerusalem Chamber, the use of which was kindly allowed for that purpose by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and they report as follows :-

"That they have had under their consideration various points connected with the constitution, the privileges, and the practice of the Lower House of Convocation, about which doubts have been expressed and disputes have arisen, not only in ancient times, but even at our recent sessions, and which cannot remain unsettled without producing very serious inconveniences, or even endangering the harmonious co-operation of the two Houses of Convocation

"In the opinions they have expressed, and the recommendations they have made, they

The rev. gentleman was called to order by the variance with each other, they have come to prolocutor, who said there was no question such conclusions as seemed to be most conformable to the general constitution of Convocation. "(1.) Has this house the right of adjudicating

in disselections or proctors "In the case of Dey against Knewstubbs, noticed at length in the acts of the Lower House for the 9th and 11th of November 1586, where the prolocutor appoints and administers an oath to commissioners to inquire into the facts connected with the election cates upon their report, it is probable that he acted by a commission from the president; for

his adjudication, the decision of the president

in another disputed election, that of West

the registrar to the prolocutor, and by him com-"On the 14th of November 1620, when it was no longer safe for the Upper House to meet in consequence of the public disturbances, the archbishop sent for the prolocutor and six of his brethren, and directed him and the rest of the clergy to inquire into a disputed election that of Thorowgood against Porter. The bishops met no more; but the prolocutor and the Lower House, being thus authorised by the

present, proceeded to adjudicate. The proloitor, in accordance with the majority, pronced for the election of Thorowgood. "Representations, however, respecting disputed elections, or any irregularities connected with them, when made by any member, in the form of petition or otherwise, may be taken into consideration of the Lower House, and reated like any other gravamina which are

brought under their notice. It appears that in the Convocations of the early part of the last century, committees of elections were appointed, as well as committees of privileges and of gravamina. If the object of those committees had been inquiry merely, their functions might properly have been discharged by the committee of gravamina. It is therefore probable that their appointment originated in the claim of a right to adjudicate ipon disputed elections. There are obvious easons, however, which would make us hesitate to follow any precedent of that period, unless it was supported by other authorities. "(2.) What limitations are imposed upon the

"It is the opinion of this committee that proxies; and that the president is the sole judge of the validity of such appointments.
"In the Convocation of 1689 it was debated

what proxies each man might have from those that were absent, and it was agreed that one man might have four;' in the Convocation of 1701 this number was further limited to three, but was extended to five by the standing orders of 1722, which orders were adopted by this house at the first session of this Convoca Though it is the opinion of your committee that this house possesses no power of limiting the number of proxies which one of its members may hold, there are many reasons to be urged in favour of a further limitation of this privilege, as the accumulation of many votes in the hands of one member might be productive of "In the Convocation of 1689 'it was agreed

that proctors for the clergy who had not appeared, might appoint proxies, precedents having been found for the same:' and in the Convocation of 1701 such proxies were admitted. The table of fees signed and established by Archbishop Whitgift, which is still in force, assigns a fee to the registrar to be paid by every dean or archdeacon who appears by proxy; and it may be inferred that a corresponding fee would have been assigned to be paid by every proctor of a chapter, or of the clergy who appointed a proxy, if such appointments had been authorised. It is stated by proposed therefore was, to lay his schedule upon the table without expressing any further opinion on the subject. The schedule was as follows.—

ments had been authorised. It is stated by Atterbury, in his 'Rights, Powers, and Privileges of our English Convocation,' that proctors of the clergy and of chapters were sometimes follows. leges of our English Convocation,' that proctors of the clergy and of chapters were sometimes wardens for the part they had taken. In every authorised by the instruments of their appointjudicial authority that the 'obligation by which the parishioners, that is, that is, the actual residents therein, or the committee, or the committee, not proceed to appear the fabric of the brockers. At the last visitation of the Bishop of the clergy of Hereford panel the committee of the clergy of Hereford panel the committee of the clergy of the c such substitutes, and in the last year of the practice of delivering a charge, and in its place had an administration of the holy communion Chapter of St. Paul's had a clause in it to the

reign of Edward I., which Atterbury has quoted in his appendix, it is stated that 'Joh. de Wakerle, clericus, procurator cleri archidiac. surr. habens potestatem alium procuratorem substituendi, substituit loco sui Joh. de Bray, clericum.' It is probable that these were the precedents referred to by the Convection in precedents referred to by the Convocation in

"(3.) The mode of dealing with schedules of vamina and reformanda.

"When schedules of gravamina or reformanda are presented to the house, they may be referred, upon a motion duly made and carried, to a committee of gravamina and reformanda, by which they may be recommended as proper subjects to be made articuli cleri, and, when approved by the house, to be presented as such the Upper House through the prolocutor; but other gravamina or reformanda, more parti-lularly if they be of a local and special, rather than of a general character, may be transmitted to the Upper House through the prolocutor, in the name of the member who represents them. It has been the uniform practice to require that all representations, of whatever kind, which are presented to the Upper House, should be in

of gravamina and reformanda at the beginning of every Convocation, which committee has con-

"It is provided by the 11th of the standing orders of 1722 'that any members may come and propose anything to any committees of this house, but none to have liberty of suffrage except such as are deputed of the committee, unless when it is otherwise ordered by this house.' From a discussion which areas respect to louse.' From a discussion which arose respecting this standing order at our last session, it seemed to be the general feeling of this house, seemed to be the general feeling of this house, though no motion to that effect was made, that no new propositions should be allowed to be submitted to the committee of gravamina unless committee of its members for that purpose. under its consideration; and it is our opinion that the preceding standing order should be so left to the discretion of the house. The names

appoint committees either for special business approval.

To such committees was entrusted, either a

the latter, who were authorized to report, if they to each of them a certain number of the Lower House, such as should be appointed; and it is stated the Lower House excused themselves from making any such appointment, and left the two bishops to proceed with the business by themselves.

encourage those who struck at the priesthood.' The detailed reasons, however, assigned by the Lower House for the course which they adopted the president. were in reality equivalent to a rejection of the proposition, which was quite within their proace; this case, therefore, does not amount to precedent in favour of the right of refusing take the proposed business into consider-

"Whatever force may be attributed to these precedents, as establishing the abstract right of the Lower House to refuse to appoint comaittees when required by the president to do so, or to enter upon the consideration of busisufficient to justify such refusals.

"(5). Has the Lower House the right of enterng upon the consideration of business not previously committed to it by the Upper House?

"It is the opinion of your committee that, in onformity with ancient precedent, and the nstitution of Convocation, more especially as imited by the Act of Submission, the Lower House has no right to enter upon the consideraion of any business, with a view to a synodal ct, unless previously committed to it by the Upper House; but it may suggest the consideration of any business to the Upper House by ted to it by the prolocutor. way of petition or address. 'It is very difficult to define the precise

boundaries which separate the questions which are from those which are not forbidden, by the statute of 25th Henry VIII. c. 19, to be considered in Convocation without the Royal licence. It is stated by Atterbury, 'that in all the Convocations since 1st James I., none of make canons.' His opponent Wake concurs in this statement, and adds, 'I do humbly insist tent with former precedents for the prolocutor he clergy in Convocation, but only in the point of attempting or enacting, or to express all in ne word, of making canons, constitutions, orders, and ordinances provincial. In all other natters I account them still at liberty, not only o treat, but resolve, too, as they did before; but in all such cases where the clergy are retrained, by the Act of submission, from enacting, promulgating, and executing without the King's licence, in the same they are also restrained from attempting-that is, from treating and conferring in order to enact.' As a celebrandæ, drawn up at the same time, are stated to have been designed not merely as a been very generally held to be a correct interpretation of the statute, we should consider the but also for a standing pattern for his sucouse to be restrained from passing any resolution which, if enacted, would become a canon; but the case would be different if such resolution took the form of an address or petition to the Upper House, with a view to obtain the royal licence to proceed to the consideration of such business. "The principle is well illustrated by one of

the proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation in 1709, which was the drawing up of a declaration that Episcopacy was of divine and postolic right, with an invitation to the Upper House to concur with them in pronouncing it a settled maxim of the church. 'But the bishops,' says Burnet, 'saw through their designs, and be addressed, or in what manner transmitted, to it? sent them for answer, that they acquiesced in the declaration already made on that head in the clergy to go farther in that matter without royal licence.' Such a proposition, even if Upper House. "Petitions, stitution as is forbidden by the Act of Submis-

LNo. 6

cedents for the Lower House to appoint committees for its own purposes, and to give such instructions to them as it may think necessary. Of this kind are committees of privileges to consider all questions concerning the rights and privileges of the Lower House, and committees of gravamina and reformanda, to consider com-plaints and representations made by members

of the house, or in petitions transmitted through "The appointment of such committees has usually been proposed and agreed to by the house at the beginning of each Convocation, or whenever the occasion for making them occurred, after which the members to serve upon them have been nominated by the prolocutor,

them have been nominated by the approval. and submitted to the house for its approval. entirely confined to the regulation of the affairs of the Lower House, or to the preparation of business which it has in hand, and in no respect affect the relations of the Lower to the Upper writing.
"It has been usual to appoint a committee of gravamina and reformanda at the beginning of every Convocation, which committee has continued to act as such until discharged by the authority of this house.

"With respect to the right of the President to direct the Lower House through its prolocutor, to name committees of its members for various specified purposes, the examination of the ancient documents would appear to lead to the following conclusions: following conclusions:—
"The President, through the prolocutor, may

Sometimes the number of members of such commodified as to exclude from the cognizance of your committees all matters not specifically municated to the President; and there can be "(4.) Has the Lower House the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of business submitted to it by the Upper House, or to appoint committees when required by the president to do so?"

Illusted doubt, from a general consideration of the tenor of the precedents, that if a return of such names had been required in any case, it would have been held to be the duty of the Lower House to comply with the order.

"Again, the President has been accustomed little doubt, from a general consideration of the

"It appears to be most conformable to ancient to direct the Lower House to appoint a certain recedents that the Lower House should not number of its members to meet a certain numdecline to enter upon the consideration of business committed to it by the Upper House, or to

when required by the president to do so.

"There are two well-known precedents in business, and when the appointment was uncon-"There are two well-known precedents in which the Lower House refused to appoint committees of their members to meet committees of the Upper House—the one in 1689, and the other in 1701; and these refusals formed a principal topic in the controversies which prevailed at the beginning of the last century resulting the relations of the two houses to each the members of the upper House, when it may be inferred that they were merely consulted by pecting the relations of the two houses to each be inferred that they were merely consulted by the latter, who were authorized to report, if they

Burnet, in his History, relates that in the L majoriouse; all clearly indicating that the Convocation of 1712, the Bishops, having agreed upon a declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; 'but they would be be be been declaration of the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be been declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; but they would be be be because the beautiful the lower House; but they would be be be because the beautiful the lower House; but they would be be be because the beautiful the lower House; but they would be be be below to be be be below to be be below to be be not,' says he, 'so much as take it into consideration, but laid it aside; thinking it would more especially in that of a final negative upon more especially in that of a final negative upon all business committed to it. was considered as

the president.
"Whilst we fully recognise the existence of precedents which lead to a contrary conclu we are of opinion that it is desirable that all the members of committees of the two houses, when they meet together-unless for the purpose of conference merely-should meet upon equal terms, and that the result of their joint eliberations should in all cases be reported to Convocation.

"It would appear that, so far as regards this nouse, the usual course of proceeding in the appointment of such committees has been as llows:—The president directs the prolocutor to nominate the members of such committee, and to submit the names of the persons so nominated to him. The prolocutor then proceeds at once to make his nomination, without requesting leave of the Lower House to do so; but the names so selected are submitted to the

house for its approval. "By this course of proceeding the Lower House is in no respect committed to the expression of any approval or disapproval of the object for which such joint committee is appointed, but simply accepts or rejects the names submit

(8). Is it consistent with ancient precedents that the Lower House should continue its debates after the schedule of prorogation has been read?

"We are of opinion that the Lower House has no power of continuing its debates after the schedule of prorogation has been read to the house; or the fact of its having been read in them took out licences but when they were to the Upper House has been announced by the tent with former precedents for the prolocutor upon it, that no restraint has been laid upon to exercise a discretion in deferring the announcement of the prorogation until the consideration of the business before the house is concluded, unless it is declared by the president that the prorogation is immediate.

"(9.) The form of appointing, presenting, and onfirming the prolocutor.
"The forma eligendi et præsentandi prolocu-

torem, drawn up by Archbishop Parker in 1562, is sufficiently full and precise, and appears to have been invariably followed. This form as well as the forma sive descriptio convocationis As a celebrandæ, drawn up at the same time, are the has stated to have been designed not merely as a rule for himself in holding his first Convocation,

"If a prolocutor dies or vacates his office, a new prolocutor is elected, presented, and con-firmed, according to the accustomed forms.

"(10:) The mode of appointing a deputy prolocutor, when the prolocutor is unable to attend from illness or other causes.

"The prolocutor, with the sanction of the house, may name a deputy or deputies to act in his absence, but such nomination must be approved by the president.

"(11). Has the Lower House the right to receive petitions, and if so, in what form should they "The Convocation of this province, when the

two houses are separated, is deemed to be held the preface to the Book of Ordinations, and that they did not think it safe either for them or for and petitions therefore addressed to the Convocation generally should be transmitted to the Petitions however addressed to the Lower

opper and not from the Lower House, and the House in the same manner, may be received as declaration, if agreed to, would have amounted to such an attempt to make a canon or concommittee of gravamina and reformanda, or be otherwise dealt with as may be determined. "(6) What are the objects for which the com- is obviously the duty of the proctors of the "In conclusion, your committee beg to state that they have ventured to express no opinion respecting the rights and customs of the Upper House, except in their relation to those of the entitle them to admission to the Union and to Lower House; and when they have spoken of all the immunities in reference to local laws and the acts of the president, they have equally abstained from expressing any opinion whether they may or may not require the concurrence the article referred to, is astonishingly great. of his brother prelates." (To be Continued.)

COLONIAL.

Among the many gratifying evidences of the spread of Church principles in Ceylon the fact of the members of the Singhalese congregation at Columbo having raised among themselves no less than £1,500 towards building a church is perhaps the most prominent. Application has been made to Government for a similar sum, which we have no doubt will be readily granted. Upon principle indeed it cannot be refused. A site has also been applied for, and we hope to see the ground upon which the present Police Court stands devoted to this object. A church there built would form a conspicuous feature pact and efficient despotisms ever known—comand be a great ornament to Columbo, which bids pletely subject to the central power, and imbued fair to become a city of churches.

has found it necessary to consent that his salary shall be paid for the last and present years. Should the Colony of New Zealand not provide for him, as is very probable, we suppose that the salary will in some way be continued by Parliament during the life of the tinued by Parliament during the life of the other colonies under similar circumstances.

UNITED STATES.

WESTERN NEW YORK .- The Annual Conven-WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Annual Convention of the Diocese met in Trinity Church, Utica, on Wednesday morning the 16th. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, rector of St. John's Church, Buffalo. The Gospel Messenger says that "the sermon, though long, was listened to with breathless interest, for it was both able and eloquent, and delivered in an earnest manner." After the usual religious services, the Convention was called to order, when above fifty of the clercy. called to order, when above fifty of the clergy answered to their names. Sixty-one parishes were understood to be represented. This is as far as the report reaches.

New Jersey.—It was not in our power last week to express our mind in congratulation of bishop Doane and our New Jersey brethren generally, on the completion of the new edifice of St. Mary's, Burlington. Most heartily do we rejoice with the bishop and his flock over this consummation of their labours; trusting that in the work as it now stands in beauty and honor, he will find something of a reward for the long he will find something of a reward for the long agony he has had to pass through in the course of the undertaking. The consecration, which took place on Thursday, the 10th instant, and of which we gave an official report last week, worthy of notice, that the two so-called religious of which we gave an official report last week, was attended by not less than forty elergymen from various dioceses; and, judging from the accounts that have reached us of the occasion, the day was one to be long remembered by all who were present. The sormon was preached who were present. The sermon was preached by the bishop, his text being from the first epistle of St. Peter, v 22: "The flock of God."
We can well believe that on an occasion so fraught with moving and inspiring thoughts the bishop would have something fully answerable to the greatest end righness of his own mind; and respectively. greatness and richness of his own mind; and the other, it will pursue the media via between greatness and richness of his own mind; and such it seems was indeed the case. For the following account of the services we are indebted to the Banner of the Cross: a description of the building itself will be found in another column, from the Church Journal.

After unfolding the beauty and appropriateness of this expression, the Flock was described as—1, Redeemed by the blood of Christ; 2, Sustained by His grace; 3, Kept for Heaven. Having shown how these great purposes were fulfilled.

very large number of communicants.

In his application of his discourse to the Ported from abroad. parishioners, the bishop sought to impress these We learn that the sittings of the Wesleyan two points—"Reverence to sanctuary;" and "Remember the poor." The bishop was not of the recent dissensions, the number of memsatisfied with that mere vague remembrance which satisfies too many, but he pointed out to them in what particular they could refresh their memories. In this connection it was stated that to the furtherance of the plan of erecting a free | body, though indicating the severity of recent chapel in another part of the town; and that he hoped to see soon not only the chapel, but a energetic effort will be made to raise the regood ones will be realized.

worshipped in the old church, with dear voices affiliated conference in Australia. now eloquent in a holier sanctuary, mingled emotions as we beheld the new temple which was now to take the place of the old. There can be but one opinion as to the beauty of this church and its singular appropriateness of style and architecture to its use, as a rural church, and the bishop's church, or cathedral. We do last term a bit inappropriate.-New York Churchman.

Romanism and Dissent.

RECENT PROGRESS OF THE MORMONS. Among the news brought by the Pacific its "Divinity School," one of the graduating steamers, was the eleventh "General Epistle of class launched forth into such a shocking tirade the saints, Young, Kimball, and Grant, presidents of the Latter Day Church, to the saints of the earth,"—the ancyclical bull of the apos- officers. Another of the students wrote an formidable delusion, Mormonism.

shrewdness, impiety, and boastfulness which has distinguished the proceedings of this body since its first appearance upon the stage in New Testament miracles, &c. Yet these pro-Hancock county, Illinois. It congratulates the mising youths are sent forth as graduates of "saints" on their abundant crops, the rapid the "Cambridge Divinity School," with "certiaugmentation of their numbers, and the progress | ficates" in the usual and regular form! of the fortifications by which they are fast rendering themselves impregnable from future

It also specifies new and enlarged missionary operations, to be conducted under the auspices of their great apostle, Parley Pratt, who has been a very Francis Xavier or Christian Schwartz to the Mormons. Twenty young elders are about to be despatched to the Pacific islands; and at the conference from which this PIOUS ASSOCIATION OF THE IMMACULATE CONepistle emanates, not less than sixty-five missionaries were commissioned. The missionary feature of Mormonism is not the least striking of its many peculiarities.

From the beginning, it has constituted a undertakings, and has been more successful than is generally supposed. The fact that their population has increased in four years from four thousand to thirty thousand the transfer that the tra busand to thirty thousand, chiefly through

not been less than 3,000 a-year from this source: Religious of both sexes, as well as the simple which, with the increase of population among Faithful, may belong to this Association by

themselves, and the results of proselytism in the United States, bid fair to create a powerful and dangerous element among us.

At the rate of increase realized during the last five years, in five years more they will reach institutes of a sovereign state. The extent of

They have churches in England, Scotland, They have churches in England, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Malta, Gibraltar, Hindostan, Australia and the Sandwich Islands; and they have recently sent missionaries to Siam, Ceylon, China, the West Indies, Guinea and Chili. The Book of Mormon has been published in French, German, Italian, Danish, Polynesian, Welsh, with not a few of their tracts. their tracts.

With this vigor abroad, equal concentration and growth are kept up at home. Most of the emigrant converts are from the middling classes -artizans, mechanics, and persons possessed of considerable property. They are organized, as soon as they arrive, into one of the most comwith the spirit of enthusiastic obedience.

The case of the Bishop of New Zealand has Every man capable of bearing arms is enrolled been taken up in the House of Commons by Sir John Pakington and others. Sir George Grey

their inward corruption and rottenness are on present incumbent, as has been the case in some the increase. Like all evil men they have waxed worse and worse since the time the blasphemou lies of Joseph Smith commenced their flow. Doctrines and practices once concealed from general knowledge and restricted to the elders and leaders, have now become corner-stones of their edifice; and it is difficult to foresee where their shameless profligacy and blasphemy will

If we do not yet find trouble from this source it will be very strange. Such a putrid sore cannot exist upon the extremest part of the TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854. body politic without peril. The depth of their crime but few readers understand. Polygamy is a prime article of their creed, and is carried to an extent that would put a Mahomedan to

President Young is said to be the husband of sixty wives; and this example every man follows

[From the Churchman.] OPPONENTS OF CONVOCATION.

SIR,-It is a significant circumstance well

A ROMISH MIRACLE IN PRESTON -At the opening of the new place of worship erected by the Roman Catholics of Preston on the Maudlands, the priest who preached the sermon gave the following as the origin of the erection of the edifice: —" Many of them (his hearers) might by the Church, and that this officer of the have been takened by the church the based st. Walburge, and that, too, ages all along by transmission, the based was in a manner almost instantaneous. Struck with her earliest strongholds in this islands of the most interesting facts were here presented, especially in relation to the growth of the parish so signal a miracle, two priests had conferred since the bishop assumed its rectorship, and the circumstances which had delayed, during years of a church, dedicated to the saint by whose of severest trial, the completion of the noble instrumentality, under God, so striking a cure building in which they were now permitted to had been performed. Subscriptions were commenced, and the fruits of them were the edifice After the sermon the bishop, aided by the clergy, administered the holy communion to a of "winking images" and other absurdities im-

the collection in the offertory would be applied | bly increased. The financial position of the parsonage and a school-house. The bishop's mainder of the £100,000 promised by the hopes are very fruitful, and we doubt not these various circuits for the relief and extension fund of the connection. The Rev. W. B. Boyce We felt, as every one must have felt who had has been nominated the first president of the

The pulpit from which the Rev. G. Whitfield. formerly of Crypt Church, preached his first sermon, and which belonged to the late Rev. Dr. Evans, has, we hear, been purchased for the new Congregational chapel at Painswick

HARVARD UNIVERSITY .- It is well known that this ancient seat of learning was originally ounded and endowed by orthodox Christians who little dreamed that it would ever fall, as it has, into the hands of those who have perverted it into a school of the most deadly heresy, from which young men are annually sent forth to preach doctrines that "deny the Lord who bought them." At the late Commencement of its "Divinity School," one of the graduating against every thing that we are accustomed to reverence, as to offend even its "liberal tolic college at the head of that strange and elaborate dissertation to prove that there has been, and can be, no revelation. A third denies The epistle has that character of combined the immortality of the soul. A fourth has

On the Sunday evening preceding the Com-mencement, Mr. Furness, a Unitarian preacher of this city, delivered a sermon before the graduating class, which is said to have been "in every respect startling to the conservative theologians of Cambridge." His subject was, the "Inspiration of Christ and his Apostles," which was maintained to be "only a natural inspiration.'

CEPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, OR THE GOLDEN CROWN.

This Association of the Immaculate Conception, called also the "Golden Crown," was founded at Rome by our Holy Father Pius IX. steady and most profitable department of their | September I1th 1853. It consists in the reunion of thirty-one priests, who engage thememigration, shows that some active agencies
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must be at work to keep s must be at work to keep such a steady supply. Virgin Mary, to the august Trinity, in thanks-An article in the last Edinburgh Review giving for the grace with which she has been states that they keep up a perpetual emigration fund, amounting last year to \$34,000, to pay the outfit and passage of those converts in foreign at the same time to obtain the Divine assistance lands who may be unable to pay their own ex- for the Church in her actual wants, according penses. The additions to the community have to the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff. The

"communicating," with the intention specified commas, at the commencement of his above. For further particulars the Clergy and Faithful are referred to the pastoral letter and regulations published in the early part of August, by his Lordship of Toronto, in the Mirror affront, which the Echo charitably "for-

and Catholic Citizen. Clergymen desirous to join this Association are requested to send to the episcopal residence their names, with the day of the month fixed

The following are the names and days of those already associated:

Days of the Month already engaged. His Lordship. 2. Rev. T. Fitzhenry. 3. Rev. J. M. Bruyere. 4. St. Michael's College.

St. Michael's College.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 6. R. H., Kingston, rem.; Mrs. B., Kingston, rem.; Rev. P. S., Camden East, rem.; W. P. T., Fitzroy Harbour, rem. for A. H.; A. S., Ancaster, rem. to No. 5, vol. 19; Rev. W. K., St. Sylvester, rem.; Rev. J. B. W., Smith's Falls, rem.; Rev. W. L., Drummondville, rem. for self and Mrs. K.; J. D. W., Lynedoch, rem.; Rev. T. B. R., Orillia, rem.; Rev. R. L. Franktown, rem.; J. S. Ashton, rem.; C. N. S., Chicago (subscription expired July 31, \$2 now due).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fifteen thousand pounds of Corporation Debentures for sale. New Books, just received by Mr. Rowsell.

The Church.

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	Additional confirma	tion appoir	tmer	ts th	roug	h-
	out the Guelph Rura September, 1854.	and admiral to				
	Paalswood Framosa	Saturday.	Sept.	. 9,	3 P.	M.
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ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) resume his visitations as follows: Whitby, rear church Tuesday Sept. Whitby Harbour* Wed'sday Oakville Wed'sday Wellington Square Thursday Hornby .. English Wilson's... Mono, St. John's ... Lloydtown Tecumseth Orillia

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral, Toronto, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for examination in the Library of the Parochial School-house at Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the si quis attached in the ordinary manner.

We hoped to be able to give our readers in this number, the Governor General's speech on the opening of Parliament, or be broken. By the time our next number comes out, the news will be stale, and pro attributable to us.

THE ECHO.

One of the leading articles of this jour-

paper but his own in the diocese, we ment for the abolition of slavery.

bearsto characterize as it deserves.' We thought, in our ignorance of the address delivered to the Rev. J. Gilbert principles of the Church, that the Echo Armstrong, of Berwick, together with a upon for the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Determination of the esteem in the Protestant champion of the Church, which he is held by the Orangemen. We and were ready to concede that it had shall give the particulars next week. fought the battle with the common enemy as ably and uncompromisingly as it was possible for an undiscipined regiway to convince the Romanist of the erro. tember, to assume the reigns of government ment to do. We believe that the only neous system which has so long held him in at Quebec. From this fact the period of the long is the long in the long is the lon thraldom, is not only by attacking it, but Lord Elgin's departure may be easily announce to the clergy that a good supply of Church Vestments has been received at St. Michael's Palace. They may be had at the lowest price.—Mirror.

by presenting to him one which is not only in consonance with the revealed word of God, but which has also been universally accepted as such by the true branches of the Catholic Church, one of 2,000 Russian prisoners. On the 16th which our Church professes to be, pro- instant they had completely invested the testing alike against Romanism or any main fortress of Bomarsund. The French other erroneous ism. We may be in error; commander has ordered all the clergy to but so long as we conscientiously believe proclaim from their pulpits that the Russian that the teaching of the Church, as con- sway over the Aland Islands had ceased. tained in her articles, rituals, and formu- The French, in the several attacks, had laries are in consonance with, or not re- lost 160 killed. Cholera had broken out pugnant to the word of God, so long as among the English troops in Turkey, in we can devoutly pray to be delivered from consequence of which, the expedition to heresy and schism, we shall contend for the Crimea had been deferred. Admiral Annual examinations at University College, the dogmas both of popery, and dissent, in spired. every form. We are not, we again say, aware that the Echo has, in any article it has published, taken this ground; and we affirm that the position taken by that us in the opinion which we have always journal on the question of the Clergy Re. maintained, that the Ministry cannot permit serves was anything but what might have the Clergy Reserve question to be legislabeen expected from a Church paper, and ted on this session, for the same reason very different to that contended for by The which they assigned for not entering on Church. If we have erred in our judgment of the principles advocated by the Echo, its own correspondents have done the same, in proof whereof we transfer to our columns a letter published in the same number as the article we are commenting on, without any editorial note or protest, signed "A Friend of the Echo"—not stopping to deny (which we might) his Trinity Church, Wolfe Island 0 10 5 assertion that the Church has ever gone out of its way to attack the Echo, per se. Second collection 0 6 3 out of its way to attack the Echo, per se, St. Luke's Church, Camden 0 6 or to impress upon our readers the fact Baker's School-house 0 that the views expressed regarding the Hughes Do. final settlement of the Clergy Reserve Tiners question have been advocated by us but Red "that faithful men amongst the Baptists, the Congregationalists, and Presbyterians," &c. (Why did he not go on and say Unitarians, Universalists, and Mormons?)

"We only require some leading men, as the lete illustration Challenge of the Free Church with the Brown the late illustrious Chalmers of the Free Christ Church Church, &c. &c." We need only to Shannonville draw the attention of our readers to these per Rev. J. A. Anderson.

8 P.M. portions of the letter, to justify ourselves

Christ Church, Sc. &c. We need only to draw the attention of our readers to these per Rev. J. A. Anderson.

Christ Church, Berwick ... 1 17 6 6½ P.M. in asserting in our ignorance that there St. Mary's, Tullamore 0 15 8, 10½ A.M. to guide her members in the via media | per Rev. J. G. Armstrong | per Rev. J. G. Armstrong | St. John's Church, Elora, per Rev. 3 P.M. between popery and dissent, and we have
3 P.M. no fear the inches the honself of the dissent of the language of the control of the language of the control of the language of the langu P.M. Say that the wish was father to the Collections MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, 11, 10 A.M. thought) in putting a false construction 2 P.M. upon the second parapraph quoted from " 12, 10 A.M. our article; we did not complain of want " " 6½ P.M. of sustentation, but that we were not en-Wed'sday " 13, 10½ A.M. abled, in consequence of the apathy of Dunbar's School House... 0 3 10 3° P.M. some, to circulate the truths we contend for as widely, as for the truth's sake, we 61 P.M. alike opposed to Romanism and ultra ... Saturday " 16, 11 A.M. Protestantism, whilst making every allow- St. George's Church, Toronto, 1 of North Orillia 4 P.M. ance for the opinions of those who dider Oro Sunday 17, 3 P.M. from us but conceive they are laboring in 61 P.M. the same cause, viz. the extension of the * The first three here named were postponed from the dially uniting with them in resisting the aggiessions of Romanism, we must decline joining them in their attendance at breakfasts given to schismatics, or at lectures given by Italian charlatans, or on platforms

Some few weeks ago we announced it was preached. that the Rev. M. M. Dillon (late rector of Dominica) had been selected to organize Church Congregations amongst the colored people in the province. We are happy to be able to state that the Rev. Gentle. man has arrived here, and with him a Mr. Ballantine (a gentleman, who is said to be thoroughly conversant with school systems at least informed them who had been clected Speaker of the House; but, as is who will act as lay assistant and organize been drawing together, in so happy a manner, and with such happy results, two Churches too often the case, when news is anxiously schools. We understand that they are looked for, the telegraph wires are said to accompanied by two female teachers, and that they have brought out several England on this continent upon the subject. cases filled with books and instruments, and requested him on this ground, as well as bably we shall hear, "Why, I saw that a c., that the work may be at once comweek ago in other papers;" "We seldom menced. The work has been undertaken see anything new in The Church." Those by the Colonial Church and School see anything new in The Church." Those who make these complaints are in the habit Society. We have often wondered that Quebec most readily assented, and made arof seeing daily papers, and forget that in a so much sympathy could be exhibited by rangements for a temporary absence from his so much sympathy could be exhibited by diocese. His visit to New York was a source paper issued only once a week, the greater professing Christians of all denominations, part of the news must necessarily have appeared in the daily ones; but all our that no attempt was made to save them readers do not see other papers, and we from a worse thraldom than that from portunity to become personally acquainted with do the best we can to cater for them; but, as in this instance, disappointment will occasionally arise without any fault being length determined to establish such a mission. May He, who alone can give the increase, vouchsafe to bless their labours. conversion of God's chosen people, will We quote the concluding paragraph of find many subjects of interest in the one of the Society's prospectuses:-

via media between popery and dissente

nal, dated the 1st inst., under the heading,
nal, dated the 1st inst., under the heading,
Mission is, that it contemplates not only the
Mission is, that it contemplates not only the
Owing to the efforts of the Society "The Church," concludes with these Spiritual welfare of the fugitives themselves, spiritual welfare of the fugitives themselves, Jews. Owing to the efforts of the Soci-"If the E liter, aware of the existence but the reflex moral influence which they may exercise on the house of their bondage, and ety, more Jews have been converted to of the Echo, says that there is no Church | which may prove the strongest practical argu- | Christ the last 20 years, than in any simi-

the words "We are told that" in inverted wherewith Christ bath made us free."

We thank the Rev. J. A. Morris for his communication, and shall endeavor to But to return to the subject of the act on his suggestion.

A friend has drawn our attention to an

We have it from the best authority that our new Governor General will leave New Brunswick on or about the 15th of Sep-

unity in faith and practice, and strenuously Lyons had bombarded Anapa during 24 oppose (though no lovers of controversy) hours, but with what result had not tran-

Lord Elgin's despatch, which we published in our last number, fully confirms the question last year.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TCRONTO 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.

CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1854.

Read's School House..... 0 3 1 per Rev. P. Shirley ... -

193 collections, amounting to 272 4 11 PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. paid..... 1 5 0 per Churchwarden ...

Reviews, Books and Pamphlets.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of a Sermon preached at on Sunday the 8th of October. Candidates for & Co.—whose cry, when they are in other by the Provisional Bishop of New York in where they fraternize with Roaf, Burns, an Ordination of Priests and Deacons, held requested to communicate without delay, to the We say we will end avor to walk in the Indian by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quetec. The following prefatory note will best explain the occasion upon which

"PREFATORY NOTE.—The following sermon was preached at the special request of Bishop Wainwright. When it was ascertained that the proposed ordination would bring together a larger number of candidates for the holy ministry than had ever been ordained upon a single occasion in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, the Bishop deemed it a favorable opportunity to add one more to those social ties, of a religious nature, which have standing to each other in the near relation of mother and daughter. He therefore addressed the senior bishop of the Colonial Church of subsisted between them for a quarter of a century, to be present, and take part in the ordiof much satisfaction to friends whom he had formerly known here, and to others of the clergy and laity, who gladly embraced the ophad long commanded their highest respect.

Those concerned in the welfare and "Jewish Intelligencer," a monthly report lar space of time since the first ages of lament his ignorance of the true principles of the Church of England and Ireland, but we shall not condescend to reply to his statement, and we forbear to characterize it as it deserves." We are, then, to understand, that persons ignorant of tive prosecution. It becomes us to help the Jews, and many of them professors in the the existence of the *Echo*, are necessarily ignorant of the true principles of the Church of England and Ireland England Engl Church of England and Ireland. En pas- Still more are we called to direct the weary, for the schools carried on by the Society. sant, why does the Echo speak of "the wanderer to that "city made without hands, The reports state that from 600 to 700 Editor" and "his own diocese," "his eternal in the heavens," and, as the fugitive loses his shackles on the British shore, to take care that he is invited to share in that "liberty loses his shackles on the British shore, to take care that he is invited to share in that "liberty loses here means". through these means.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church. PACKENHAM, August 31st. REV. AND DEAR SIR, -It gave me much plea-Church, with the object of extending its circulation among the poorer members of our commu-nion. I am sure the clergy will, as they ought,

I have introduced to, and urged the subject upon, some of my people. In a conversation with a very sensible and leading man of much experience, I was struck with an observation which, as it seemed to me not devoid of force, I forward to you in case you might think it worthy of practical adoption.-It is to the effect that many persons might be induced to subscribe if the *Church* contained, in addition to other matters of secular interest, the Perth and Bytown market prices of farm produce, with a few extracts from some farming periodical. In this way they might be brought to read and think upon subjects of higher value, which otherwise they might live and die in total indif-

If this suggestion should prove of any service to the cause you are so judiciously forwarding by your editorial labors, I shall think myself fortunate in being the medium of transmitting it; if not, let it fall still-born to the ground. I remain, Rev. Sir, Your very obd't servant,

J. A. Morris.

Migrellaneous.

To the Editor of the Echo. Toronto, August 21st, 1854.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Having been a subscriber to the Echo since its commencement, and taken some interest in its progress and extending usefulness in advancing sound Protest-antism amongst us, I regret to notice the course the Church Newspaper has taken in opposing our humble efforts, because I believe you are doing more to defend and allay prejudice against the Church of England in Canada, than has ever been done by all the articles that have appeared my opinion, perfectly consistent and scriptural, viz., that the Protestant Churches have an undoubted claim to the land that was given half a century ago by a Christian Sovereign for the diffusion and support of Protestant Christianity; at the same time you hold, that rather than fra-ternize with Romanism in keeping them, it would be better to give them up altogether; believing that He who "walketh amongst the Golden Candlesticks," and who is Head over all things, to His Church, will bring light out of darkness, and good out of apparent evil, in furthering the interests of His Kingdom.

It appears to me that the plan proposed by the Hon. J. H. Cameron in his address to the electors of Toronto for the settlement of the Reserve question, is the fairest that could be offered —viz.: The Government to resume the lands at their present value, and sell them as the property of the Crown, giving debentures for the amount of their value, to each of the Protestant denominations, and to be appropriated by them either for endowing Colleges, building Churches, or the support of the Clergy as might be decided by these bodies themselves, such a plan as this would settle the question finally, in taking it out of the hands of any future Government, and would been the endowment for the nurness for who have had experience of the ultra-voluntary principle would not object to this mode of settian ministry), would see that some provision was made f.r their maintenance, many would be found to give themselves to the work of preparation for its sacred and all-important duties. In any settlement of this kind another great advantage might result, by giving to the lay-men the management of the temporalities of the the Free Church of Scotland, to set the machinery a-going. His views upon the endowment principle are worthy of perusal at present. As Church, in May last, an equal dividend from the Sustentation Fund was levied, of £120 sterling to each minister throughout the Church; of course leaving the city and otherwise wealthy congregations to make up a supplemental fund for each particular case, such as we might have here. I trust that the new Legislature, soon to meet, will give such views their serious consideration, and, instead of sending the matter, as has been proposed, down to the municipalities, to be a source of turmoil, they will pass some well-digested measure that will for ever set the question at rest. Hoping that you will continue to advocate those principles of piety and good-will you have hitherto done with so

much temperance and Christian affection,-I am, yours sincerely, A FRIEND OF THE ECHO.

We trust that the good example set by such companies as are referred to in the following paragraph may induce our business men to go and do likewise :-

Business Hours on Saturdays .- The resolution recently passed by the members of Lloyds, to close their establishment on Saturdays at two 'clock in the afternoon, in accordance with the movement now being made to effect a general cessation of labor, as far as practicable, early on Saturday afternoons, came into operation for the first time last Saturday. The event attracted a concourse of persons to witness the exit of the members. Many began to disperse shortly before two o'clock, and within five minutes after the hour had passed, the general body had left the building, when the entrance doors were closed. The Underwriters' Association of Liverpool have given notice that, in consequence of the decision come to by Lloyds, they are desirous of adopting a similar course, and will therefore lso terminate their business at the same hour at the close of the week.

What sort of an evil is a Sectarian Spirit? It is the cruel iron wedge, of the devil's own forging, to separate Christians from each other; Christians thereby becoming like divided armies.-Rowland Hill.

NEW INVENTIONS IN PAPER MAKING.

manufacture can no longer keep pace with the ever increasing demand, and attention is being turned to the possibility of the cheap and good article being obtained by the use of other and more abundant materials. From a recent numful and irresistible rapidity through the several paper 105,000 tons, of which 6,000 are imported | the river, causing the total destruction of this and the exportation of rags from that country is now prohibited by law. England requires yearly 90,000 tons, of which 6,000 are imported. To breath of air moving, otherwise it is impossible

America the importation of rags has averaged 10,000 tons. In Germany also the consumption must greatly exceed the home supply. The extra quantites consumed by these countries over and above the rags which accumulate within their own borders, must of course come from nations whose intelligence and literature are in a less advanced state. Thus Italy, in 1853, sent to sure to read the liberal proposals made in the first number of the present volume of the America 2,000 tons, and in 1850 as much as

5,000. Russia, Chili, and Peru also contribute their quota in this shape to support the literature nion. I am sure the clergy will, as they ought, nion. I am sure the clergy will and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the price of rags these sources of supply, and the pr of the more advanced nations. The constant faith, so no means ought to be neglected that have been necessitated to look about for some other material. From experiments that have been made, it

From experiments that have been made, it would appear that straw is likely to prove a valuable substitute for rags, in the manufacture of paper. Since the beginning of last April, the Philadelphia Ledger has been printed on straw paper, and for the last two months the same material has been used for the well known Paris paper, La Presse. The idea is by no means a novel one, having been advocated and brought into actual operation so long ago as 1765, by J. C. Schoeffer, Doctor in Theology at Ratisbon, who published a treatise printed on a white looking paper, made from straw; but the process he recommended was soon given up, as too expensive. nded was soon given up, as too expensive. In the early part of the present century, patents for the manufacture of straw pulp were obtained by Seguin in France, and by Matthias Koop, in by Seguin in France, and by Matthias Koop, in England; but did not prove very successful.—
From that period up to 1849, no fewer than one hundred and thirty-seven patents were granted in Europe for bleaching straw; but the processes in all of them proved too expensive. More results and the second of the processes in the second of the proved too expensive. cently, Messrs. T. Coupier and A. Mellier, by experimenting on several of the previous patents, have discovered a process which seems to be econave discovered approvess which seems to be eco-nomical, and is fast coming into us both in Eu-rope and America. This process, which has been patented on both sides of the Atlantic, is thus described :-- "The straw is cut one inch long, and the knots, ears and grains are separated by winnowing. It is then thrown into a large wooden or iron tub, and a strong boiling solution of caustic soda is poured upon it. This is drawn at the bottom, again warmed by steam, and again poured upon the straw, which operation is repeated till the straw becomes spongy. The straw is then washed, first with warm water to take out the soda, and then with cold water to cool it. It is next taken out and thrown into strong bleaching liquor, where it has to be stir-red up every hour to make the liquor act uni-formly. From there the pulp is let down to the in the columns of that journal. Your views upon the vexed Clergy Reserve question, are, in my opinion, perfectly consistent and are, in prepared as above with drainers, in a state technically called half-It is paper made from a mixture of straw pulp, prepared as above, with rag pulp in the proportion of 3 parts of the former to 1 of the latter, that is now used, as already mentioned by La Presse, the Philadelphia Ledger, and also the Dollar Newspaper. Rye straw is said to be the best for paper making, wheat next, and oat

straw the poorest.

The invention of a Mr. Thomas R. Drayton, an English Chemist, now residing in south Brooklin, is also very favourably spoken of. Mr. Drayton makes his paper out of grasses, sea-weeds, and various kinds of straw, without any admixture of rags or other material, and his discovery is said to consist in the means of divesting the straw or other vegetable substance, of all silex and other elements unsuitable for pulp, leaving only the fibre in a state of strength and softness, said by Mr. Drayton to be quite astonishing and peculiar to his own process. He esti-mates that pulp of the best quality may thus be made with profit, for from \$60 to \$75 a ton. If this estimate is correct, his process in point of cheapness, will be much superior to that of Messrs. Coupier and Mellier. Another labour-er in this field is Mr. Julius A. Roth, Chemist, Philadelphia, who has succeeded in making writing paper entirely from wood! Mr. Roth calculates that wood paper suitably for printing, ess than rag paper.

While attention is thus being turned to subtlement fairly carried out; what, I ask, has stituting for rags more easily obtainable matemany parts of the United States, and this coun- of the paper mill, so as to economize time and try also? It has been that faithful men amongst the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians, have had to quit the field for want of support; but if we could at this juncture, adopt some well-defined scheme, whereby young men of refinement and education (accompanied with some well-defined scheme, whereby young men of refinement and education, (accompanied with carious views on the responsibilities of the christant present in use, and to be capable of turning out five tons of perfectly finished paper per day -dried, sized and calendered, and the sheets finally cut in the mill to the required size. A larger sheet of paper—that is paper of greater breadth—is produced by this new machine than by any others now in existence. Mr. Nolan's mill has been constructed for the specific pur Church entirely. We only require some leading pose of manufacturing paper according to a men, such as the late illustrious Chalmers, of process recently patented by a Dr. Antisell, who takes as his material a coarse and strong description of salt marsh grass which is useless for all other purposes. By one or other of these processes to which we have thus briefly alluded, the result of his labours, I see that at the annual processes to which we have thus briefly alluded, meeting of the General Assembly of the Free it is to be hoped that a constant supply of paper both cheap and of good quality will be furnished in future years, to meet the ever growing wants of the public for literature of all descrip-

Colonial.

THE NEW GOVERNOR. Colonel Hayne, A. D. C. to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, has arrived in town, from New Brunswick, and is at present sojourning at Spencer Wood.

We understand that Lord Elgin will proceed to England immediately on the meeting of Par-

Further, we hear from New Brunswick that Sir Edmund Head will assume the reins of power with special authority from Downing eet to forward an immediate union of all the Provinces—a move in the right direction, unhappily a little late, but entrusted to able and honest hands, and as it is to be hoped the measure will not be behind the requirements of the age, at least it is the duty of every good subject to support it .- Quebec Mercury.

MILITARY .- It is generally understood that Quebec will be made the military head quarters on the arrival of General Rowan's successor. Half of the artillery in Canada will soon embark for England, and will not be replaced. Drafts will shortly arrive at this port.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN CHATHAM. About twelve o'clock last night, the cry of fire esounded in all parts of our town, and on proceeding to the spot, we observed the tannery of Mr. John Smith enveloped in one sheet of flame; from thence it extended to the wooden buildings in front, occupied by Mr. Smith as a saddler shop, and by Messrs. Smith & Co. as merchants, which were in a few minutes reduced to a heap of burning ruins. The extensive warehouse and storehouse in rear of Messrs, W. & W. Eberts' shop soon caught, and from thence the fire rapidly spread to the latter building, to save which every effort was made to no

On the left, the large brick building of Messrs The quantity of paper that is now annually consumed in the production of books and newspapers is so enormous, that the supply of rags for the ber of the New York Tribune, an edition of which is shortly to be printed on straw paper as an experiment, we glean some interesting facts finally stayed at the house of Messrs. Smith & on this important subject. In the first place, as to the price and supply of the old material, rags. France consumes annually in the manufacture of which the flames in a few minutes rolled across

from the destruction of the bridge, £1,000, insurance £500; Smith & Co., £1,000, fully insured; John Smith, £750, no insurance; ed and harassed ministers. Messrs. Eberts & Robertson, £7,500, insurance, £3,500; John E. Brooke, £4,000, insurance, £1,200; Messrs. McLean & Duck's law office, minster, and at a quarter past two o'clock a minster, and at a quarter past two o'clock a

and convey it to Pittsburgh, in the state of Ohio, where it is to be mixed with other kinds and smelted. This bed is over 60 feet in width
—and it is calculated that three millions of tons of pure iron can be obtained from it withstructed. The vast impetus given to the iron trade within the last few years by the large demand for railway purposes, has brought into repute a great many deposits which previously had remained unnoticed, or considered of little value. The sudden and great extension of the railway system in this province will, it is to be hoped, create a manufacturing business out of our own ores, in our own country, and by our own labor. The millions which we pay to the workmen of other countries will then be paid to those of Canada. It is said that iron cannot be made with profit in Canada, but with the present high prices, and the certainty of a great mand hereafter, we think the experiment might be made without much danger.

We understand that an arrangement is about to be effected between Mr. Forsyth and the Bytown and Prescott Railway, for the transport of the ore-this will add immensely to the profits of the road. In the meantime a large party o' miners have arrived and commenced opera-

United States.

The Cholera is subsiding, and as to the excitement about it, that has more than proportionately passed away. The thing is seldom mentioned except as people look at their morning or evening papers for the daily bulletin of deaths.—N. Y. Times.

which is alike demoralizing to the elector and fatal to the integrity of representative institutions.

We have given the most attentive consideration to a measure for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, by which

four hundred Immigrants landed at this port on Thursday. A very large proportion were Germans, shipped from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. The remainder came from Havre and Liverpool. There were several births and vine deaths on beard the research during the nine deaths on board the vessels during the passage; and, strangely enough, there were no patients requiring Hospital treatment on their benefits of academical education to classes of arrival here. -N. Y. paper.

Sweet Land of Liberty.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express, has an account of the death of a slave at the hands of his master, Josephus Hinklin, from which we make the following extract:—"The only fault alleged against the negro was that he was dissatisfied with his master, and wanted to be sold, and that he was lazy. For these alleged offences the negro was put to the torture. Outside of Fox's Book of Martyrs it would be hard to find any case that in point of cruelty affords a parallel to this.

Mrs. Stowe's imagination furnishes no case Mrs. Stowe's imagination furnishes no case upon which this is not an improvement. The lash, fire, gouging beating over the head with heavy clubs, the rubbing of cayenne pepper and tobacco in his eyes, &c., were some of the appliance of the appliance of the state of ances used, not for a single hour, or a single day, or a single week, but every day, for more than three weeks, until he died. The fiend has not yet been arrested."-N. Y. Herald.

From our English Files.

(From the Colonist, Sept. 4.) THE PROROGATION OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE SCENE-THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS-THE

were received with enthusiastic demonstrations tremity of her vast dominions.

this occasion exposed to a severe ordeal in being brought into juxta position with the magnificent state dress of some Asiatic princes. His Highness Maharajah Dunleep Singh, attired in the superb costume of his rank and nation, occupied a seat upon the woolsack, by command of Her The Lord Chancellor then, kneeling, presented the throne; and in the side Majesty, facing the throne; and in the side gallery, reserved for distinguished foreign visitors, were His Highness Gholam Mahommed, the Paich of His Highness Feroze Shah, and the Rajah of Coorg, clad in the most exquisite products of the looms of India. Their shawls and silks of gold and silver tissue, covered with "barbaric from a longer attendance in Parliament." Lieutenant-General in the Egyptian army of the Sultan. Suleiman Pasha was attended by Iskander Bey and three or four Egyptian attaches, dressed like their chief in blue military uniform and gold epaulets, and wearing the fez. This party of Egyptian visitors were accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Murray, C.B., late Consul"My Lords and Gentlemen: In cordial

President, discarded the usual diplomatic uniform, and appeared in evening dress. The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors and the "You will join with me in admiration of the Neapolitan Minister were also present. The Turkish Minister, who were the red fez and green ribaud, was soon deep in conversation with the Earl of Aberdeen. M. Musurus approximate the highest present the same and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations of the Danube.

to estimate the amount of the destruction which dale, and the Earl of Albemarle. A glance would have ensued. As near as we can ascer- round the house showed that the pallid looks of tain, the estimated loss of the several parties are as follows:—Messrs. W. & W. Eberts, £10,000, insurance £4,000; the Corporation,

no insurance: Thomas Ireland's printing establishment, £400, no insurance. The losses of the parties occupying the shops west of Messrs. Eberts & Robertson, we have not ascertained, but they must be considerable.

The insurance of her Majesty. The heralds and pursuivants in their richly emblazoned surcoats, led the way, and soon the gorgeous cavalled of ministers and grant officers of state. This is the most destructive calamity with alcade of ministers and great officers of state, This is the most destructive calamity with which our town has ever been visited. In fact, king street this morning is laid in smoking ruins. There is no doubt at all, but it is the work of an incendiary, as the flames could not have otherwise caught where they did.—Chatham Planet. MORE MINERAL WEALTH IN CANADA.—The diamond tiars and diamond necklace, and a Ottawa Citizen thus announces the commencement of what we hope will prove a new source dress of white satin and gold tissue. The Prince consort wore his field marshal's uniform, dress of white satin and gold tissue. The of industry and wealth to Canada:—

"A gentleman from Pittsburgh, Mr. Forsyth,

of Aberdeen, bearing the sword of state, took who is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, has purchased the valuable bed of ore in iron, has purchased the valuable bed of ore in ing and the Marquis of Winchester, with the the township of Hull, about five miles from this town. It is his intention to take out the ore sitions on her Majesty's right hand. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who carried the crown upon a custion, the Lord Chancellor and the other ministers took their places at the steps of the

throne on the Queen's right.

The Speaker, in his gold robe of office, atout any extraordinary mining works being constructed. The vast impetus given to the iron trade within the last few years by the large detrade within the last few years by the large detrade within the last few years by the large detrade within the last few years by the large detrade within the last few years by the large detrades of Mr. Walpole, and a numerous attendance of honorable members, having made obeisance to throne, the Right Hon. gentleman addressed her Majesty as follows:

> Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with our last bill of supply for the

> services of the present year.
>
> In reviewing the labours of the past session we have humbly to thank your Majesty for your gracious permission to bring under our annual review a large amount of public expenditure, connected with the principal revenue departments, which have hitherto been exempt from Parliamentary control. It will be our duty in future years, with a just regard to economy, to make ample provision for these important branches of the public service.

> In obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have endeavored to impose an effectual check on bribery and corrupt practices at elections, and we venture to hope that the act lately passed, which clearly defines these offences, applies to them an adequate punishment, and laces election expenses under efficient control, will prove successful in repressing a practice which is alike demoralizing to the elector and

The extraordinary number of four thousand | certain oaths now required to be taken by stuthe community who, from their circumstances

Deploring most deeply the necessity for such and honor of this great empire, adhering to the faith of treaties, to frustrate, if possible, the designs of a monarch whose ambition, if uncontrolled, would endanger the security of every nation in Europe.

Entertaining these views, your faithful Commons have cheerfully and without hesitation, placed at the disposal of your Majesty whatever supplies have been deemed requisite to carry on this just and unavoidable war, thus enabling your Majesty to send forth fleets and armies implete beyond all former precedent in dis-

cipline and equipment.

The efforts of your Majesty to strengthen the Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty on Saturday, August 12th, with the usual state formalities. A vast assemblage of persons was collected in St. James's Park and along the line collected in St. James's Park and along the line generous emulation, now threaten the coasts generous emulation, now threaten the coasts of route, by whom the Queen and Prince Consort and harbors of Russia to the most distant ex-

of loyalty.

The House of Lords met at half-past one, at the hands of an overruling Providence. The house of our cause, we look The issue of this momentous struggle is in which hour the body of the house was filled with ladies attired in the lightest textures and gayest hues of summer millinery. The benches reserved for the diplometric hold worse as usual washing and the lightest textures and gayest with hope to its successful termination, acknowledging with the deepest gratitude that, while for the diplomatic body were, as usual, resplendent with stars, crosses, ribands and orders; but the scarlet and gold and blue and silver of ordered and beneficent rule, are enjoying the European military and court costume were upon this occasion exposed to a severe ordeal in being

I have now to pray your Majesty's assent to I have now to pray your Majesty's assent to

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am enabled,

peral and gold," attracted many admiring glances, and the eye of royalty itself paused to In closing the session, it affords me great plearest upon the easy and graceful folds of their sure to express my sense of the zeal and energy attire, by the side of which the garments of civilized Europe looked infinitely pressic and devoid of taste. In the gallery were also Velv Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador at the Court of France, with his suit and Soloman Pasha, a Lieutenet Coursel in the Egyptic arrays of the civilized Europe looked infinitely pressic and vigorous prosecution of the war in which, not withstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting supplies for the public service demands my warmest

General in Egypt.

Among the earlier diplomatic arrivals were
Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, who, in
accordance with the recent circular of the

with the Earl of Aberdeen. M. Musurus appeared to be highly delighted with his reception by the populace, which was, we understand, highly gratifying. Count Walewski, the French Ambassador has, we believe, obtained leave of absence from his court, and is now in France.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the work of the session I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labor and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures,

wool-sack at half-past 1 o'clock.

Petitions were presented by the Marquis of Landsdowne, Viscount Canning, and the Earl of Granville, the purport of which did not reach the gallery.

Several peers, among whom were the Archreach the gallery.

Several peers, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, also revised and consolidated the whole statute also revised and consolidated the whole statute

now entered the house in their robes, and took law relating to merchant shipping.

their seats upon the front benches.

"The act for establishing the direct control The ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, and Viscount Canning. Among the few other peers present (the leading opposition peers having left town) we observed Lord Campbell, Lord Redes-

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. occupy your attention; and I anticipate great THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will combenefits from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the Superior Courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better subjects, government of the University of Oxford and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will Classic tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to J. McCaul, LL.D. extend the renown of this great seminary of

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and corrupt practices at elections; and Mathe I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representation. fix a deep stain upon our representative system. LL.D. "It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessing of peace abroad, it is more than necessary that we should endeavor to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul. regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which now happily prevail Toronto, Sejt mber 1, 1854.

throughout the country.
"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty; and that under his gracious protection we may be enabled to

Arrival of the 'Europa.'

HALIFAX, 30 Aug., 1854. The steamer "Europa" arrived here this afternoon, and brings Liverpool dates of the 19th-one week later

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. BREADSTUFFS-Market opened firm, but subsequently fell off, and closed on Friday at easier but not quotable prices for flour. Decline 9d on wheat, and an advance of 1s. @ 1s. 6d. on

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote as follows:— Western Canal Flour 31s @ 31s 9d; Baltimore 32s; Canadian 31s @ 31s 6d; sour 28s @ 29s; white wheat 8s 9d @ 10s 6d; red 8s 2d @ 9s 6d. Indian Corn—yellow 35s 6d @ 36s; mixed 35s; white 36s.

Political news is unimportant. The allies were investing Boomersund. The Crimea expedition has not sailed. Other affairs unaltered.

Arrival of the 'Washington.'

NEW-YORK, August 31. The "Washington" arrived at 1 P. M. Her news is anticipated by the "Europa." She brings 240 passengers, and 450 tons of goods. Lord John Russell had stated in Parliament, that a communication had been made by the Czar to the Austrian Government, that he intended to evacuate the Principalities The Austrian Minister had intimated to the Ministers of England and France, that his Government was nevertheless ready to interchange notes provisionally agreed upon, with the view of obtaining securities for future peace. It remains to be seen, however, whether Austria would put her armies in action to obtain those securities by force, if they could not be obtained by nego-

The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, in reference to the war, was temperate and firm. The effectual repression of the ambitious and aggressive spirit of Russia, she said, was the sole object for which the British and French forces had co-oper ited, and to which they were devoting all their power.

The French Ambassador at Madrid had been

threatened by the populace.

Mr. Buchanan was present at the prorogation of Parliament in his usual citizen's dress,
Trade at Canton showed symptoms of improvement. The excess of imports of tea as compared with the same time last year, was estimated at 31,000,000 lbs.

Arrival of the 'Pacific,'

BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

8d lower. Sales, 3 days, 13,000 bales. FLOUR.—Fair request, 6d @ 9d per brl decline. Wheat declined 3d @ 4d. Corn active for speculation; market 6d lower. Consols

buoyant, closing at 94 @ 981. Trade in Manchester quiet, and buyers not disposed to make further contracts.

The ship "Shannon" bound from Glasgow to Montreal was destroyed by fire, on the 3rd ult., passengers, officers and crew all saved. NEWS OF THE WAR.

The surrender of Boomersund is confirmed, and the Paris "Moniteur" announces that the Austrian forces had actually entered the Principalities, and Archangel is effectually block-

A letter from Boomersund give the details of the capture. The effect of the guns upon its walls were terrific, and large blocks of marble which appeared impregnable fell out in masses.
The English loss was 1—French loss trifling. The enemy had 6 killed and 7 wounded. thousand prisoners were taken and are to be sent to France in English ships. Among the prisoners are Gen. Bodisco, the Governor, also Lieut. Gov. of the fortress.

French, remains as yet uncertain. All quiet in Spain.

POSTSCRIPT.

By telegraph, received as we are going to press, Monsieur Sicotte, we learn, is elected to the Speakership by a majority of 34-votes 75 to 41. The Ministry voted for him, sooner than have J. S. McDonald elected. Strange to say, Wellington Square, Oakville and Credit. they endorsed the verdict of the House, which turned them out last Session, inasmuch as Mr. Sicotte was the person who moved the want of confidence resolution.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills a ecitain Cure for Eruptions and all Dise ses of the Skin — Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Hird, draper. Keady, dated February 14, 1853, — 'To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—My child, when three months old was afflicted we thesevere eru-tions all over the bony; I sought every aid and the advice of surgeons and physiciaus, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless: I then tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for in a short time she was restored to perfect health. Mr. Bowden, bookseller, Gainsborough, or myself, would be happy to satisfy any inquirer as to the truth of this statement.'

At Cobourg, on Thursday, 17th August, Harriet, the beloved wife of Benjamin Clarke, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Simon MacNab, Esq.

On August 31st, at Port Sarnia, Captain R. E. Vidal, R. N., aged 69. The deceased officer was warmly attached to the church, and zealously en eavered to advance the interests thereof in the neighborhood in which he resided. His loss will be deeply deplored by a large circle of attached friends, and by many whom his unostentatious liberality had befriended. Captain Vidal was brother to Rear-Admiral Vidal, and uncle to the present Bishop of Sierra Leone, and father-in-law to the Rev. J. G. R. Salter.

TORONTO MARKETS. Токомто, Sept. 7, 1854.

Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	35	0	a	40	0
Farmers' per 196 lbs	32	0	a	32	6
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	7	6	a	7	8
Oatmeal, per barrel,	37	6	a	40	0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	0	a	5	6
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	3
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	84	old	2	10
Peas, per bushel,	4	0	a	4	6
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	0
Grass Seed, per bushel,	8	9	a	11	3
Clover Seed, per bushel,	33		a	35	0
Hay per ton	100		a	120	(
Straw, per ton,	60		a	62	(
Butter- I ub, per lb	0	8	a	0	10
Fresh. per lb,	1	3	a	14	
Beef, per 100 lbs,	35		a	40	(
Pork, per 100lbs,	20		a	25	(
Fggs per dozen	0	9	a	0	10
Fire wood per, cord	22	111751		25	(
		70			

mence on Monday, October 2nd.
During the Academical Year 1854-'55, Courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, October

Classical Literature, Logic, and Rhetoric-Rev. Metaphysics and Ethics-Rev. J. Beaven, D.D. Chemistry and Chemical Physics-H. H. Croft,

Natural History - Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S. Mineralogy and Geology - E. J. Chapman, Esq. Modern Languages - J. Forneri, LL.D. Oriental Literature - J. M. Hischfelder, Esq. Information relative to admission, attendance on lectures, &c., can be obtained on application

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bring the present contest to a just and honora- £15,000 Corporation Debentures FOR SALE.

MEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to Thursday the 14th instant, at 12 following branches of Education. o'clock noon, for the purchase of £15,000 Corporation Debentures, to be issued for Public Works, in amounts payable yearly, not exceeding £750, and extending over a period of 20 years. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of Upper

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain's Office,

Toronto, September 1, 1854.

AS GOVERNESS A N ENGLISH LADY is desirous of a reengagement. Her instruction comprises
French (acquired in Paris). Music, Drawing.
and Italian, with all that relates to a solid and
To References are kindly permitted to Judge
Praper, Dr. Bovell, Mr. Gzowski, and Dr. Ryerson, all of whom have daughters under Mrs.
Forster's instruction.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kenpolite education. The highest testimonials off red. Address (post paid) M. B., office of this paper.

NOW READY.

THE small edition of the selection of PSALMS, HYMNS and ANTHEMS, for every Sunday and principal Festival throughout the year for the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of Quebec, Toronto and Montreal,—bound in cloth, 8s. 9d. per dozen, 10d. each; stiff cloth covers 7s. per dozen, 8d. each. HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher,

King Street, Toronto. August 30, 1854.

EDUCATION. MRS, COSENS' Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will be rebened on Monday, S. ptember 4th, 1854.

The best Masters are engaged for Music,

Singing, and Drawing-French, Italian, and St. George's Square 21st August, 1854.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE after the Mid-summer vacation, on Wednesday, the 6th The following papers will please give the above one month's insertion:

The City Papers, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, and Herald, Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton Journal, Niagara Chronicle, St Catherine's Constitutional, London Times.

F. W. BARRON, M.A.

Address A. B., care of Rev. T. S. KENNEDY, Toronto, August 22, 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1854. Price 1s. 104d.

HENRY ROWSELL King Street, Toronto.

July 1, 1854.

The United Empire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-STITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS Lieut. Gov. of the fortress.

The bombardment lasted four days. One of the forts, the "Zee," was blown up, after it had capitulated, whether by the Russian or 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

THESTEAMER

CITY OF MAMILTON, WILL leave Hamilton every morning (Sunday excepted.) at 7 o'clock, commencing

on Monday next, the 10th instant. Returning, will leave Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M., calling at the above Ports going and returning, weather permitting. G. B. HOLLAND,

Agent 37-tf To: onto, April 5, 1854.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

PEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got up in the best possible style.

In a few days a well-assorted stock of men's Mercer, will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch

In Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Establishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854

HE REV. C. DADE, M.A., receives one Pupil to prepare for the Universities, &c., Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and and will have a vacancy in October next. July 19, 1854.

New Books just received. THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence. By

Mary Cowden Clarke. Cloth

Katharine Ashton. By the Author of Amy Herbert. The Karl's Daughter, Margaret Perceval, &c. &c. Two parts, cloth

Do. Do. paper

Russia. Translated from the French by the Mar-Russia. Translated from the French by the Marquis 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

Phe Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1853

Lectures on Tractarianism, delivered in the Town

Hall, Brighton. By Rev. Henry Newland, M.A.

10 Church Choir; containing Psalm and Hymn

Tunes arranged for the Organ or Planoforte by

Joseph Muenscher

Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, containing Formulæ for laying out Curves, determining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c. 8 HENRY ROWSELL,

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. FINISHING SCHOOL

MRS. FORSTER, having hitherto received a M limited number of Pupils for tuition in special subjects, has been requested to extend the advantages of her system of instruction by

larging 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

English, French, Italian, German, Music, Piano and Harp, Drawing,

Singing, &c. In the Senior or Finishing Class, to which pupils are admitted by examination, the course pupils are admitted by examination, the course of instruction is specially adapted for completing the education of Young Ladies; including a thorough review of the subjects ordinarily thorough Readings of the French and Caitical Readings of the F and the Study of Philosophy and Astronomy. References are kindly permitted to Judge

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

MRS. CROMBIE'S

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABL'SHMENT will be re-open A after the Midsummer Recess, on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854. 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, Secetary of the Church Society.

Toronto, 17th August, 1854. Niagara District Grammar School.

Principal, The Rev. H. N. PHILLIPS. Second Master, T. PHILLIPPS. T. C. Toronto. THE Public half yearly Examination of the 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 em-oraced the usual branches of English education, Principal, U. C. Coll.

Pupils will be admitted to the Resident and with recitations, which were given correctly and with good taste. The more advanced were School House in the order they stand on the list examined in 6 books of Euclid, Algebra to the New York, 3rd September, 6. P.M.

The Steamer, Pacific, Captain Nye, arrived at 3 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 23rd ult.

Cotton Market, dull, prices are 1s 6d @ 1s

ANTED—A Gentleman to assist a Clergy of the instruction of his Junior was given from the Edipus Rex of Sophocles, Pupils. As the time required would be but four or five hours daily, this would be an eligible opportunity for any one wishing to prosecute opportunity for any one wishing to prosecute of the company of

The day's proceedings were conducted in the 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. Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Mrs. Davy, Mis. Finden, Mis. Mrs. D. Smith, Mis. Mrs. Gream, Mis. Mrs. Gream, Mis. Patterson. Aug. 12, 1854.

THREE TIMES A WEEK TO ROCHESTER CALLING AT

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

MAPLE LEAF. 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,

Agent. 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. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR NDS, 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 Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nares, Jeremich

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

13 The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States. 51-8in _ Toronte, March 15, 1854.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS has rented 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 the Principal. The duties of the School will be 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 ENTERPRISE.

A PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or 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 resort, 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-

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 the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary

abode during the war of 1812. object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., 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 maignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on 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. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

LADY recently from Europe wishes to A LADY recently from Europe wishes to meet with an engagement as French and English Teacher in a Ladies' Seminary, or to ravel with an invalid lady, as companion, or as Nursery Governess in a private family Uuexceptionable references can be given if Address (pre-paid) Box No. 8, Post Office,

Upper Canada College.

Picton, August 8, 1854.

THE Second Classical Master wishes to Vacation a few Boys under 13 years of age, attending Upper Canada College. July 8, 1854.

AN INDEX

TO THE STATUTES OF CANADA. Frow 3 & 4 Victoria to 12 & 13 Victoria, inclusive. 1840 to 8150.

dresses to the Publisher. The work can be sent through the Post, at the cost of three or four ence only, and will be mailed to any address on the receipt of One Dollar-(Post-paid.)

HENRY ROWSELL Publisher 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 " " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley.
Prawing Mr. Bull. Mr. G. F. Hayter Singing..... Mr. Humphreys. The studies include a thorough English educaion, with French, Italian and German, Music

Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind perintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

Education.......£15 per annum.
Finishing Pupils 5 " additional.
Boarding and Washing 35 " (No extras.) The second year of this Institution having

closed with the annual examinations and distribu-tion of prizes in a most satisfactory manner, MRS. POETTER, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England for teachers in several departments of education. She has succeeded in proving that a sound English classical education (which is of the highest lish classical education). importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teachrate, and she is determined to employ only teach-

rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability.

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

The terms (payable in advancement in Religious knowledge.

The terms (payable in advance) will vary.

tion in foreign languages. MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parents of the repupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on the age and requirements of the pupils, and no additional charge will be made.

\$\frac{\pmathcar{E}}{20}\$.

Boarders \$\frac{\pmathcar{E}}{20}\$.

Day Pupils... \$\frac{\pmathcar{E}}{20}\$.

\$\frac{\pmathcar{E}}{20}\$. her part to insure their improvement. The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 1st August, 1854.

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. | St. George's Square, Aug. 1.

Miagara Grammar School. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES 116 Queen Street West, Toronto-

> THE MISSES McCARTNEY beg to announce their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day Pupils, who will be under their own

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 Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Pupils under 12 years of age 12 10 0 Day Pupils,..... Under 12 years..... 4 10 0 Calisthenics.....

The Misses McCarrney are kindly permitted

to refer to the following gentlemen in TORONTO: La off me I REV. DR. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY. RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STANTON, ESQ.

DR. HODDER. Judge O'REILLY,-Hamilton. WALTER DICKSON, Esq.-Niagara.

J. RANNEY, Esq., -St. Catherines H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st July, 1854.



Application to Parliament.

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

And also for the passage of an Act to authorize In order to facilitate the commencement of mmediate operations, a house adapted to the and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality.

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 15, 1854. All the city papers to copy till Parliament meets.

King's College, Windsor, N. S. THE Professorship of Natural History and L Chemistry, and that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant. Salary of the former \$1,000 per annum, with apartments in the College, of the latter \$600 per annum with the privilege of taking private classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application (post paid) to be made to the Rev, J. C. Cochran, Secretary to the Governors, at Halifax, who will give such information as may

Halifax, N. S., July 18, 1854. PRIVATE EDUCATION

FOR YOUNG LADIES. MRS. 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: The Grinzell Expedition in Search of Sir J.

Heroines of the Crusades. By C. A. Bloss ... 7 6

Of History. By John S. Jenkins ... 5

Fremont's Exploring Expedition through Oregon and California ... 4

Pertious Adventures and Thrilling Incidents of Travellers... 5

Panorama of Nations. By John Frost ... 5

Panorama of Nations. By John Frost ... 5

The Bock of the Ocean and Life on the Sea... 5

Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean on board an American frigate. By N. P. Willis ... 5

Pencillings by the Way; written during some years of residence and travel in Europe. By N. P. Willis ... 5

The Bock of the Ocean and Life on the Sea... 5

Pencillings by the Way; written during some years of residence and travel in Europe. By N. P. Willis ... 5

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The Bock of the Ocean and Life on the Sea... 5

The Bock of the Oce in their Desolation By John Frost, LL.D..... Sketches of European Capitals. By William

Wonders of the Insect World. By F.C. Wood-Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine B. Beecher
Swiss Family Rophson
Flora's Lexicon: an interpretation of the language and sentiments of Flowers
Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of T. N.
Talfourd, author of 'lon'
The Recreations of Christopher North

The String of Pearls for Boys and Girls.......
The Pilgrim's Progress; with a Life of Bunn by Souther For saie by
HENRY ROWSELL,
8, Wellington Buildings,

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AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old

Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 3nd, 1854. EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. M RS. LETT, having been induced to open an establishment for the Education of a limited number of young Ladies, announces that

according to the age and requirements of the

Day Pupils... £20. £30. Further particulars may be learned on applica tion to Mrs. Lett, St. George's Square. Toronto, Feb. 9, 1854.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ments for carrying out efficiently, and GREECE, AND THE BLACK SEA,

Price 1s. 3d.—For Sale by

HENRY ROWSELL,

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HENRY ROWSELL,

A MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE, MRS. LETT, having completed her arrangements for carrying out efficiently

exidal of Family Reading.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. Sonnet.

Greater there is than all of woman born, and mind;

All heroes who have held the world in scorn, All sages who more loved, and taught, mankind:

Greater than all is this lone Voice, assigned To preach repentance and the coming Lord. Yet the least babe, whom that Incarnate Word and expression on religious subjects, are Doth to Himself in mystic union bind,

Is more than John, blessed with a nobler name, A new-born nature and a throne on high. Then on! ye hosts whose shining feet proclaim desert cry,

"I am the Life: who lives by me shall never die!"

DUTY TO PASTORS AND TEACHERS. industry is flourishing, persons in business to me with a very lively expression of and those engaged in the various mechani- pleasure. worked classes of the community, the the evening was. pastors and teachers, fare? We fear, but They certainly know their Prayer-books speaking to laymen, we call upon our make use of it. brethren of the laity to deal liberally and justly with their pastors and teachers. In view of the enhancement of all the necessaries of life large means should be placed at their disposal, so as to relieve them from the effects of the increase of the value of the necessaries of life cramping their narrow means. We commend this subject ponsibility is clear—it cannot be avoided. We know that these words will meet a prompt response from many a liberal Christian heart, and, should they lead the praise I have bestowed upon him. others to ponder on their duty, some small

measure of good will have been effected. who preach the Gospel should live of the mentioned; but on one occasion, in parto dame a minutake

NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF NEW ZEALAND. The following letter was written last March from the Middle Island, in New Zealand, by a clergyman. The clergyman to whom it was addressed kindly permits us to make use of it for the information of our readers .__

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-I take the earliest epportunity of sitting down to give you the derstand that he had prayed for her. He intercourse with the natives which might appear interesting.

was greatly struck with the lively inte. "you very sick; I go home to Pigeon Bay, rest they took in us and our proceed- I pray for you. Now you well." ings and all we had about us, and with the simple and unaffected manner in which he welcome us. They had come from all the covered in a somewhat similar way. native villages in the neighborhood to see him about their land; and I have not since seen them at any time in so great a num. ber. It was amusing to observe the variety of dress-European, Native, and mixedand in some cases the most grotesque combinations, as, for instance, a blanket of the deepest red (their favorite color), surmounted by a Parisian hat. A few of them, apparently chiefs, were seated on the jetty as we landed and received us with a sort of grave dignity. By the next day all shyness seemed to have worn off, and we became intimate with several of them, partly through the medium of the broken English spoken by some of them, and partly by the help of some older settlers poor), and by their friends. The responses than ourselves, who had become partially acquainted with their language. They recognized me from the first, and addressed at the proper times; and altogether it was me as a *Minita* (Minister), or *Mihanere* (Missionary); and my brethren, as well as myself, were unquestionably the chief objects of attraction to them among the objects of attraction to them among the new-comers. One of the first questions marriage. I mention this as having surthen and since, and in some cases, I am prised me, because the native women are, sure, I may truly say, the very first question, was, whether we had any Pukapuka Maori for them (i.e., native books, meaning Testaments and Prayer-books, for they know no other, excepting Almanacks, and

their backs. own observation. In the first place, I have forth rich fruit to the glory of God. frequently remarked the attentiveness and

Mr. George's Square Aug. L.

a few selected Homilies. It is deeply

interesting to witness the value which so

large a proportion amongst them set upon

their books. There are several of them

evident interest with which they read, or listen to others reading, any part of the New Testament, especially the Gospels. The Epistles, as one might suppose, are, in most parts, not so well understood by them. From one man, named Taouki, as yet unbaptized, I one day took his Testament, All powers of man's great heart, and will, and opened it, as it happened, at the third and fourth chapters of St. Matthew, when, to my surprise, he began to repeat the fourth chapter by heart, and went through it, word by word, without a mis-

take. This man's anxiety to receive baptism, and great earnestness of feeling deeply interesting. Another man, named Patakahia, also unbaptized, came to me on New Year's day. Being the Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord, I opened The present Christ, with these new riches fly, Luke, from which the Gospel of the day is Baptize with grace—through earth's wide taken. Reading on beyond the subject for the day, the narrative of our blessed Saviour's "obedience to the law for man," in receiving circumcision, he came to the Song of Simeon, upon which his eyes immediately brightened, and he turned to his Prayer-book, which was also on his knees, Now that the country is enjoying the and found out the place in the Evening blessing of prosperity, and every branch of Service at which it occurs, and showed it

cal and industrial pursuits, as well as the I have reason to believe that many of agriculturists of our provinces, are partici- them regularly read the second lesson for pating in the benefits of general prosperity the Morning and Evening Service every to a very great extent. But with this day, besides using the prayers, or some of general prosperity has also come an en- them. For, next to their Testaments and hancement of the price of articles of Prayer-books, I find that they value their consumption, food and necessaries, which Almanacks, which have the second lesson presses very hardly on those classes of the for the morning and evening of every day community that are dependant for a liveli- set down in them. They have often hood upon fixed and limited sources of pointed out to me the day of the month income. The Banking Institutions of the and the lesson, from the Almanack; and country, in a worthy spirit of liberality, more than once, when some one of them are raising the salaries of their employées. has come to me, and I have opened his Merchants are doing the same. The Testament for him to read at the second labouring classes are in the receipt of lesson for the Morning Service for that day, unexampled remuneration: but how, in I have been told by them that they have the midst of all this increase of the value already read it that day, and then I have of toil, do two very important and hardly known them to tell me what the lesson for

indifferently : an increase of wealth often well, and appreciate them. I am speaking, closes the open hand instead of stimulating of course, of those with whom I have had to increased, judicious liberality. Situated to do. As an instance of this, I may as pastors and teachers are, performing, mention, that one of them, coming to see as they do, functions and duties so impor- me on one occasion, found me attending tant to the well being of society and the on my wife, who was unwell, and lying best interests of our race, it is only right down. He showed great sympathy, both and fitting that a generous support should in manner and words, evidently thinking be freely accorded to them. Yet how that she was worse than she really was, niggardly a pittance is sometimes and too and opened his Prayer-book at the Office often doled out to them! This should not for the Visitation of the Sick, and pointed be so; and, laymen writing in a lay paper, it out to me as though suggesting to me to

But Solomon, with whom you are well acquainted, is the most interesting, and most remarkable for his intelligence, as well as simplicity and real Christian excellence, of all the natives whom I have seen. He is the Whakaako, or native teacher, at Pigeon Bay. One cannot but see the marks of Divine grace in that man's to the prayerful consideration of our acts and conversation. His good-humored readers. Their duty is plain, their resprobably well remember. I will endeavor to recall a few circumstances, of those which most struck me, as illustrations of

He came to see us several times when "Even so hath God ordained that they my wife was ill, as she was, very seriously, at a time subsequent to that which I have ticular, he seemed much affected by her evident suffering and weakness. This, I think, was the last time he saw her during her illness. It was, at any rate, after the interval of a week or so from the time he had seen her last when he came to this place from Pigeon Bay, to attend the native service held by the Bishop of New Zealand during his stay here. He was evidently rejoiced to see her up and well; and, in course of conversation, he gave us to unaccount you desired of any passages in my seemed as though he could not refrain from telling us. "Look here," he said, "I come and see you on the beach" (we had From the first hour of our landing, I moved, as you are aware, in the interval); intelligent, good-humored expression of said this went home to our hearts, and their countenances, particularly of the men. affected one of us to tears. Neither was Many of them had come from great dis- Solomon the only native who prayed for tances on the day (Dec. 17) to see the her in her illness. Our friend, William Kawana (i.e. Governor), Sir George Grey, Nihil, or, according to the Native form, who, together with Lady Grey, was, by a Wiremu Naihira, with his wife Ewa (the most timely coincidence, on the spot to couple I married), did the same, as I dis-

Solomon was telling us one evening, of the wars that were carried on some years ago by the natives of the North Island against their countrymen of this, the Middle Island, when he ended by saying, "But no fight now; Jesus Christ say, No fight." You will doubtless think this little

trait not unworthy of record. A short time ago I married a couple of natives, and I never witnessed at any wedding a more appropriate behaviour, or a more intelligent and devout appreciation of the sacredness of the state upon which they were entering, than was exhibited by these poor people (for they were very were made throughout, both by themselves and by their friends; they knelt and rose for the most part, so much behind the men, if not in natural intelligence, yet certainly in their attainments; and also because I could not but remember how many of the couples married in the parish in which I was last Curate, in the outskirts of London, and how many, especially of the women,

were unable to sign their names. Both time and space give me notice to whom I know, who are rarely to be seen conclude. I can but add that, though I am without them. They carry them in a little aware that there are many faults to be bag made for the purpose, and slung behind eradicated in most, if not in all of them, especially that of idleness, yet that there That it is not an external and merely is that in their character which will amply superstitious regard they entertain for repay attention and culture, and which is them, I have become convinced, from calculated, if thoroughly brought under the several facts which have come under my influence of Christian education, to bring

ROWLAND HILL's sentiments with respect to the Clergy were, that "It is the chartered privilege of the Church to lead, and let her ministers outlive and outshine the Dissenters, who are so much dreaded by some as rivals, by a conduct which is consistent with their sacred office, and we shall soon see what will be the result. No shall soon see what will be the result. No descripes of the sacre was are of expension of their use; by the Ven. No. 333—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation. the reformation are duly urged with purity and energy upon the people's minds.'

Advertisements.

THE TORONTO Circulating Library,

AND FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE No. 76, King Street west.

RS. HIGGINS informs ber friends and the RS. HIGGINS informs ber friends and the Public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2,000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belles Lettres, and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of New Standard Works and the Peridical and the Standard Works and the Peridical and the Standard Works and the Press. odicals as they issue from the Press.

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2d. per volume. For conditions see tickets. Mrs. Higgins offers for sale a well assorted

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY. to which she invites atten Toronto, May 8th, 1854. 42

COLLINS & WILSON. BEG respectfully to inform the LADIES of TORONTO and Canada West that their MILLINERY AND MANTLE ROOM will be Toronto, 4th May, 1854.

Medical Works Just Received. THE Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta, by

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June 28th, 1854.

New Books Just Received. THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s.
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HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. June 28th, 1854.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTME ing, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by an friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) J. NOBLE.

Dated August 12th, 1852.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIP-ELAS IN THE LEG AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

Office, Advice Road, near Bognor, Sussex dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

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

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES. A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

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

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

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

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST NERVOUS

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

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

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

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Olintment in worth of the following seed.

(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs Chiego-foot Fistulas Sore Nipples Gout Sore-throats Burns Chapped hands Glandular Sore-throats Bunions Corns (Soft)
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The following published by the S. P. C. K.
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HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. March 15th, 1854.

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for MA-TRICULATION and for Scholarships will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1854. The following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to

FIVE DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20.

The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years, during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and Examinations in the Arts Course.

ONE CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £25 currency, open to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference, cæteris paribus, to Candidates intending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. The holder of this Scholarship must graduate

in Arts. ONE LAW SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £30 currency, tenable for three years, either before or after the degree of B.A. The holder must regularly attend the lectures in Arts till the me of taking his degree, and must declare his

time of taking his degree, and must declare his intention of afterwards prosecuting the study of the Law.

All persons presenting themselves for examinations. Mrs. Marcett. Miss Maurice.

ONE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of £50 currency, tenable for two years, and one BURNSIDE SCHOLARSHIP of £30, tenable for three years, will be awarded to students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly Examination the following June. TRINITY COLLEGE, ?

Feb. 24, 1854.

Bells! Bells!! Bells!!! For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, attheir old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world wide elebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting-which secures a perfron Cases to Bell Casing—which seedles a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Sterndale' Bennett. Instruction for advanced Sterndale' Bennett. FAIR in New York, over all others, several from Pupils in Drawing and its various application plomas, that has been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order Chimes of any number of —A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their make throughout the States and Canadas. To Professor Holloway. — Dear Sir, —Mrs. Sarah Dixon, of Liquorpond-street, Boston, has this day deposed before me, that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of m.ney, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually green worse. Being research of suffering, but gradually green worse. Being research of suffering, but gradually green worse. the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffer-ing, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a Steamships, etc., their improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in ex-

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NOTICE.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by lightning, unless burned down or set AGENTS WANTED. E. V. WILSON & H. PYPER & BRO..

50, Yonge Street. Toronto, April 15, 1854. BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, & Prin Toronto, March 23, 1854. 37-tf HERBERT MORTIMER,

BROKER, House, Land and General Agent, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, Opposite St. James's Church.

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Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th tpril. Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July

The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday.

The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s, for the year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance.
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