## European Intelligence

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

ries, the bright colors standing out in light MONDAY, April 7. contrast from their gloomy shapeless hulls. The number of Russians about our camp to-day was, as far as I could judge, not so great as it was yesterday; but those who did come over to visit their friends were two flag-ships---the Royal George in the starboard division, with the red flag of Sir very soon rendered incapable of returning home, and were staggering about in every direction but the right one, if they were sober enough to keep on their legs at all, or were lying about in the neighborhood of the time, and boats left both the flag-ships, bazaars in utter helplessness and obliviouswhich were stated to be conveying the two ness. Many of these intoxicated heroes wore two ribands and orders; sometimes one sees a private with as many as three or officer, aide-de-camp to the general who commands the corns at Mackenzie, in riding about the camp, found himself close to the brigade of Guards, who were out on one of the ordinary brigade field-days, and he drew

but the French corvette, with resolute gal- accumulation of a good deal of smoke and four decorations, but that is rare. An lantry, kept her yards manned during the whole of a somewhat lengthy pause in the proceedings, during which the Fairy tender steamed towards the shore, and returned,

After the Royal yacht had gone far out to after some delay, it was supposed with the Lords of the Admiralty, as the royal yacht up and watched the drill for some time. Lord Rokeby went up and addressed him, now carried the Admiralty flag at the fore. At half-past one her Majesty's yacht slowly steamed out to the castward, to and the Russian was soon on the best terms with his new acquaintence. The Russians about two cables' length ahead of the squafrequently visit Sebastopol, and wander drons, and there became stationary again. about amid the ruins, as if to see what is left, At this moment the whole flotilla of steamor to discover, if possible, their old haunts. ers, with company on board, decked with They come into Balaklava occasionally, and wander through its streets in a state of perplexity, or seek to identify the sites of their departed mansions. Several of the Greeks have also paid the town a visit, and are gunboats were now seen creeping up in very much puzzled to find out where they lived two years ago. One man said, "I had three very good houses in this town, but I tiny messengers of death (which look like Thames Steamboats, and so insiduously carreally cannot tell even the place where once they stood." Colonel Hardinge, the comry their heavy armament under an air of nautical innocence,) passed round the Duke and turned, by the earnest gaze of many con-of Wellington, inside the royal yacht, and stant eyes. mandant, very properly kept the drunken Ruskies out of the town last night, and placed sentries on the narrow road between made their way round the Royal George, skirting the starboard division of the line-ofthe cliff and the waters of the harbor, to battle ships, and on to their allotted stations prevent them coming in after their jollifica-tions at the bazaar of Kadekoi. The storein shore. It must be confessed that this was a somewhat tedious proceeding; and keepers find good customers among the Russian officers for sugar, tea, champagne and spirits, all of which are enormously however correct and proper in a naval point of view, was rather too long drawn dear in their own camps. Sugar cannot be out for the patience of civilian spectators. had at any price, even in Simpheropol and Still, the way in which these boats darted Baktchi-Serai Champagne, of which they are very fond, is 15f. a bottle, and tea is round the squadron; the clear white smoke (the Welsh coal was a great improvement) looking like as many pulls from a cigar, was exceedingly pretty. The Coquette, Com-mander Risk, one of the number, ran out of 20f. a pound, on the other side of the Tchernaya. At this side, the price of these articles is less than one-half of these amounts, so that there is ample inducement her course, and came to take a look at the for a Russian officer to come down from outlying flotilla of unprofessional steamers, Mackenzie with his orderly and a sumptor which gave an opportunity to a number of passengers on board of them to take a near pony to lay in a store of such luxuries. There is danger to the discipline of all the and accurate survey of her construction and armies if the intercourse between the sol- her armament. diers is not restricted, but a Muscovite At a quarter to three, at a signal from the general would have far more to fear from the results produced on his men by the in- of Wellington, the line of battle ships weighspection of our camps than the allies would have to dread from allowing their troops to time they were gliding through the water draw comparisons between themselves and with an imperceptible motion which, in the the Russians. If the sutlers came in from absence of sails, gives them so gliding and the interior with their usual attendants, ghostlike motion. It was sometime before there is more reason to be apprehensive of their steam was felt, and the royal yacht, our men. The change of wind has relieved which had headed the outward bound, was

Commander-in-Chief, repeated by the Duke od anchor, in an incredible short space of us from a more positive apprehension, and obliged again to lie to; but in a few min-that was that we should be left without utos the headmost ship began to walk the barloy. There was not more than a few waters in admirable style. Her Majesty's days' supply for our horses in the Crimea, yacht ran on ahead, and the whole proud days' supply for our horses in the Crimen, when the wind changed and permitted one array of three-docker, two-docker, blockship of the fleet of sailing vossels which is laden and frigate, swept out in regular and close with forage to enter Balaklava, after knocking about in the Black Sea for a ships (sailing line of battle ships are only fit fortnight. Sheep are becoming scarce. for pivot ships now,) to E. N. E. of the We have cleared out Roumelia altogether, Nab Light, and each column, after passing with forage to enter Balaklava, after but, just in the nick of time, a supply of fine between them, turned round them, the star-oxen is promised from the plains on the board column turning to port, and the port south side of the Danube. This army has a column to port, headed again by the royal fine appetite; it manages to consume 250, yacht. The tide was now with the fleet, fine appetite; it manages to consume 250,-000 lbs. of barley, 250,000 lbs. of hay and and they ran rapidly back to their stations 90,000 lbs. of bread per diem, and to eat up about 3000 bullocks and 15,000 or 18,000 anchored, and again manned yards and saluted. As soon as her Majesty's yacht had sheep per month, besides little pickings of passed throught the squadron and neared the shore, the sound of a sharp cannouade announced that the gun-boats were giving a test of their quality.

SALUTING THE ROYAL VACHI. The fleet was ordered to salute the instant

potted meats, preserved vogetables, private

stores, poultry, geese, turkeys and game, washed down with floods of wine and spirits

in an ocean of rum. Well, it thrives on

this food, and looks fat and hearty and full

of fight upon its diet. It is very well for

display of its powers. Not only are the

men well fed, well drilled, and well taken

The fine weather continues. The passe

for the Russian lines have not yet arrived.

No one talks of anything else-not even the

the grand French races, which come off on the 10th, and to which the Emperor has

sent £100 and Marshal Pelissier has contri-

buted £50. M. Talon, the winner of the

steeple chase on the Tchernaya, has a

match for a large sum of money to ride his

horse, Paddy Boy, against Muster Roll, and

the race excites great interest and a little

national rivalry. The mail is, of course, not in yet; in fact it, is regularly (irregularly)

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE REVIEW.

At a quarter past twelve, a single gun

from the flagship announced the approach

of the royal yacht, which was soon seen

rapidly making its way to the head of the

two squadrons, and at the next justant the

royal salute ran along the line; but in the

position in which the Pacific was placed-

to windward---there was the smallest amount

of report from the cannonade, and a little

boy was heard to observe that there was not

We give a few extracts from the account

French boats is very badly performed.

will conclude it in our next.

TUESDAY, 10 A.M.

the royal yacht showed clear the harbour. the enemy that there is no occasion for the This affair, which it was rightly judged would be the most striking feature in the day's proceeding was looked forward to with imcare of externally and internally, but the mense expectation and interest. They rovpeople at home are providing for their meu-tal instruction and recreation. al yacht showed each minute more clearly out of the harbour, yet still no preparations seemed to have been made by the fleet towards anything like a general salute. Suddonly a confused black mass was seen at the shrouds of the headmost ships of the line and instantly, as if by magic, men swarmed up the rigging of every vessel in the fleet. The clustered up the shrouds like bees. At first there seemed confusion, but as the men got higher, formed into their places, and spread out upon the yards, the marvellous rapidity and regularity of the whole manustre was seen with feelings of admiration and aston ishment. Hardly had the men joined bands when the royal yacht showed well out of four or five days late, and the service by the harbour. On the instant one large dense spirt of smoke dashed in heavy mass from the side of the Duke of Wellington. The eye had scarcely time to perceive it, ere from every vessel along the two lines came the same discharge, followed instantly by of the correspondent of the Times, and another and another from the same ships ere the report of the first had time to reach. It a moment after the heavy swelling roar came suddenly up against the wind, increasing as it rolled forward, until the air seemed te vibrate painfully with the tremendous concussions. In a few seconds the hulls of the whole fleet were enveloped in the clouds of white smoke, from which, in regular order, from port and starboard, came the broad lashes of the discharges like sheets of yellow lightning. It had a grand and tremen-dous effect. The salute only lasted two mi-

half noise enough. About this time the vessels which had left most of their company GUN-BOAT ATTACK ON SOUTH-SEA CASTLE behind were sought for by a black, ugly steam tug, which was close packed with Two or three of those grim iron mailed nonsters, the floating batteries, had been the belated travellers, conspicuous among detached from the rear of the fleet, and towhom was Mr. Roebuck; and as they were gether with the exercising brigs, a mortar received on board their respective ships, the vessel or two, and the Maander and Belleisle, sailing vessels formed a stationary line different sections of those who had received tickets were better represented, but many across the Bay just outside of the sandbank notabilities did not make their appearance, and near enough to be well examined by and among those who were deficient was the people on shore. One squadron of gunthe Lord Mayor. As soon as the royal boats took up its place beyond them, so a yacht reached the easternmost point of the to command Fort Mookton and that part of line, the yards were duly manned, the the coast. A squadron of sixteen or twenty French corrette being among the first to gun-boats, perhaps more, for it was difficult

nutes.

also very conspicuous for the rich and gay | Boyne budy, and anchored about a mile off, with all its broadsides bearing on the for-tress. The gun-boats in their turn now became the objects of curiosity, and many dressing of his ship with colors of every possible hue and device, and of every nation Next to this ship really the most gaily be-flagged vessels were the floating batteremarks were made upon their applicability to the real attack on Baltic fortresses; the great gun amidships, with which every boat The royal yacht took up a position between is furnished, securing them the respect and the two squadrons, head and stern with the the confidence of all the spectators. No preparations were made in Southsea Castle to return their amicable fire. The sixty George Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief, heavy gnns which are mounted on the paraand the Duke of Wellington, bearing the pet of that formidable establishment would white flag, with St. George's Cross, of Addoubtless be able to dispute effectively, if miral Dundas. She lay to for some little need ever were, the entrance to Portsmouth harbor. But on this occasion they were to receive the feigned attack without even proadmirals on board to her Majesty. The tending to resent it. The breeze in the fleet had by this time undressed the yards, afternoon was not sufficient to prevent the

the Nub, and marked the furthest limit of who refuse to become converted." fluttering flags, and, with stately and measu-red pace, moved in superb procession towards the place occupied by its illustrious mistress-then, indeed, the wondering and gratified admiration of the multitude who saw that glorious spectacle rose to a higher flags of every colour of the rainbow, and pitch than before. It was as if the mouneach keeping a somewhat independent tains had arisen to walk the earth, when course, came in sight, and the scene for the those stupendous creatures of human skill, first time became positively animated. The which had seemed to be permanent objects in the scenery around them, began to stride succession outside of the port division of over the sen. The increasing distance from the fleet, and the four squadrons of these which they loomed through the misty atmosphere seemed in no appreciable degree to diminish their relative vastness. They were followed until they reached their goa

## THE EAST.

Letters from the camp in the Crime have been received to the 8th inst. The preparations for the departure of the army continue actively, and already several hundred of the Army Works Corps have been shiped at Balaclava, and have gone on their way homewards. It is said that the Guards are to be the first to embark at Balaclava for England. The troops at Kinburn, Eupatoria, and Kertch will leave immediately. A system of passes has been organized to facilitate the communications between the Russians and the Allied armies Large numbers of Russians visit the English Camp, indulge very freely in liquor, and are soon staggering about in all directions.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald

"Russians are now seen all ver the camp of the Allies, riding along our roads, making purchases at Little Kamiesch, dining with us, and sleeping in our huts. The Commandant of Bilboquet breakfasted yestorday with the Zouaves, five of which corps had, the day before, paid a visit to that battery. The theatre at Kamiesch, ou Sunday, was well attended by Russian offi-cers. At head-quarters some 'notables' have dined with General Codrington, one of whom is said to have been Luders himself. The French had a grand review, the day before yesterday, of the first and second di-visions, near Traktir, and here, again, there was a large muster of Russian officers."

It is calculated that the Russians fired about 30,000 tons of iron at the armies of the Allies before Sobastopol. It is certain that we have given them about 11.000 in return, and possibly the French fired about 0,000 tons, so that between 60,000 and 70,000 tons weight of iron must be lying about on the plateau before Sebastopol.

We learn from St Petersburgh, that by an Imperial order, the army is replaced on the peace footing. The troops in the Crimea are hereafter to form two armies—one under the command of General Gortschakoff, and the other under that of General

A despatch from General Pelissier dated Sebastopol, April 18, is as follows:

"Yesterday I reviewed the entire army of the Crimen. General Luders, a consid erable number of Russian officers, Generals Codrington and De La Marmora, were prosent at this military teto. The epidemic has ceased in the Crimea.

To accelerate the evacuation, a portion of the English fleet, originally intended for the Baltic, was expected at Constantinople. I'he papers state that two regiments of English cavalry would leave in May for the East Indies, and that two divisions under Gen. Campbell, would be sent to Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Stratford de Redelisse is said to be greatly enraged by the stories that have been put in circulation touching his resignation of the post he holds at Constantinople. Mr Layworth, English Council at Monistire, lately went to take leave of him previous to returning to his post, when Lord Redeliffe, at parting, addressed him in the following violent language:

"People pretend that I am about to leave; it is false, I want to stay and I will stay. I beg of you, Mr Layworth, to repeat this to everybody you may chance to see before you may embark. I know very well that they would not be sorry in London to see me leave; but they shall not have that satisfaction. I will stay here because I wish to. I would be very glad to have people know it."

Before the plenipotentivries loft Paris the Emperor presented each of them with a copy of the great work entitled Iconographic Greeque et Romaine. The book is not to be found in the book stores; and each of the copies presented by the Emperor was valued at 6,000 francs. Count Buol was also presented with a rich service of plate. and Ali Pacha with a magnificent goblet.

It is the law in France, that men drawn for the military service must either serve themselves, procure a substitute, or pay a certain amount to the Government. 285 substitutes.

pay this nautical bonor, and nothing could to get an uninterrupted view of the whole line of them at once, came straight in tow-ration was performed. The Frenchman was and Southsea Castle, just eastward of the Russia, and England, under whose protec- of wickedness like New York.

tion Greece is now placed, for the settlement, and if possible, the extension of the oundaries of his kingdom. Marshal Pelissier has been presented with

The Church.

a magnificent sword-a Toledo blade -by the Spanish officers who were sent out to the Crimes by their Government, to witwitness the operations of the Eastern war. A correspondent of the Independence Belge, writing from Alexandria, on the 19th April, says:

The news which lately reached here from Abysinnia represents the Emperor I heodosius I. as deeply engaged in new schemes of conquest. He is determined, it would seem, to subject the whole of Africa to his sway, and to convert its inhabitants abolished male servitude throughout his dominions, but still keeps the women in slavery, stated to be 240 instead of 140. regarding them as inferior beings. A Copt of Cairo has been appointed Pariarch of haze, by which the view of the fleet was

> The Viceroy of Egypt having nothing them to mending the roads. He has already marked out several great public highways in various parts of his dominious, and put his soldiers at work upon them.

> The City of Venice is to take \$5,000,-000 worth of stock in the Canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

The waters of the Danube have not been so low for the last 20 years, as they are at present, and all the commerce of Upper Austria that looks to this river as a medium of transportation is completely stopped.

The workinen in the silk factories o Lyons in gratitude for what the French Government has done to develope the branch of industry in which they are engaged, lately sent a petition to the Minister of State, praying that " the effigy of him whom war and and peace have rendered equally illustrious, may horeafter be crowned with laurels on the national coin of France." It is said the Emperor will grant the petition.

The French colonies in Africa are about to be re-organized. They will have their own army and their own institutions, administrative and judicial.

The law requiring purely religious journals to deposit a large sum of money in the hands of the French Government as cautionnement or security, is, it is said, about to be repealed.

Calcrast, the public executioner in Lor don, was lately dismissed from the office and four candidates for the succession are already in the field-one of whom, in addition to other ominent qualifications, is laying considerable stress upon his "brilliant edu-

It is stated as an evidence of the kind ness with which the Emperor Alexander seems inclined to treat his new subjects, that he has again summoned together the Quinquennal Assembly of Finland; a body that and not met before since the year 1811. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have

under consideration a gigantic plan for ex-tending the City of Paris from its present limits to the fortifications. It seems that what he has hitherto dono is nothing to what he purposes to do. He is often to be seen pencil and note-book in hand, and accompanied only by an Aide-de-camp or General Bosquet, busily at work in one of the filthiest and most unfrequented suburbs of the city

The Turkish government has just given aldistinguished proof of its toleration of other forms of worship besides the Ottoman.— Three Catholic monks of Bosnia, lately murdered a Turk, and the more effectually to conceal their crime, burned the body in pily were. the kitchen of their convent. They were all three tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death; but the government has ordered the execution to be suspended, until the Pope, informed of the circumstance, shall have had time to deprive the criminals of their office, so that the punishment may be inflicted on the man not on the priest.

Diplomatic interconrse has been suspend ed between the Mexico and the Holy Sec, and the Mexican Minister, M. Larainzar, has hauled down his flag and decamped with bag and baggage. Cause unknown-but supposed to be connected in some way or other with the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. It is somewhat curious, that about eight months ago this dogma was nowhere received with such extravagant denonstrations of joy as in Maxico. Almost every house was illuminated. One little circumstance, however, ought to be noted in this connection, and that is, that every house that remained in darkness was mulcted in the sum of ten dollars--the owner footing the bill.

A Madrid correspondant of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung writes as follows, on April the 8th :

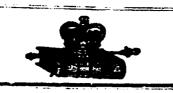
A scandalous scene took place in the royal palaco the day before yesterday. The sisters of the King, (the Princesses Donna Isabel, Donna Josepa and Luisa,) who were banished from the Court on account of their mesalliances," and who returned after the revolution of 1854 to Madrid, were in the habit of visiting the rooms of the King to the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers," see "Tertulia." The King and Queen, who by the uncertainty of our teaching in these are justly displeased with the Princesses and Donllenrique, because they returned to court without previously asking permission, orderod the guard not to permit them to enter their apartments, and to tell them that his majesty would send for them whenever he wished to see them.

"This order was given as the three prinesses and Don Henrique made their appea-

The Guards had scarcely communicated their orders to Don Henrique and his sisters when the latter, rushed furiously into the apartment of the King, dealing out the most offensive words and menaces in all directions, until the King was obliged to call the guard and have them forcibly ejected.

It is said that the Emperor Alexander II. will soon recognise Isabella II., and that Spain will send an ambassador to St. Petersburg. If so, this will be the first time the rulers of Spain and Russia have beld diplomatic relations with each other.

DREADFUL BLASPHEMY .-- A French adventurer has arrived in New York, and erroneous and strong doctrine" contrary to sum paid into the Treasury in this way has announced his intention to exibit living the same, that is "to Holy Scripture, as amounted during the continuance of the late representations of the "Agonies of the Sa- understood by the Anglican Church and war to 62,600,000 francs, representing 22, viour on the Cross," "The Elevation of taught in the Prayer-Book-when, we say. the Cross," "The Last Moment," and these Auglican Priests are found themselves King Otho is said to have lately addressed other outrageously blasphemous subjects, positively teaching contrary to the doctrines demand to the three Power, France, It will surely not be allowed, even in a city of the Prayer Book, and absolutely denoun-



Mer Founsations are upon the boly bills.

Hamilton, Friday, May 16, 1856

ERRATUM. - We regret that a typographical error occurred in the editorial to a religion of his own liking. He has article on the Synod in our last issue, by straightforward honesty in theological mat-

We have received a letter from the Rev. the dominions of his sable majesty, and en-Arthur Palmer, in answer to our article of slightest ground for such an insulting and courages the Emperor to masacre all those jast week. Having had several communithe course, the whole mighty fleet at once better for his army to do, has, it is said, set liged to omit it this issue, but shall give it at least insinuated, at the Synod. We have cations lying over for some time, we are oba place next week.

THE SYNOD, OUR DEFENCE.

A friend expostulates with us for what he considers our excessive severity towards his friends, those gentlemen, lay and cleric, who in the late Synod, supported the claims of the laity to an could voice in the election of our Bishops. Perhaps we are open to the charge, for while feeling the necessity of the fortiter in re in matters so vastly important, we would ever wish to accompany it with the snaviter in modo, if therefore we failed in doing so we beg our Brethren's pardon.

At the same time we do not wish to withdraw one iota from the strength of our protest against what we conceive to have been the bitter error of their line of procedure during the late Synod. We feel now, as we felt then, that if the unimus of their reasoning were correct, it would have been more consistent at once to have voted ourselves a Presbyterian Synod. If, as more than one Reverend gentleman intimated, the laity are equally well versed in Holv Scripture with themselves, if they are equally well able to judge in matters pertaining to the functions of the ministry, and have equal authority to do so;"--why, it would be an insult even to the Presbyterian Ministry to place our clergy on the same platform with them, for they do not so debase the office which they believe themselves to have received from Christ.

It is astonishing too, how rapidly the evil of such leaven works. We see already a rabid attack has been made by a local editor on one of the Reverend gentlemen for his consistent support of religious education and his tendencies to what the elegant editor pleased to call " priestism," and for not adapting his sacred office to the institutions and to the spirit of this country." And as justifying this attack, he most complacently claims the principles avowed, at the Synod, not only by laymen but by clergy; being of course careful not to inform his readers how few these inconsistent gentlemen hap-

As regards the particular question involred,-the equal influence of the clergy and laity in the election of Bishops,-we are not, as we before stated, very anxious. We really think that it is one of those things which will regulate itself, despite of wrong headed legislation; God has imbued His Church with a wonderful power of innate holy conservatism. But what we do lament are the lax principles enunciated by its advocates. Its clerical advocates are Anglican Priests, and yet they greatly ignore, if some of them do not absolutely deny, that there is any peculiar spiritual power or official grace pertaining to the Christian Priesthood.

Upon this subject we confess to feeling strongly; for we feel that the truth and honor of the Blessed Jesus are deeply involved, since it is His own assertion "as the Father has sent me, so send I vou .-And lo I am with you always," (in your successors, the only possible interpretation.) to the end of the world." Here seems to us three horns of a dilomma --- either Christ possesses no priestly powers, or the Christian Priesthood must do so too, or the promise of Christ has failed!

Again, tears of blood were no extravagant exhibitions of sorrow for the loss sustained by the "flock of Christ over whom respects. They are in truth to a great extent "sheep having no shepherds"; since not a few of the Clergy tell their people that Christ has not entrusted them with any power to impart grace and salvation to them; that the command to St. Peter and his brethren, "Feed my sheep, feed my lambs," was either an unmeaning phrase, or has in these latter days, lost its power. Whose then is the fault, yea, the sin, if the flock of Christ not knowing where to find spiritual sustenance become barren and unfruitful; or that others of them, some in presumption, some in desperation seize unbidden on the " Mysteries of God, and perish, (emphatically.) in the gamsaying of

lora" Ì But there is a third reason why we are deeply moved in this matter, and it is that upon which we meant now chiefly to have dwelt, namely, that when those who have in the most solemn manner declared their ex animo consent and assent" to all the principles of the Prayer-Dook, and p'edged themselves strenuously " to drive away all cing those who faithfully and literally ad-

here to it, as being unerangelical for so doing, we do feel that the standard of moral even in His own temple. We doubt not that these gentlemen have found some method of satisfying their own consciences for many of them are sincere, earnestminded men; but desenters will think that the clearness of moral perception is denied within the Church! and the world will sneeringly suppose that if guileful lips be member the cold scorn with which the Westminster Review some time ago, declared that "no one thought of looking for memory; but surely it is humiliating that the infidel and the sinner should have the religion damaging taunt. But we cannot deny our conviction that

principles opposed to the Prayer-Book were already alluded to the way in which the Ministry were spoken of, as compared with other. He advised them to be Bible and the laity. Now the Prayer-Book does Prayer Book Churchmen, to walk in love, continually style us "priests," requires us to perform priestly acts which it forbids to a lavinan or even to a deacon; such as giving absolution, pronouncing the benediction, consecrating the sacred elements, &c. And finally we remark the commission of a Priest in the Anglican Church runs thus,--after requiring the candidate to promise that HE the Lord being his helper," " will minister the doctrine and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath command ed" the "Bishops with the Priests" laying their hands on his head, the Bishop says Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the Imposition of our bands." &c.

Now is it right, is it consistent with Christian simplicity, for men who have been thus introduced into the Christian Priesthood to speak as though there were little or no essential difference between their of ficial position in the Church of God and that of a layman? We thought this was done by clerical individuals at the Synod, and herefore in our editornal we spoke strongly. Either they did, or they did not, "receive the Holy Ghost" at their Ordination, not then for personal sanctification, but " for the office and work of a Priest in the Church of God;" if they did, surely they must be fitter to guide the Church of God, as they promised they would, judge both concerning Her Doctrines and the qualifications of Her Chief Overseer, or the gift of the Holy Ghost were useless, which it wou'd be blas phemy to say ;---Or, if they believe they did not "receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Priest"; for, that it is not so officially imported in ordination, surely nonourable feeling, not to speak of Christian principle would require, that they should retire from a ministry which they now think was conveyed to them with rites so unhallowedly presumptious, if not blasphemous? for such they are, if not veritably, scriptural

We speak not now of other views s the Holy Communion, the mystically corporcal presence of Christ in His Church, &c.; hough all these things have the same baneful effect upon the estimation in which the and the consequent lowering of the moral standard in all around. But we wish to had decided upon having it made of confine our remarks to the Synod.

We conclude with a striking declaration of the Rev. John Wesley when pressed to leave the Church ;--- "We believe there is, and always was -an outroard presthood ordained by Jesus Christ, and an outward sacrifice offered therein, by men authorised to act as " ambassadors of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." We appeal to Mr. Wesley, in addition to the names we gave the other week, as proof that we rightly understand the doctrines and teaching of the United Church of England

PRESENTATION TO A YOUNG LADY.

reflects the highest credit upon both Committee and Subscribers.

of English manufacture, of the very best whatsoever. description, and were purchased at the establishment of Mr. James E. Ellis, King Street, Toronto, and cost about £35. The watch bears the following inscription, neatly engraved inside:

Presented to Miss Wilson, by the Conregation of St. George's Church, Grafton, lay 8, 1856.

The following address was read by Mrs. Dr. Coates on behalf of the Ladies Com-

DEAR MISS WILSON, -- It affords me much pleasure in being deputed by the Committee, on behalf of the Congregation of St. George's Church, to present you with this Watch and Chain. as a testimony of our regard and esteem; and also for your kind and unremitting attention in aidthe Church. And we trust that the same mutual good feeling which has hitherto happily existed amongst us, may long conlinue to prevail.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, CATHABINE COATES. Grafton, May S, 1856.

Miss Wilson then briefly returned thanks to her kind friends for this most beautiful integrity is fearfully lowered; and that the and costly token of their esteem and retruth of Christ is bitterly trampe upon and After which the Rev. I William gard. After which the Bev. J. Wilson addressed the assembly at some length. He thanked his parishioners for this fresh proof of their kindly feelings towards himself and family; he congrutulated them upon the unity and harmony which prevailed in the parish, as well as upon their sinadmissable at the altar, they cannot be very cere attachment to the Church. He snoke wrong in the market! Well do we re- with feelings of great satisfaction, upon the manner in which the services of the Church are conducted by both minister and people. - he Prayer Book faithfully followed, all which the number of c'ergy present was ters from a certain party in the Anglican extremes avoided, all novelties excluded. Church." We quote the sentiment from and the people prepared to bear an intelligent part in responsive and musical portions of public worship.

He exhorted them to continue in the unity of the Church, to avoid those heartburnings which stir up strife, and alienate members of our communion from each other. He advised them to be Bible and firmly to maintain their principles, and continue steadfast in the faith.

A large proportion of those present remained to spend the evening with their Pastor and his family; and the time was passed in innocent recreation, in edifying . conversation and mutual friendly feeling.

THE COBOURG ALTAR.

To the Editor of the Church. DEAR SIR.

A friend here has drawn my attention to the statement you have been requested to make in the Church of the 18th instant, regarding the altar some time since presented for the use of the congregation of this parish. As one of the donors of that altar, and

said statement in my opinion, not being strictly in accordance with facts, perhaps you will do me the favor to receive a statement from me likewise in connexion with this matter. In the month of June 1854. at the time our parish Church was in course of erection, in the course of conversation with the archdeacon, I mentioned to him that a number of young men, members of the congregation had it in contemplation to make an offering of an altar, upon the completion of the new Church provided there was no objection on his part---in reply, he asked what kind of an altar it was to be. I stated . that I thought of stone. To this the archdeacon replied, that he was afraid there might be some objection to stone, and suggested wood, but nothing definite was at this time determined upon. A few days afterwards we met again, and after some general remarks respecting the progress of the Church, the archdeacon stated to me that since our conversation respecting an alstrongly contradictory to the doctrines of that since our conversation respecting an althe Prayer-Book, which their Brethren hold, concerning Baptismal Regeneration, dered the subject and found that some objections might be made to a stone altar, in consequence of some legal difficulty having arisen on their introduction in Englandtruthfuly simplicity of the Church is held, but that no objection could be made to wood, -to which I replied that we (the donors) and that it would be a solid altar and made of white oak, which decision the archdencon confirmed by giving a hearty and unconditional consent, and seemed pleased that: we had abandoned the idea of having it of stone-so much as to "form a character." I admit the archdeacon was not aware of the symbols that were carved upon the alter until it arrived in Cobourg---for the simple reason, that when the patterns were received from Mr De Zouche, (ecclesiastical carver in Troy) the archdeacon was from home. Moreover, as we had received what we considered a carte blanche from him regarding On Thursday, May S, about thirty of the the altar, any further reference as to its conmembers of the Congregation of St. struction, so long as it was not of stone, George's Church, Grafton, assembled at we deemed unnecessary, and as the time the Parsonage House, for the purpose of when it was first expected the Church would, presenting to Miss Wilson, daughter of the be opened for divine service was fast apnoumbent of the Parish, a beautiful Gold proaching, it was necessary that a dicisi n Watch and Chain. This generosity on should be made with as little delay as posthe part of the Congregation was a sponta- sible and the patterns returned to the buildneous and voluntary act of good will; and er. The Rev. W. A. Johnson had seen the whole proceeding, which was managed the patterns, but he distinctly declined exby a Committee of five Ladies, was con- pressing any opinion as to the selection, the ducted with the most perfect unanimity, and decision therefore was made by myself and in accordance with the means at the disposal of the donors, and not with reference to The watch, chain, hook and key are all the advice or opinion of any individual

With regard to the concluding part of the statement, viz: " That had be (Archdeacon) been so consulted &c., " I must say, that I cannot comprehend the reasonableness or the justice of such an assertion, for what course did the donors adopt, after the altar arrived in Cobourg, did they, as has been falsely stated, secrete it until the Church was ready for its reception and then stealthily place it in its appropriate place in the sanctuary! No, the moment it was received we communicated the circumstance to the curate, the Rev. Mr J. (the Archdeacon being still absent) who immediately referred us to the Rector, in order to obtain his approval of it. We accordingly apprized the the Archdeacon of the fact of its arrival, by a note dated 4th Aug., in the course of ing us in conducting the musical services of three or four days, he called at my house (where the altar had been taken, the Church not being readyfor it)forthe purpose,as hewas pleased to express himself, of personally inspecting the altar, in order to ascertain that there was nothing objectionable about it before accepting it. After a careful inspection, he expressed himself much gratified