The Church.

to be preached by Christ's Ministers "to every creature," or to all within their respective cures, extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

The subject of pastoral visiting formed the topic for consideration at a meeting of the cler-The discussion was of a very practical nature, and elicited from one and another observations of much value. It seemed to be thought, especially, that more prayer is needed on the part of Christ's minister, and greater recan the part of Christ's mimster, and greater reliance on the Holy Spirit, before he goes forth
to visit the people of his charge, "reproving,
rebuking, exhorting," as the case may require,
"with all leng-suffering and doctrine," and
while also he is endeavouring to perform, in the
fear of the God, these savered and responsible and a greater degree of responsibility felt, pastoral visiting would be very differently conducted from what it now too generally is, and that the commissioned servants of Christ would see their faithful labors blessed and rewarded to an Church Property.—An important decommissioned servants of Church Property.—An important decommissioned servants of Church Property.—An important decommissioned servants of the world below the state of the latity; or more than seven times as clergymen in proportion as Romanists. extent, which they now hardly deem possible.

of religious services by the young is beginning to attract due attention: the Rev. Episcopalian, says on this subject:

"The fact that so large a proportion of our youth, even of those who have professedly pious parents, should in religious matters so soon get beyond the reach of parental or ministerial influence, shows plainly that there is somewhere a great fault in their religious training. Some seem disposed to lay a large share of the blame upon ministers, others upon parents. But have not both been sadly remiss in their duty? And is not the remedy proposed in the Central Asso-ciation of January last, in preference to all others as yet recommended, the one to be adopted; a "return to the faithful employment of of the catechetical system of the Church?" And what does this "catechetical system" require of parents and ministers? By attending to what is demanded of sponsors in the baptism of infants, (among whom parents are supposed to be included,) we shall learn what is required of the former. And moreover, it is ordered that "all fathers, mothers, masters, and mistresses shall cause their children, servants and apprentices, who have not learned the Catechism, to come to the church at the time appointed, and obediently to hear, and to be ordered by the minister, until such time as they have learned all that is here appointed for them to learn.'

On the other hand it is ordered that "the minister of every parish shall diligently, upon Sundays and holy days, or on some other convenient occasions, openly in the church, instruct or examine so many children of his parish, sent unto him, as he shall think convenient, in some part of this Catechism

Thus it appears that the Church provides for the religious education of every person within the sphere of her influence. No one is to be neglected however humble and obscure he may

There are two regulations made by the Church which seem to demand special consideration. One is, that children are to "be brought several Missions and Stations during the month to the Bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon as they can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and are sufficiently instructed in the other parts of the Church Catechism set forth for that purpose." The other is, that they are to renew the solemn ed the 18th inst., to be kept as a day of at their baptism, that they are to ratify and confirm the same, and to acknowledge them-selves bound to believe and do all those things which were then undertaken for them.

It would aprear that none but true Christians. who are actually following the example of their Saviour, can, with any propriety, take such a solemn vow upon themselves. Is it not evident, then, that the Church proceeds upon the supposition that, if all her provisions for the religious training of children are faithfully observed, they will become true followers of Christ and be prepared to renew the vows taken for them in baptism, so soon as they shall be able to understand the Christian doctrines and duties taught in the Church Catechism? But O. how many are prepared at so early an age to take vow upon themselves. should not this fact cause great anxiety to those who are responsible for their religious training? O that we had half of the faith or faithfulness that the Church, as well as the Bible, demands

Romanism and Dissent.

THE ENGLISH METHODIST SCHISM .- A legal decision has lately been given by the Lord Chancellor, which, in opposition to the claims of the "Conference," recognizes the right of the that we passed by unnoticed most unchalaity to choose their own preachers. It was con- ritable comments which have appeared in tended that the appointment of preachers by the Conference, (in this country exclusively by the "Bishop,") was "a necessary part of the constitution of Methodism, enjoined by John Wesley, and imperative on his followers." The question do so merely to remind the editor of the unity of Methodism," and it is said that "the effect of this decision will be to withdraw a very large number of Methodist congregations from their connection with what has been considered lated newspapers, as well as in families

quotes from a Madrid paper, which says, "The of a Mr. Capers (dubbed bishop) crept situation of religion in Spain becomes every day accidentally, a few weeks since, into our more critical." A memorial of the Episcopate against the proposed "toleration," signed by all the Bishops in the kingdom, has been presented correspondent, and in satisfying his wellto the Queen, in which they represent it as "shackling the authority of the Bishops, who are the lawful teachers of faith and religion;" founded scruples on the subject, and without attempting to "cut up Capers," we confined ourselves to simply observing that thus reducing their prerogative of teaching truth and condemning error to an empty form. We are told that, "After having presented this memorial to Isabella, its venerable authors went gized for the insertion of some with cisms to Rome, where no doubt they have confided their fears and sorrows to the paternal heart of the Sovereign Pontiff,"

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANISM.—The South- was not accustomed to "insert such silly ern Presbyterian Review states that more reforms among them are needed-that "Changes must either peacefully or forcibly." "There are radical differences amongst us," it says, "as | the proverb we have quoted above. to polity and measures of the Church; in fact, two distinct Presbyterianisms, becoming more and more clearly marked." It is intimated that editor of *The Church* certainly deserves a the last General Assembly leaned towards the tenets of the party opposing the present order of sharp rebuke for thus unwarily opening the

of "the American Baptist Union," (whose aim is to get up a new version of the Scriptures,) a message from higher authority which are endeavoring to make it believed, for the purpose of raising money, that it is not an exclusive- will make his ears tingle." Should such a ly Baptist movement, but that several other "denominations" are engaged with them in the utition of any error of the kind, we shall at work of revision and translation. But among least enjoy the sympathy and condolence

revision movement, both in, its inauguration and management, is placing our denomination in a false position. It is absurd to deny that it is essentially denominational and sectarian denomination in its character. It holds forth the profession as we certainly have not the slightest wish | ment of the above hospital, and various cerity express in the above lines, I do believe, were digging a well at Newton, on Friday after | five powers."

object of the visit. In the country, the pastor- in many quarters (see for example a recent real visit is just like the visit of a respectable and welcome neighbour, who comes to take, as the be impossible for a single denomination to phrase is, a meal or pass a night. Every one is glad to see the Minister, if he be an agree-able man. The talk is of crops and of news; grace is said, if a meal be taken, and if the viscosity of the second of the grace is said, if a meal be taken, and if the vistor remain for the night, there is family prayer.

These are the only things with which the imagination can connect the idea of religion."

It was stated in the Essay, and seems evident to the commonest mind, that, if the Gospel is to be prescribed by Christ's Ministers if to grave.

In these strictures we would neither taught.

In these strictures we would neither 'aught it can only be done by visiting from house to are pained at the distractions which this persisthouse, or going unto the people at their homes, since the great majority have forsaken the House of God, and not a few of those who do come to the sanctuary are beyond the reach of any public admonitions, expostulations or warnnfessed a Baptist and sectarian Bible."

THE INQUISITION.—The Boston Pilot (Romish) intimates, in no very equivocal terms, that, if they had the power, they would soon establish the Inquisition in this country. "No good government," itsays, "can exist without religion, which is, of course, true; but it adds-"and there can be no religion without an Inquisition, which is wisely designed for the promotion and protection of the true faith."

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal claims that of the 23,000,000 returned by the census of 1850 as the population of the United States, 5,000,000 doubted that, if there were more prayer, more trust, more realization of the worth of souls, and a greater degree of responsibility full. all denominations, their own clergy were but 1,100, or one to every 4,500 of the laity; while Protestants have at least one to every 622 of their laity; or more than seven times as many

CHURCH PROPERTY.—An important decision has lately been given by the United States Court We are glad to observe that the neglect relative to the church property of Roman Catholics. The county Judge of Buffalo has given a adgment for the Trustees of St. Louis Church, McGranger, in a letter to the Western fence being that the Church belonged, not to the Trustees, but to Bishop Timon. This church at Buffalo has formed the great battle-ground between the Laity and Priesthood of the Roman Catholic body in the Republic. The Pope sent Cardinal Bedini to command the subssion of the trustees to the "Church" i. e. the Priests; after Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Timon had labored in vain to secure that nission. All, however, would not do. The trustees remain firm. Even the farce of ex-communication has failed to move them; and the Bishop at last has had the temerity to test the right of an emissary of a foreign Potentate to property purchased and paid for by the peo-ple of an American State, and held by their legal trustees, for ecclesiastical purposes

> LETTERS RECEIVED TO APRIL 11. L. T., Colchester, rem; Rev. G. J. R. S., Moore (two packets sent by mail); D. R. M.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. New Goods-J. Charlesworth. New Books just received—H. Rowsell. Mrs. Traill's New Work.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren the Clergy of the Home and Simcoe Districts that he intends to Confirm at their

FAST-DAY.

The Governor General having appointpromise and vow that was made in their name | Fasting and Humiliation, the following circular, with an appropriate form of prayer. has been forwarded by the Bishop of the Diocese to his Clergy.

TORONTO, 7th April, 1855. Rev. and Dear Brother :- I herewith transmit o you a Form of Prayer to be used in the Churches of your Parish or Mission on the day appointed by his Excellency the Governor General as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the success of Her Majesty's arms in

I rely on you to give due notice to your congregations on the previous Sunday, and to use your best endeavours to ensure the due obser-

vance of the appointed day.
I remain, Rev. and Dear Brother, Your faithful friend and brother.

JOHN TORONTO.

It has been our constant endeavor to

pursue the even tenor of our way, unheed-

United Church of England & Ireland, in the Diocese of Toronto.

ng the little ebullitions of acidity of temper in which some of our respected contemporaries are occasionally wont to indulge at arded as of "the last importance to the aforesaid paper that "they who live in who lay claim to so honorable a distinction : ROMANISM IN SPAIN .- The Catholic Herald and it was thus that a notice of the death the article in question appeared by mistake. (evidently Old Countrymen) about little

proving to any impartial mind the truth of The Guardian concludes an editorial door to dissent, and it is probable that NEW BAPTIST VERSION .- Some of the agents grandpa's admonition will render him more rebuke be rendered necessary by a repethe Baptists themselves it meets with strong oppoint from the most respectable portions of the old body. The Southern Baptist (Charleston) of a companion in misfortune; but in the "We take the liberty to repeat, that this event of any such consolation being ever

pigs, and various Hibernian facetiæ, with

the comment thereupon that he (the editor)

things" designedly !- thereby satisfactorily

"THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN."

advocate are correct.

We have no such feelings and sympathies, and unpleasant affair with the greatest and therefore we are able to take such impartiality. hard words with a good deal of calmness.

We have no doubt of the Guardian's wrong. We can well believe that the very earnestness with which the Guardian desires the extension of Spiritual religion has led him to regard all outward rites and orbital that of Berwick, by J. W. Gamble, Esq., M. P. P., who is the proprietor of most of the property in the village and neighbourhood.

A PROCLAMATION.

L. T. DRUMMOND, KNOW YE, that taking into Atty. Genl. Geration the great struggle in which We are now engaged for the defence of the liberties of Our regard and of the civilized nations of Europe, he has never paused to consider truly the subject of Church authority; and we have no doubt that if he did so, he would be brought to the same conclusions as ourselves-conclusions which have already induced many of the most able ministers of the Weslevan Society to return to the bosom of the Church.

We have no quarrel, and we desire to have no controversy with the Christian | Previously announced Guardian-it would serve no good purpose, and might only engender unchristian feeling; - that he has not duly informed himself upon the question, doubtless for the reason already assigned, is evident; but it is not newspaper controversy, but earnest study, that will change his convictions.

Our impression is that the editor of the Christian Guardian has read much against church principles; but we question, with all respect, whether he has ever truly studied any of the able treatises that have been written in their explanation and

We are most sincerely convinced that our Lord and His Apostles founded only one church eighteen hundred years ago; that it was an outward and visible society, consisting of good and evil; and that is was ruled by our Lord's appointed ser-

We believe that against this visible organization the gates of Hell were never to prevail; that with its ministry our Lord was to be always, even unto the end of the world; that, consequently, it must be i existence now; and that if we can identify existence now; and that it we can be seen that it, it is most plainly the duty of all Christit, it is most plainly the duty of all Christit, it is most plainly the duty of all Christit.

Rev. J. Langtrey

J. R. Williams, Esq.

In looking for this organization, we are unable to give any great amount of consideration to the claims of modern Methodism, notwithstanding the excellence of many individuals with have embraced its Branches. tenets; because, to our mind, it is at once apparent that it cannot possibly be that Divinely organized and immortal society Reviews, Books and Unblications. which was founded by our Lord and His Apostles eighteen hundred years since; for

and twenty years ago. The Guardian dwells upon our admis- Rowsell. sions of the great need of reformation, which in various periods existed in the church; and seems to imply, if we do not misunderstand him, that all that remained was to let her die out, and replace her by younger and more healthy organizations.

If we are right in supposing such to be his opinion, it shows that he has misapprehended the views which we entertain -viz., that the church is the Body of our Lord, instinct with the vital principle and spread of the true apostolic religion; of His own Spirit, and consequently, inca- lowed to offer a few brief remarks, as I feel that pable of death, although through man's we should be ever watchful that we do not take corruption, capable of disease.

bodies to cast off whatever is morbid and of society, as regards their spiritual condition recurring efforts to regain the condition of perfect Spiritual health, by movements

When a human body is diseased, we do not dream of allowing it to die, and propose opportune.

I have (with sorrow be it said) heard it advo beyond cur power. And if we confess our inability to reconstitute the human frame how much less must it be in our inability to reconstitute the human frame how much less must it be in our subscribe on such conditions; and why? From which our Lord is Himself the Head.

seriously to examine the arguments that tion of those by whom they are denied. The Guardian professes, we doubt not, my part to stand passive. truly to love our blessed Lord, and would be ever ready to enforce the duty of obe- to know so much; therefore of them I will say dience to His commands; and if it be, as but little. But let us endeavor to go on in as many think, that our Lord not only wrought much peace, unity, and good-will as possible, out a great salvation for us, but organized would not oppose that instrumentality. We are certain that he would not willingly

TORONTO HOSPITAL.

stances, that they could have any other effect, than to bring upon us a portion of the chlorum which in the chlorum which is a portion of the the obloquy, which is one among many refreshing to find that success does not other proofs that the principles which we always attend the efforts of those with whom the "end justifies the means;" and There is the usual amount of, we doubt it is also greatly to be lamented that the not, unconscious misrepresentation of our press should lend itself to ipse dixit charges views, and a few charges of exclusive- of such a nature, which ought to be made ness, haughtiness and semi-popery; but we are so well accustomed to such accusations trustees, who, we are glad to observe, trustees, who, we are glad to observe, Province of that they fail to affect us very sensibly. appear to have acted throughout a tedious

The Rev. J. Gilbert Armstrong desires perfect sincerity, any more than of our own us to state that he will thank persons VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United correctness. It is the case, that, owing to writing to him, to address their communiman's fallen condition, the very excel. cations in future to Christ's Church Par-

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL. 1855. STUDENTS' FUND.

	Weston, per Rev. T. S. Kennedy 0	19	0	
	2 Collections amounting to 1	14	6	
ı	GENERAL PURPOSE FUND.			
-	Previously announced£239	10	2	
i	St. John's Church, Bow-			
	manville 1 15 0 Enniskillen 0 15 0			
		10	0	
i	Christ Ch., Hamilton, per Church-			
1	warden 8	15	0	
	140 Collections amounting to 945	17	1	
	140 Collections, amounting to 245	11	*	
i	WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.			
ğ	Thank-offering Easter Sunday, Holy	-		
1		0		
ğ		7	6	
8	PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.			
1		15	0	
,	St. Philip's, Weston, the whole per	17 34		
ı		0	0	
ĕ	The state of the s	12		
i		15		
ı	Tecumseth, 4, per Rev. F. L. Osler 14	5	0	
3	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
-	The Rev. Provost Whittaker 2	10	0	
	The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere 5	1000	0	
9		5	0	
i		5	0	
	Rev. R. Lewis 1	5	0	
		5	0	
10				

T. S. KENNEDY, Secretary. ERRATA .-- In the Church of March 29th, Moore,

We have received "Hungarian the simple reason that, however excellent Sketches" and "the Life and Times of in reorganizing the militia, to form companies of its objects, it is purely a human institution, Voltaire," from Mr. Geikie, and will notice founded by Mr. Wesley about a hundred them shortly. Also, "Signs of the Times," and "Kurtz's Sacred History," from Mr. staff, field or general officers from Her Majesty's

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church.

Diocese of Toronto, April 2, 1855.

My dear Sir,—As it now appears very evident that we are about to have an accession of bishops in this Province, the form and manner of choos ing such is of the utmost importance to the an inconsistent step; neither do I think that we The law of vitality impels all living the mind for the want of a knowledge of the state of the rabble were disgusting. decayed; and the operation of this law is at the date such precedents may be found, in manifested in the church by the frequently the whole Christian world; but simply consider-

which we justly call reformatory, not cre-ative. of us just now,—it having been so fully discus-sed at the Church Society's meetings recently held through the Province, -this comes the more

from its elements to reconstruct another, cated by both clergy and laity that the election because we recognize such an act to be of bishops by subscribers to the episcopal fund frame,—how much less must it be in our the knowledge I have of the laity—and that is power to reorganize that Body mystical of not a little—I find that we are not in a sufficient state of spiritual enlightenment to be intrusted The principles we profess do unques- with such an important privilege—i e., there is a want of reverence, sincerity, humility, and tionably strike at the very root of Metho- consideration among us (the laity) that totally dism as a society; and since these princi- unfits us; and it may be said, that the warmest ples are maintained by thousands to whom hearted and most thoughtful among us (who we are sure the Guardian would be ever would be thought Christians) are too apt to ready to give the fullest credit for excel-therefore, venture to assert, as being my sincere lence and honesty, and for undoubted opinion, that should we adopt the elective sysand which so seriously affect the position of those by whom they are denied. of Christ on the one hand, and poor fallen man

on the other: hence it would be criminality on Of the clergy of the Province I do not profess avoiding all things having an opposite tendency.

I do think that I should not be very far out of

a visible instrumentality for the purpose of order when I say of the clergy, that they would applying it to our souls, we are sure that he would not oppose that instrumentality. by the repetition of another such a controversy as was carried on something more than twelve be disunited from it; and if in weighing elect one more bishop for this Province.

Those arguments, any discussion should I think that we should all do well to make a months since, when it was in contemplation to

arise between us, it would surely be well- noble effort to cast away these jealousies arising since Christian men contend not for vic- from the terms 'high church' and 'low church, tory, but truth,—to remember the Apostolic injunction, that all anger and clamor teach the enemies of the Church of God that this and all evil speaking, be put away from robbery of Church property is by them an effort us, with all malice. I believe the giver of all good gifts will put it into our hearts and increase our abilities to bring TORONTO HOSPITAL.

The daily papers of last week contain a nethened report of the investigation lately witnessed since it has been planted in this

to have our editorial "ears tingled at the bidding of any such authority." Complaints arising out of the letter of "A Medical Student." It is sufficient for our that we should do nothing on our part which purpose to state that the charges generally, and especially those which attacked our in Church or State. To this end, put the pa-We observe that our articles "on the propopularity of religious truth," have given indefatigable house surgeon Dr. Clarke, Queen; for assuredly there is as pious and zeaunpopularity of religious truth," have given great offence to the Christian Guardian." have been completely refuted. There seems to be little doubt that the whole seems to be little doubt that the whole and rather let us esteem others better than

I am, my dear Sir, Your much obliged, AN HUMBLE LAYMAN.

Colonial.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c. lences of Christians sometimes lead them sonage, Woodbridge, Vaughan—the name To all Our Loving Subjects in Our Province of

and considering the propriety of setting apart a day to be observed throughout Our said Province as a day of humiliation and solemn prayer to Almighty God for the success of Our Arms in the present war, and for the speedy attainment of a favorable and lasting peace, We have thought fit, by the advice of Our Executive Council for Our said Province, to issue this Our Proclamation appointing, and We do hereby appoint, WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of APRIL next, to be observed throughout Our said Province as a DAY OF GENERAL FAST AND HUMILIATION AND OF PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD for the success of Our Arms in the said war. And WE Do hereby earnestly exhort all Our loving subjects in Our said Province reverentially and devoutly to observe the same as a day of general fast, humiliation, and

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At our Government House, in Our CITY OF QUEBEC, in our said Province, this THIRTY-FIRST day of MARCH, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign. By Command,

GEORGE E. CARTIER, Secretary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, 5th April, 1855. Last night after the report left the House went into committee on the Militia bill, and nade several amendments thereto, to be reported

The 8th clause for arming and equipping the edentary militia as infantry, with Minie rifles, bayonets, and proper equipments, and the 32nd clause providing compensation for uniforms,

The committee rose, reported progress, and ained leave to sit again,

Mr. Larwill is to inquire of the Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government, colored people or negroes, and officer such com-panies by persons of their race. Also, whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint colored subjects or negroes in this Province, and if not why not? Also, what number of colored persons or negroes are holding Her Majesty's commissions in this Province, either in a civil or military capacity; and also, whether it is the intention of the Government, in the organization

narmonious course and make one conglomerated whole. There will be colored sergeants employed.
Other parliamentary proceedings of the week are devoid of interest

of the militia, to make any distinction of color

or race, or whether they will pursue the more

The Woodstock Gazetteer gives an account of a disgraceful row which occurred in that town on the 24th ult. on the occasion of a lottery being held there. Some half dozen street fights

Mr. James Simpson, a much respected farmer, was very suddenly killed in Brantford on the 28th ult. Stepping into his sleigh, one of the boards tipped up and threw him down, with his head hanging over the side; while in this posi-tion his horse started, and dragged him a good distance, causing a frightful fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death.

The Halifax Chronicle of the 1st of April says :- "Yesterday morning, the brig America arrived here with her complement of new troops, amounting to about 90. They were landed at the Queen's wharf, and marched up to their quarters at the Military Hospital. They are principally Germans."

News from Australia up to the 30th of Dec. states that the colony had not produced wheat enough for its own consumption, and the people were looking to the United States for breadstuffs. The colony was suffering from a drought unparalleled in intensity for many years. The cattle were dying from thirst. The roads in some places were strewn by the carcases of dead bullocks that had died whilst being driven.

In the neighbourhood of Port Rowan, on the 5th inst., Joseph Adams and party were out learning and ability to interpert the Holy Scriptures, we say in all kindliness, that it is worthy of intelligent and earnest men it is worthy of intelligent and earnest men having much—aye, too much—of man's wisdom. seriously to examine the arguments that above remarks may appear somewhat can be brought forward in their behalf, uncharitable; but I feel I stand between the killed in the county of Norfolk this winter.—

United States.

The farmers in some parts of Indiana are obliged to cut down trees to furnish food for their animals; many cattle have died from starvation, and further loss is expected. Stock hogs die by scores in the woods, and everything looks deplorably dark for farmers, except the wheat crop, which promises well.

A runaway slave, named Grandison Boyd, who had taken refuge some years since in Rochester, left the country, as many others did, at the time of the passage of the fugitive slave law from fear his owner might reclaim him. He went to Australia, and commenced work in the gold mines. When he left he was indebted \$200 to a crockery merchant in this city, who had no very strong hopes the debt would ever be cancelled. A few week since, however, he received a letter from Boyd, stating that he had just arrived at Liverpool from Australia, where he had made \$8,000, and enclosing a draft of £40, (\$200) the amount of the debt.—Rochester

noon last. When at the depth of 40 feet, Foster's caved in, burying him completely and the others partially. Gallagher and Ryan soon extricated themselves, and then with assistance commenced digging for Foster. A rock weighing 1500 llbs. was pressing on his back, and nearly as fast as the earth was taken out, fresh instalments came in. After working from 5 P. M. to midnight, they succeeded in raising the stone a short distance, and attempted to pull him out, but his foot was still fast, when McKinney, a young farmer worked his way, head downward, under the rock, and cut the man's boot so that his foot came out.-Foster was drawn from the well alive, and without any bones broken, having been ten hours in his perilous situation. Much excitement was created in the neighborhood, and a public meeting was held at which resolutions were adopted, expressing their high appreciation of the bravery of Messrs. McKinney, Ryan Turkish forts in Asia. and Landon, and a committee was appointed to collect funds to purchase suitable testimonials to be presented to them.—Newark Advertiser.

Constantinople advices state that the Porte has determined to maintain undeminished sovereignty of the Dardanelles, and protests against

marked in the annals of history as one of the most sadly eventful years of the nineteenth century. There have been \$25,000,000 worth of property destroyed by fire, 171 lives lost in the United States by burning buildings. 198 railroad accidents involving the loss of lives and the wounding of 586 persons; 18 steamboats sunk and burnt, killing 580 persons, and wounding 220, and there were 82 murders and 84 of the most gallant achievements of the camexecutions; all this in the limits of the United paign. States. When to this we add the loss of life and property by shipwrecks; by burning ocean steamers; by pestilence; by war and to crown a new redoubt about 300 yards in front of the all by a general commercial and momentary panic, the year 1854, will probably sum up a history of horrors which no year in any age of Louis Napol the world has witnessed.

Much excitement was created at Washington on Tuesday last, in consequence of a report that Colonel L. Taylor, formerly of Mississippi, and Clerk in the office of the First Auditor, had forged the name of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to notes amounting to ten or twenty thousand dollars. The notes are in the hands of brokers, money-lenders, and personal friends of the forger. Taylor left the city on Sunday night. Mr. Davis was an intimate friend, but it was understood that the Secretary will not attempt to screen him from punishment if he is

Boston, March 28. An investigation into the accounts of the Merchants' Bank, caused by the suicide of Mr. Hooper, the paying teller, discloses no deficiency in his relation to that bank. He has used, how-ever, about \$50,000 of the Merchants' Bank, which he made good at the expense of the Atlantic and Grocers' Bank, by certifying two cheques drawn by S. Peabody, which on the authority of this certificate were cashed; and the money drawn from those two banks was used to make his own account good. It is supposed he lost money in speculation.

The war of the Know-Nothings in the United States against foreigners is daily apreading and gaining strength. Aliens, especially Irish, scarcely command the respect there that is accorded to the negro. The Legislature of the State of Maine have recently passed an act which provides that no person of foreign birth shall be allowed to yote at any election unless he shall. allowed to vote at any election, unless he shall, | corps at least three months before each election, produce propers, and they appear to be genuine. This preciate the disposition or strength.

The troops destined for the attack stormed them and routed them, and, while the battalions

obtained leave to sit again,

And the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

There was in the commencement an animated debate on people blowing hot and cold in one breath, in which Mr. Brown, Dr. Rolph, Mr. Spence, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Hincks took part.

Mr. Larwill is to inquire of the Ministry.

Will form Wo remember their bitter abuse of British institutions and their fulsome praise of the model republic — Colonist.

A terrible affray took place at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, on the 20th instant between two men named Harrison and Duffy. The latter was shot dead by Harrison, and in the melée a dense body inside. This infantry assembled in a dense body inside. This infantry gave way after a short but severe struggle, in which the detachment of Engineers, under Captain Valesque, took a brilliant part, as did also the artillery commanded by Lieutenant Dalafosse. The Zouaves displayed the most remarkable in the model republic — Colonist.

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The Tennessee Penitentiary at Nashville was | them once more our superiority in action.

A convention is to be held in Cincinnati on the rst Monday in May next, for the purpose of The reserve, which had left the trenches to first Monday in May next, for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted to hasten the extinction of slavery in the United

The number of Indians in Michigan is over 10,000, consisting of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies, the greater part living in a degraded condition. The United States Governent has appropriated \$10,000 to ameliorate

The New York Commissioners of Emigration report the total number of alien emigrants arrived at that port during the present year, up to March 28th, as 15,677, being less than arrived during the same time last year. The commissioners anticipate quite a decrease in the aggregate emigration for the present year. They teries. The expected reinforcements were pourestimate that the German emigration for the ing in. The troops were well off for provisions. not far from 60,000. The number of emigrants that arrived during the year 1854 much exceeded that of any former year. The whole number of alien passengers who arrived there during the year was 319,223, being 34,278 more than the preceding year.

A fearful riot took place in Cincinnati on the 2nd instant at an election. The rioters not deeming small-arms sufficiently deadly, actually armed themselves with cannon. The difficulty was chiefly between the Dutch and American party. The former were the aggressors, but ultimately the American party proved victorious The result of the election is unknown. - Colonist.

FRESH GOLD DISCOVERIES. -We have intelligence of the discovery of gold mines of extraordinary richness in Tury Assu, in the province of Maranham, South America, in which the gold is of 24 quilates, is obtained without trouble, and appears to exist in such abundance that the richest fields hitherto discovered in Australia or California will be thrown entirely into the shade

European Mems.

Arrival of the "Baltic." NEW YORK, April 6.

Consols 923. Nothing important from Sebastopol.

The Vienna Conference agreed upon the first

reached her dock a little before 10 o'clock.

The Czar Alexander had made several speeches constitutes the main strength of the 1st Division;
—mild to the diplomatic body, but strong to the army. On the whole his language was interpremanders are making the earliest use of the im-

The latest despatch from Vienna, dated Frifoot got wedged in between two rocks, and endeavouring to pull it out, the sides of the well caved in, burying him completely and the others repeated that the question of peace or war is not

decided until the 3rd point is settled. The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs under date of Friday evening, that the news from Vienna appears to be favo to peace, and at Paris people are disposed to be-lieve that the Conference will be attended with

a happy result.

Count Nesselrode, it is believed, will proceed to Vienna, when the negociations become criti-

The new Czar gave strong evidence of abiding Rumours were current of a new basis of ar-

rangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, opening of the Danube, and the erection of

reignty of the Dardanelles, and protests against A TERRIBLE YEAR.—The year 1854, will be the Christians of the empire being placed under The Porte also desires the participation of

Ali Pachi, minister for foreign affairs, had been

The official reports of the storming of the Malikoff redoubt, on the night of the 2nd of Febby the French, are published, and exhibit one Gen, Osten Sacken telegraphs to St. Peters-

Korniloff bastion. Out works are carried on Louis Napolean had reviewed the Imperial Guards and made a short patriotic speech.

A new Belgian Ministry had been formed, but only held office for a day. The crisis therefore

The Legislative Assembly of Denmark had nanimously passed an impeachment of the ex-The French attempt to storm Shanghai had

roved a failure. Nothing of importance from Canton.

The "Baltic" has 76 passengers. Among them Bishop Timen.

FRENCH DESPATCH FROM THE CRIMEA. The Moniteur publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert to the Minister of War,

dated the 27th of February:—
"Monsieur le Marechal,—I have the honor to send you details of the coup de main executed in the night between the 23rd and 24th February, in advance of our right line of attack. The following dispositions had been taken :-

A detachment of the Engineers and a detach ment of Artillery, two battalions of the 2nd Zouaves (Col. Cler), and a battalion of the 4th Regiment of Marines (Commander Mermier), commanded by General of Brigade Monet, were to carry the redoubt constructed by the Rus-

The Russian work had some ambuscades in and show to the authorities having charge of the preparation of the check-lists his naturalization offered obstacles of which it was difficult to ap-

the law of the State, and accordingly no for- on the French left and centre overcame these eigner whatever can now vote in the State of obstacles, the Zouaves, led by Colonel Cler, and Maine for at least three months from the date having General Monet at their head, who had of its taking effect. This blow will fall heavily on Irish Yankees and English Chartists, but none redoubt under a heavy fire of muketry, and threw will pity them who remember their bitter abuse | themselves upon the infantry assembled in a

The object we had proposed was attained. We ould not think of holding a position open on all

sides to the Russian artillery; but we had shown The return to our lines was accomplished withburned last Thursday morning, and one of the convicts was smothered to death. The State out the enemy, who were struck with astonishment, molesting us, notwithstanding their nu-

cover, if necessary, the retreat, did not meet any

Our losses were considerable, but not in propor ion to the danger of this nocturnal con where our soldiers were exposed until they re turned to the trenches to the fire of the artillery

Our troops behaved admirably, as they always do, and I cannot praise them too highly.

The Moniteur also publishes the following: PERA, March 8.—Yesterday we received the news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas. On the 3rd of March Omar Pacha's army was 35,000 strong, with 1,000 horses and four complete batyear will amount to about 175,000, and the Irish | On the 6th an English battery, which commands CORFU. March 10-The English steamer tran-

sport Imperador has been sent from Malta with 120 of the best Artillerymen of the garrison. The teamer arrived on the 4th, and left the same day for Balaklava. In addition to the men taken at Corfu, she had on board 260 Artillerymen from the Malta arsenal.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA. The last accounts from the Crimea down to

the 8th of March, present a most agreeable contrast to the painful and unvarying record of hardships, privations and inaction which we have been ompelled for so many weeks and months to lay beneficent influence, the touch of spring has reached the army, and everything bears marks of refreshed energy and reviving activity. weather is fine, and the heavy damps which had soaked into the loose soil are almost dried up. The new commandant at Balaklava, Colonel Harding, has already changed the aspects of the town, and Lord Raglan, with the chief officers of his staff, is again visible at the camp, at the port, and in the lines. The hideous and accumulated filth, that rendered this sojourn of British troops untenable even by the unclean animals, is swept away. A naval arsenal, with storehouses, has risen under the cliff. The troops The Baltic has arrived, with Liverpool dates to have fresh provisions, and even vegetables; huts have been erected and clothes distributed; large numbers of mules and ponies have arrived for Breadstuffs not much changed. Provisions the transport service, and the army has regained an air of checrfulness and confidence which ap-Cotton active; sales 87,000 bales at 1s 6d a peared for some time to have deserted those who were most interested in its welfare. The peculiar trials of a winter campaign un-

dertaken by a young army, most imperfectly The Vienna Conference agreed upon the first point, placing the Principalities under the five powers.

Provided for such an enterprise, are, as we have said, happily diminishing, but it cannot be forgotten that we are in a military condition SECOND DESPATCH.

The Baltic left Liverpool on the 24th, and General Brown has rejoined the Light Division, which he found in a better co. The new screw steamer City of Baltimors, of than he had anticipated, and that General Penthe Liverpool and Philadelphia line had been nefather has resumed the command of the taken up by the French Government for six Second Division; so that Lord Raglan has the months, and had left Marseilles having in tow assistance of the two most effective division officers in the army, Sir Colin Campbell remaining at the head of the Highlanders, who now ted in a pacific sense.

The first of the four points which had been pressing forward the execution of works of great provided in a pacific sense. provement of the weather, and that they are unanimously agreed to at the Vienna Conference | importance, both in front of the town and on the reads as follows:—

"Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia. The prithe French directed their abortive attack on the vileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the from Simpheropol is covered with wagons laden with provisions and munitions of war.