the besom of the Church in Canada, he

would appeal, on the broad ground of com

men justice, to every man who heard him whether it was right that they should be

passed over and their claims to proferment

forgotion. Contrast for a moment the posi-tion of a Clorgyman in this Colony with that

of any other class or protession. Turn as

von will, the read to fortune is open to all

There was no member of the profession to

which the bairman belonged, that might

not, by application and talent in its exer-

eise, aspite to wear the ormine. Even the

day-called to the bed of sickness at all

hours-compelled to encounter contagion

and disease at all sersons, their life was one

perpetual servitude; yet to such men, who had little here to look to but a spiritusi

reward hereafter, they would shut the only

wenue to advancement and would take

way those chances of promotion which

To return to his resolution, the speake

said that it complained of the indifference

with which the address of both branches of

the legislature had been treated by the Im-

perial Government. The utmost atten-

our Legislature, when asking for permission

to despoil the Church of her rights; but

when propositions so reasonable as those he

had explained were submitted, which only

asked the right of self-government, we must

be content with the stereotyped assurance

that the address had been graciously received,

&c., and this at a time when there was little

doubt the very principle embodied in the

address was about to be violated. That ad-

dress was adopted by the same Legislature

that had passed the Reserves Bill; yet their latter measure was sanctioned, whilst the

subject of the former was apparently to be

disregarded. And before taking leave of

this address, he could not omit to mention

one circumstance, and that was the fact that

they were indebted to the liberality of the

Roman Catholic Members of the House for

being enabled to carry it. Men professing to be "liberals," with liberality on their

lips, but very little of it in their conduct,

denied to members of the Church of Eng-

land, the rights which they themselves en-

joyed, and were the only ones to refuse their

reasonable request, to be allowed the ma-

nagement of their own affairs. Another

feature connected with it and he was done.

Whilst it was being debated, it was asserted

by a Member of the House, and of the Church of England as well, the church of England as well, the community were indifferent to this quantities, and that he believed nine-tenths of them were opposed to it. No altronous controllation of the composed to it. No

stronger contradiction of this could be given,

than the unanimity of feeling which prevailed in this meeting, and which, he doubted not,

would be re-echoed from one end of the

Province to the other. When, however,

such assertions were broudly put forth in Parliament and elsewhere, it became the

duty of those who belonged to the Church to

speak out upon the subject. There never

was a time in her history, in this colony, that

her University and despoiled of her property,

held by as sacred a title as that of any man

who heard him. The Act of the present

Assembly capped the climax, yet in the

midst of all her persecutions, she stood un-

scathed. As 'twas the darkest hour of night

that whered in the dawn, well might they

now hope that her night of tribulation was

past and that a yet brighter era was in store

Moved by A. Yielding, Esq., M. P. P.

and seconded by Wm. Tracy, Esq.—That the silence of the Imperial Government on

this address, together with certain rumours

indicating that a Bishon for the new Diocese

of Kingston is forthwith to be appointed.

without reference to the Clergy and Laity

thereof in Synod assembled, and in opposi

tion to their wishes is a subject of deep re-

gret to this inceting, because it cannot fail to

promote dissatisfaction throughout the Pro-

Moved by Dr. Sewell, and seconded by

Jas. Fitzgilbon, Esq.-That the appoint

ment of a Bishop to any See in Canada by

the Imperial Government, without reference

to the Clergy and Luity, would be unjust,

masmuch as the consent of the Crown to the

act of secularizing the Clergy Reserves de-

prives the Church of State support, and in

consistent inasmuch as this act declares that

ince.

were at best, so very limited.

BY MARY.

It was an evening calm and still, A sofer held earth in silvery fold; The agure curtains of the sky

Were fringed with gleaming gems gold;
The wandering airs of night grew faint

Upon the silver lighted stream, The fragrant breath of roses came. oughts that weave a poet's dream Soft clouds were floating off to play, Like glorious birds, just loosed from Heaven, While high above their fleecy folds,

There gleamed a star of even.

Each night his smiling rave came out. And sought a lowly normaring stream,
Along whose banks, soft decked with light,
Fair lillies dropped their heads to dream,
One I ly, pale and dewy-eyed,
Woold by the monlight colored air,
Poured from her heart the wistful love That long had lain entangled there 'Mid odors, gleams and murmarings That to the shrine of night belong,

She broathed in fragrant, passionate sighs. The love that thrilled her soul to song.

Seemed cold and coy as maiden fears, Yet still she raised her heavenward eyes, And brimmed her lilly sup with tears, And when his beams came frembing dow To kiss the wave that laved her feet, She slowly drouped her snowy brow, Till wave, and star, and tilly meet, That loving touch so wildly thrilled, She wished nor prayed for greater blies Than fondly look the love she felt, And nightly bend beneath his kiss.

When morning came, with blushing hues
The star would pale upon her heart,
But not the memory of his beams—
They grew to be of life apart. R'en in the garish hours of noon
She felt as though his lingering were,
But daylight's veil of golden hue Concealed his loving smiles from her,
Thus passed the weary, lagging hours
Pale flower below, and star above,
Till pitying angel from the sky
Stooped down and blessed their dram

He took the star beams from their thron-And placed them in the lilly's breast, now no more they wand ring roam But there forever sweetly rest.

A tiny vase of fragranco rare Contains that glowing star of love; Unfold its leaves, sud nestling there, Bohold a snowy spotlors dove . Bushrined within the lilly's cup.

With folded wing and dowy eyon It seems to me a sacred thing,
An emblem sent from paradise-A beauteous type woman's love,

Deep hidden from the world spart A dove that never tires its wing, But broods and nestles in the heart. [Louisville Journal.



Ber Boupaations are upon the bolp bills.

DR. LUSHINGTON'S OPINION.

THE decision lately passed in the Consistory Court in the Diocese of London has occasioned no little excitement in the Church, from its extraordinary nature. It has caused great surprise on every side and decision is of no authority in this country. much regret on many points which seem to have been considered on incorrect premises.

writer and churchman of the American in this country. The opinion of Dr. Lush-Church, well known as H. D. E., in the columns of the New York Churchman. His remarks are able and valuable as a Church Lawver and from his eminence and If it were, he himself intimates, more than tried ability he justly is entitled to great once, that it would be of no value. The respect.

The cases in the Consistory Court of the diocese of London, which were commenced for the purpose of procuring a decision of certain points connected with the celebration of divine service in the district churches of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas. Pimlico, have just been brought to a close. The opinion pronounced by Dr. Lushington, the judge, occupies about eight columns in a London paper of nearly the same size as the Churchman. It is marked by ability, calmness and moderation, and is much more entitled to respect than most decisions of similar questions in the English (so called) Ecclesiastical Courts.

It affords, we think, some evidence that the judge was unconsciously under the influence of the popular Romaphobia, but he never drops an expression inconsistent with the dignified calmness which becomes his position, and has, upon the whole, decided the cases upon strict legal principles, altho' with respect to some of the applications of those principles, we might not feel disposed to agree with him.

He lays down the general principle, that be is bound to carry out the intention of the laws and precedents by which he is bound, and to pay no regard to questions of expediency or convenience. In this every lawyer must agree with him, as well in the idea that in doubtful cases, contemporary exposition and contemporary, evidence must be of Kingston of a Bishop to be sent out by preferred. Upon these grounds he rates the authority of Jewell and the Bishops of Elizabeth's reign, as well as that of Rulley and those of Edward's time, higher than that of Laud and the Caroline prelates, in giving an interpretation to the acts of the reformers. Those acts he regards as heing the law, which he is bound to carry out accord-

ing to their true intent. He holds that the order in Council for the ble communion-tables, is the law by which I tical and comprehensive view of the state removal of altars, and setting up of moveathat part of these cases is to be governed. wants, hopes and character of the church. In this he is sustained, and, in fact, controlled, by the decision of the Court of Arches, occasions to the enunciation of sound and which is superior to his court. The altars, which is superior to his court. The altars, which were to be removed, he holds to be learned views on the constitution of the which were to be removed, he holds to be Church. Views evineing that the subject it had been throught judicious, and heart parties from when she has already suffered such altars as were in use previous to the Reformation. They were of stone immove has been regarded of so much importance as the Reformation. They were of stone immove has been regarded of so much importance as from the Colonies to fill the responsible of the University, her Clergy Reserves, able, and in the form of tombs. Wherever, to claim the devotion of time, of thought from the Colonies to fill the responsible of the University. Her Clergy Reserves, fice of the Covernor, of months Colonies to fill the responsible of the Counterpart of then, this enfacts appear, he considers the and of research in its investigation. It is doubted not from the character, of the and

being of stone is sufficient to render it unlawful, as well as that of being immoveable. The tomb-like form he does not consider so important, and gives no countenance to the notion of the necessity of a table with legs. Nor is he very strict as to the decree of mobility, which imparts lawfulness; for these he assigns a somewhat unlawyer-like reason. It is, that the practice of moving the table has gone out. The altar at St. Paul's is too heavy to be readily moved and of tomb form, but is made of wood; and is them. therefore to remain. The question of the Court of Arches against them. We cannot believe that this decision is right. A cre-

credence tables had also been decided in the dence table is not an altar; and, therefore not within the order in Council. It is expressly decided not to be an ornament, and is, therefore not within the clause of the Act of Uniformity on that subject. It is really a piece of useful furniture, rendered necessary by the rebrics of the Communion Service, which are themselves a part of the Act of Unitormity. Not being anywhere prohibited, it seems to us a very clear proposition that it is lawful. Nothing done before 1662 can affect the question; because the rubrics which ought to govern it were adopted at that time, and ratified by act of Par-

The question of ornaments he considers. and no doubt rightly, to be governed by a clause introduced into all the Acts of Uniformity which have been passed. It authorizes the continuance of all such ornaments as were used by the authority of Act of Parliament in the second year of Edward VI. There is a difficulty in ascertaining what ornaments were then in use; but Dr Lushington shows satisfactorily that crosses were not, and accordingly directs their removal. But we suppose that this would not extend to a cross carved in relief, on a lawful ornament, or piece of furniture, or to one worked into the fabric of an altar cloth, r communion cloth.

As to communion cloths, he condemn such as are decorated with lace or embroidery as not being fair linen cloths. The altar cloth, with which the table is to be covered, except during the celebration, may be of any colour, but must, like the communion cloth, be free from any decoration, not a part of its fabric. It is even intimated that there may be several of different colours to be used at different times; but the changing them according to the ecclesiastical seasons is unlawful. Why we do not clearly see, since, if an altar cloth may be of any colour, we cannot comprehend how the nature of the ornament is changed by the colour being adapted to the season. This distinction seems to be an instance of the Romaphobia of which we have spoken.

On the question of lights, Dr. Lushington has come to the same conclusion at which we had arrived some time ago, that is, that the rubric which authorized them to be placed on the high altar, before the Sacrament, is of no force now, when there is no high altar, and the reservation of the Sacrament is prohibited. He allows. however, candlesticks and candles upon upon the altar, as furniture for the purpose of siere when not wanted, provided that they are not lighted. We have no doubt that this is technically lawful, but are disposed to think it irreverant.

We have thought it desirable to give our readers the above abstract of a decision in which it is to be supposed that they all take some interest. But we are at the same time desirous of reminding them, that the It is merely an exposition vof an order in Council and of an Act of Parliament, which although they are a part of the Queen's Ec-The opinion has received the following clesiastical Law are no part of the Church's Law. They are consequently of no force ington, as to the propriety of the things to which the discussions before him related, has not been given, except with reference to the written laws which he was expounding. right to use all or any of the condemned articles in our Church is entirely untouched by this decision, because the laws upon which it rests are not in force here. Nor is there any other prohibitory law. The use of them is then a question of expediency which every man must decide for himself whenever he is called upon to act, and which he has no right to decide upon at all when he is not required to act. The question is nevertheless, in our judgment, one which is often very important, and some-times very difficult. The decision requires sound judgment and great charity. An affirmative decision may sometimes be dangerous; but the danger will be, not of making Romanists, but of making Puritans!

> DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of the Church.

FITZROY HARBOR, January 1856. DEAR SIR,-I forward you a copy of the Monarchist" newspaper containing the report of proceedings of a meeting of the lay members of the Church held in Christ Church, Ottawa city for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments in reference to the contemplated division of this Diocese, and the appointment to the See

the Home Government. I regard this meeting as an important event in the history of the Church in this colony. in so far as it evidences the existence of a healthy feeling in its members from which there is every reason to expect the issue of much future good. The speakers on the occasion seem to have delivered themselves with much feeling, and to have taken a prac It is peculiarly gratifying to listen on such

that the question of ecclesiastical polity would engage more general attention as a means of sub-hair means of subduing many unfounded preju-conduct of the venerable Head of this Diodices against the Church, and imparting a tone of firmness and a consistency of action to her manhors as well as in heavy att. to her members, as well as inducing others ed her rights. History indeed furnished to return within her fold from which ignorby faithful watching on the towers of that ance alone of her true character debars | Zion, embraced in the revolution. And if J. A. M. men were to be found so qualified within

CHURCH MEETING. From the Ottawa Monarchist.

At a meeting hold in Christ Church, Ottawa on Wednesday, 12th Dec inst., the Revi. Dr. Strong, having taken the Chair, tend the requisition, requesting him to call the meeting. Having explained the proceedings as far as they had gone, relating to the for-mation of the new Bishepric, he stated that the Clorgy had already given expression to unskilled laborer, who went into the forests their opinions at the Arch-Desconal meeting of as he folled the first tree, might reasonably at Kingston—that this being a meeting of look forward to building up a home for the Laity, he did not desire to interfere in himself and tamily, and even the accumulaany way with their proceedings. He would tion of wealth. But the Clergy were the therefore retire from the Chair, and would worst paid and the hardest worked class in ask them to select some Layman to occupy the Province-obliged to labor night and his place.

J. B. Lewis, Esq. Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and Mr Joseph S Lee.

requested to act as Secretary. Moved by P P Harris, Esq. Churchwardon and seconded by HV Noel, Ksq.—That this meeting learns with satisfaction the probability of an early division of the Diocese of Toronto, and the exection of a See at singston, inasmuch as the increase of the Episcopate if made inaccordance with the just wishes of the Clargy and Laity, must tend to the prosperity of the Church

Mr Harris, in introducing the first reso-lution, said, that it was not his intention to preface it by any extended remarks, as there were other gent luman present botter propared to enlarge upon the subject. He trusted that the stops then being taken would meet with general co-operation, and would be attended with the result desired.

Moved by Wm. P Powell, Esq. M PP., and seconded by E Bishop, Esq.,—That whilst encouraged to hope for the prospetity of our Zion, it is a subject of surprise and regret to the members of this congregation, that the imperial Government so long remains silout on the course it intended pursuo in reference to the address to her Most Gracious Majosty, the Queen, passed by both houses of the Lagislature in the last session of the Provincial Parliament praying that the Church of England and Ireland in this enlony, may be granted the power of synodical action for the regulation of its own affairs.

Mr Powell, in moving this resolution, con gratulated the Chairman and those present; upon the respectability of the assemblage, and the members present, which contrasted favorably with any monting that he had over attended within those walls. It had been frequently charged against the monbors of that church that they were luke-warm and loss zealous, in matters portaining to het interests, than those belonging acceptant denominations. Whether justly or unjustly so charged, it was sujefactory to see that, now that the Church was left to rely upon the unaided exertions of her laity, the proper spirit had hathibit that interest and that soal in her affairs worthy their vast importance. Having rend the resolution, he proceeded to explain, that at the last Sesion of the Legislature an Address was adopted, by both branches, praying the re-moval of certain disabilities which provented the Church in this Province from regulating its own affairs. The members of the church desired that they should be put on an equal footing with other denominations, and that, with their Bishops and Clergy, they should have the right of meeting in Synad, and framing rules and cannons for thierown guidance and government. They further called more loudly for zealous and current sought to be enabled to clost their own action. She had been assailed on all sides Bishops It was held that being deprired of | --- by open enemies from without, and secret State support and a solemn Act of the Logislature doing away with all semblan o of connection between Church and State, those who were thus called ut on to pay their Bishops should have a voice in their sulcetion. Those propositions had a most important bearing upon the interests of the Church. and were not in themselves unrousousble. There could be little doubt, that the convo eation of the Clergy and latty for the purpose of mutual assistance, in regulating the temporal affairs of the Church, would be attended with the happiest results. The ministor would be stimulated to a groater energy gy zeal in the discharge of his office, and livelier interest would be awakened in the laity when called upon to take part and to co-operate with their elergy, in advancing and promoting the welfare of the Church. With respect to the election of Bishops, he shought there could be little diversity of opinion. It was but reasonable that between a Bishop, so elected and the Laity and Clergy over whom he would be called upon to preside, there would be a greater sympathy of feeling, and more reciprocity of sentiment, than could possibly exist in the instance of a Bishop appointed by the Imperial Government, and sent, perhaps as an uttor stranger, to the Province. In saying this, he would not be understood as being opposed to what might be termed an imported Bishop. He loved old Eugland too dearly, and desired the integerity of the empire too warmly, to create inv dious distinctions between one portion of her dominions and another. Other things being equal, he cared not where the man came from : but "as it likely that a Bishop from England could have the same acquaintance with the social wants, the habits, and the feelings of the people of this Colony, a one who had, perhaps served his apprenticeship as a missionary in the wilds of the country, and had lived a life-time amongst them? He had board it observed, that is Canada toask the Sovereign of these realms to surrender the prerogative vested in her, of nominating our Bishops but he did not lee inclined to lay much stress upon the remark Theoretically it was true the con-stitution gave to the Sovereign the nomination of Bishops, but practically, it was in the hands of the Ministers of the day; and he would like to ask, whether it was not rational to suppose that the Clergy and Laity in Canada had a deeper interest, and were more likely to exercises sound discretion, in

the selection of one to preside over them selves, than a Minister of the Crown in En-

gland, who might as in the instance of the

late Premier, be a Prestrterien. The pre-

of importing Di nitaries. At our

sens was not the day to advecase the

it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State. Dr. Sewell said, that the principle o election by the Clergy and Laity, might wen an infringement of the dignity of the office, but upon consulting bistory from the carliest ages down, it would be found, that it was by no means an innovation. In the would not bear net of grace for the people of Epistles of Timothy the election of Bishops was specially mentioned. He followed the history of the Church up to the present day, exhibiting much research, and proving con-clusively that the nomination of the Bidons by the Crown, was the result rather of the arrogant pretensions made by Henry VIII. than of the practice of the Church in the earlier ages, to Even the Pope of Rome, in Louisiating Bishops, selected one of three

names submitted to him by the Clergy.... Moved by Wm. Hunton, Esq., and secoulded by Richard Austin, Esq.—That from the present position of the Oburch in Cana-She brings Liverpool dates of the 22nd the present position of the Oliurch in Canada, the exercise of State patronage in the appointment of the officers of the Church could not fail to be unsatisfactory to this on Thursday morning, meeting because it would indoubtedly ex- Her news is simply confirmatory of the so much, the result of which is the loss of her University, her Clergy Reserves, and

Moved by Guorge Patterson, Esqlf and fiel. oftar unlawful count he accordingly dicrees these qualities which I conceive stamp a pointment, that the result would prove its seconded by Fras. Abbott, Esq.—That all these qualities which I conceive stamp a wisdom; and adapting himself to this particular question he would ask, what better this meeting requires of the State is permissimportance.

Sewell. It were indeed to be much desired evidence of the soundness of the system of sive power to the Church to manage her

Moved by James Fraser, Esq., and seconded by George Lang, Esq--- That were such powers granted, this meeting feels assured that the loyalty and devotion of the members of the Church of England to the Crown would be much encouraged, and the Church freed from those persecutions and annovances to which her connection with the State less benetofore subjected her.

Mored by Judge Armstrong, and second ed by James Doran, Esq. - That this meeting cannot separate without recording the gratitude it feels towards the Lord Bishon of Toronto for his unwearied labors in behal of the interests of the Church, coupled with an earnest prayer that he may be spared to ee the day when her members may sit under their own vine, and their own he tree, i prosperity and peace.

Mored by W. H. Robinson, Esq., and

econded by George Henbach, Esq. --- That to this work this meeting invites the attention and co-operation of the Laity throughout the proposed See of Kingston.

Moved by Judge Armstrong, and second-ed by P. Pearson Harris, Esq... That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with a prayer that he would see fit to use his utnost influence with the Imperial Government for the promotion of the wishes of this meeting, which represents the second city in the proposed new Diocese, and a City which is likely from its position and rapidly increasing population to exceed in wealth, importunce, and numbers, the city of Kingston; and also, that another copy be transmitted to the Governor General, to be laid at the tion had been paid to the representations of

foot of the Throne. Judge Armstrong, is moving this resolution, passed an eloquent eulogy upon the He bere the testimony to his unremitting zeal and assiduity of one who had watched his labors for the past thirty-five years. Ever indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of the Church, he had seen the Colony rise from a few thousand inhabitants to a population of nearly a million. He had of George the third, and had been selected to fill his present position by that good monarch's present successor, on account of his great experience, and his intimate acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the community. That choice had certainly brought no discredit upon the Church, for in or out of the l'rovince she could boast few more exemplary --- more able or more zealous Dignituries. The advances to preferment in the Church were in this Colony, certainly few, and as far as the objects of terrestrial ambition were concerned, a Clergyman had little to encourage him. It did therefore as a former speaker had observed, seem hard, that they only avonue to promotion should he closed. There might be exceptions to every rule; but as far as the probabilities in producing heat. The 20 pounds is wat-went, it was reasonable to suppose that a un, which, during the seasoning process, man who had reprience of the country, and went, it was reasonable to suppose that a man was acquainted with the character, the institutions; and the genus of the people, would be the best qualified to preside over the new Diocese to be erected.

The whole of the above Resolutions, were carried without dissent, and on the Mayor leaving the chair, Wm. F. Powell, Esq., M. P. P., was unanimously called thereto.

It was then moved by His Honor, Judge Armstrong--seconded by Dr. Sewell, --- That a vote of thanks be tendered to J. B. Lewis, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair, and also on the motion of H. V. Noel, Esq., and seconded by Geo. Lang, Esq., That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. ee for his services as Secretary. Both of which motions being carried, the meeting adjourned.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE .- We have received from Messrs. Campbell, Sherrill. and Co., King-street, the December number of this most excellent mouthly ... It contains the conclusion of " Zaidee, Rurat population and the War, a humorous story of · Courtship under difficulties,3 . . Modern light literature," and several other articles of interest.

REMMITTANCES RECEIVED .-- W. K. Niagara; Rev. H. P., Cornwall,

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ARAGO."

The Steamship Arago from Havre and Southampton with London dates to Dec 19th, arrived at New York on the 7th, inst She brings 140 passongers and merchandize over \$2,000,000 in value. The Alice Powers guarantee territorial

integrity to Sweden, and the latter engages

not to alienate any part of her territory to Kussia. Rumors of peace; are still abundant in

France and England. It is stated that if theCrar refuses accord ance, Andria will withdraw her Amonsander from St Potersburg.

The difficulty which existed between the
English and French Gorenne ats relative to the conditions on which peace should be tnade has been arranged, it is said, through

the efforts of the King of Sardinia. The surrouder of Kars is confirmed. Nine Pachas together with Gen. William and 16,000 troops were prisoners. The defiles between Kars and Erzeroum are held by Russians.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "CANADA."

Halifax, Jan. 8.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada, arrived

three days later than by the Arago. The Canada will probably reach Boston

cite again the jealousy and hostility of the provious advices, with the usual complement Petersburgh.

> the Western Cowers has been certainly rati There is no general or political news of

BURNING GREEN AND DRY WOOD.

From the New York Times.

An opinion still prevails, in many parts of the country, that green wood gives out more heat than the same bulk of dry. We have even seen persons throw water upon dry wood and upon burning coal, under the im pression that more heat was thus obtained In 1850 we were making a trip down the Mississippi River, on one of two rival boats that chanced to be testing their relative speed. We took a station near the firemen to observe the means used for getting up extra steam. As our boat was evidently falling behind, the fireman explained the reason to be that the rival beat had taken on a portion of green fuel at the last " wooding station," and so to be even with them a dozen buckets of water were actually drawn up and sprinkled over the dry wood, " to make the fire hotter." We think instances of such ignorance of the principles of combustion and heat are not common among experienced engineers and firemen; still very many persons believe that if wet or green wood is no better, it is quite as good as dry, and large numbers of those who prepare dry fuel do so for convenience of starting and keeping up fires rather than for the profit of it. Let us look at this matter a little.

In all cases of combustion or burning, heat

is just as much heat in a given bulk of fuel

and air when entirely cold as when they are

is not manufactured, but developed.

in rapid combustion. The heat results from the chemical union of the air with the earbon (coal) of the fuel. They condense in uniting, and the heat, before latent or concealed. is now "squeezed out" --- so to speak. An expanded, porous sponge may appear dry, and yet become a wet mass when sufficiently compressed. In like manner apparently coal, wood and air may become a heated mass when sufficiently condensed by venerable Diocesan to whom it referred, mechanical means or by chemical action, as in the oxidizing or burning process. The principle we would impress is this, that in all cuses of condensation, that is, when bodies are made to occupy less space, heat is developed. Hammering a piece of iron into smaller bulk will develop heat enough to make it quite hot. The condensation o been a Minister of the Church, in the days the watery vapors of the air into rain or snow gives out heat, and we say "it is too cold for such snow or rain.' Boring wood or iron-in short every action, mechanica or chemical, that compresses the particles of substances together develops heat. Expansion, on the contrary, takes up and se-cretes or hides heat. When water changes to steam, it occupies almost 1.700 times as much space, and hides or secretor a save amount of heat. The steam formed by a pint of water, though no botter apparently than boiling water, in reallity contains five or six thus as much heat.

A block of solid green wood one foot square (one cubic foot) will weigh about 60 pounds, and when well dried only about 40 pounds. This 40 pounds is all that aids must all be converted into steam before it can be got rid of. A certain amount of heat is first withdrawn from useful purposes to raise the sap to a boiling, point, and then several times as much more is secreted when it changes to vapor: We see then that a cubic foot of dry wood will, in burning, heat, say 120 pounds of water to boiling, and still afford as much heat for other purposes as would be yielded by the same

A cord of wood (128 cubic feet) if entirely solid, would weigh, when reen, from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds, and was dry from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds --- a difference of ht in a solid cord, whi must be handled in loading and unloading, and what is usually quite as important, must be carted from the grove to the place of consumption. As wood is usually piled up, one fourth to one-third its bulk is usually occupied by the spaces between the sticks, so that the weight of a cord of green wood is from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds, (two to three tons,) or less in the lighter kinds.---Sill, for every cord of green wood taken from the grove at least 1,000 pounds of

In whatever way we look at this matter, the use of green wood, under any circumstances, is not economical. Let every one improve this season in getting enough of wood cut and dried to supply the wants of Nallie of Travellers, by Marie Hack, 3s. 9d. Wood cut and dried to supply the wants of Nallie of Travellers, by Marie Hack, 3s. 9d. Nallie of Travellers, by Marie Hack, 3s. 9d. wood cut and dried to supply the wants of Nellie of Trure; by the author of Vara, St.

The Southern Cross and Southern Crown, the form until a year from next June or July, or until next Winter's cutting, shall havehad, Wood will season even in the Wood will season even in coldest weather, and on this account it is botter tocut down at once all that must be

carted home during the present winter.

THE WEATHER.—It has been cold Arnold's Christian Life, its course, its him enough the last two days to freeze everything up. The thermometer has ranged as low as 15° and 18° below zero, and we The Lord our Shopherd an exposition of the 23rd Psalm, Sa 13d. have heard of several severe cases of frost bites---a farmer bringing in a load of wood had a great portion of his face frozen and, in spite of a thorough rubbing with snow, is severely injured. It is well for every one to be careful in this respect, as the danger comes on so imperceptibly to the sufferer.

At Cleveland, Chicago, and several other points in the States, the telegraph reports the weather being very cold, and at several points in the East the thermometer has THIS SCHOOL will be Re-opened on ranged from 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Governor General has issued his proclamation calling parliament together for the dispatch of business on the differenth of February next.

Boys are propared for the Universities or for professions. The course of Instruction comprises the Classics, Mathematics, English Composition, Prench, Mistory and Geography, and all the usual English Subjects.

Garman L.

It is also announced in the Canada Ga-

Ist March.

A Cusious Clock.—At the Southeastern London Bridge Station stands a clock,

may be made for any further particulars.

London stands a clock, may be made for any further particulars.

of peace rumors, and speculations on the whose pendulum is some five mile off, that is result of l'rinco Esterhazy's mission to St. at the Royal Observators. Greenwich. It at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. It A defensive treaty between Sweden and was made a present to the company by the Government, for permission to lay down its telegraph wires over their lines, and is kept going by the wires of the telegraph attached to the clock of the Observatory.

MARRIED.

In St. James Church, Port Dalhousie, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. A. Dixon, A. B., Rector of Louth, Harcourt B. Bull, Esq., of this city, to Charity, laughter of the late Charles Meredith, Esq., Prospect House, Dublin

In Barton, on the 5th instant, Elizabeth. wife of Jacob Fillman, Senter, aged 75

HAMILTON MARKETS

Fl. ur P bbl. ... 2 5 0 @ 0 0 0 Wheat P bush. . 0 8 9 @ 0 10 0 Butter & th .... 0 1 6 @ 0 1 7 Barley..... 0 5 0 @ 0 5 Oata 21 Bush ... 0 2 6 @ 0 0 Potatoes do .... U 3 6 @ 0 3 Beef \$1 100 lbs. 1 2 6 @ 1 12 Pork do .... 1 15 0 @ 1 17 Mutten 3 b ... 0 0 5 @ 0 0 Beef 2 b ... 0 0 5 @ 0 0 Ham & Bacon \* h ..... 0 0 6 @ 0

Hay \$1 ton.... 3 0 0 @ 4 5 Wood per cord. 1 5 0 a 1 7 NEW YORK MARKETS

Veal 22 lb .. . . 0 0 5 @ 0 0 0

Eggs (2) doz. . . . 0 1 10 @ 0 1 104

NEW YORK Jail 9.

FLOUR-Market dull and lower; sales 1500 bbls, at 8 to 8 214 for common to good state 8 to 8 50 for mixed to fancy and low grades oxtra western; and 8 37 to 10 fcr. Cana-

GRAIN .-- Whoat firm. Sales 13000 bushols at 1 93 to 2 00, for ed Tonnesce; 2 20 for white Missouri.

liyo firm 1 31 a 1,32. Corn 80,000 bushels at 83 to 90 for West-ern and Southern and 93 for mixed West-

PROVISIONS-Pork market lower. Salus 180 bbla. at 18 87 for mess; and 4 20 for prime. Boof unchanged. Laid stondy. Sales 200 bbls, at 112 to 112. Buttor firm.

Oats dull. Sales moderate.

Choose quiet, at 9 to 11. Stock active and higher Money in demand at 7 per cent.

JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S DIARY. OB

and Commercial Remembran er FOR 1856;

ONTAINING a blank space for mem .r. anda for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at head of each space. There is also prefixed a complete Calendar, and a great variety of information usoful to the professional and murcantile community. It is printed on thick letter paper, and strongly balf-bonnd.

Prico-7s. 0d. HENRY ROWSELL. Publisher, King-St. Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1855.

NOW READY. ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC. FOR 1856.

EMBELLISHED with a fine steel Engraving of the POST OFFICE, London,

England,
This Shoet Almanae is printed in same atyle as provious years, and contains the usual amount of correct information making it an usoful and ornamental addition to the Office or Counting House. Price-2s, 6d. Currency

HENRY ROWSELL. King-St. Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1855.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THE TASK, a Poem by William Cowper, handsomely bound in mor. Diustrated 30s " Cloth Gilt. 32s. 6d. Scotia's Bards, mor. oxtra, 32a. 6d.

Br Gd.

Ashton Couage, Illustrated 3s 11d.

Aunt Edith, or Love to God the best metive, 24 fld. Family at Hea herd lu, by Mrs. Mackey. Evenings with my Children, colored plates, 8s 9d.

drances and heips, 5s. Christ on the Cross, an exposition of the 22nd Paalm, Sa 9d.

Divino Love, by John Ladie, D. D. L. H. D. The blind girl of Wittenberg, 80 9d. liorne's introduction 2 vols, 20s. For sale by

HENRY ROWSELL Toronto, Doc. 18, 1855. CLASSICAL SCHOOL

ffumilton. L Tuesday, the 15th inst.

HEISE. REFERENCES :- The Universities of Tel-

zette that the time for receiving petitions nity College, Toronto, and Blahop's College for private or local Bills will expire on the Lonnozville, for both of which the Principles

York Street, Hamilton, } 558-45.

WILLIAM HAY Ecclesiastical Architect Has removed his Office to No. 18 King-& Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.