ward fancies and grotesque hallucinations of be followed than that of any other they had case. The foolish man is so little conscious rampant, uneducated, and uncontrolled imagination. It has, as a natural consequence. become a mere vapour, an intangible, undemable entity, without body and without parts---sitting in the mind of one in an attitude of proud preeminence-in another assuming the expression of downcast bumility ... now bedued with the tears of remorseand again looking smilingly aloft in the happy assusance of elective happiness reserved especially for itself, as we might expect according to the foregoing hypothesis, it is essentially intollerant. Scornfully deaving to the Church of Rome her doctrine of the "opus operatum," Methodism seizes and appropriates it to its own use. It would fing the Pope from his chair only to take it itself.

In contrast with this we have a system essentially rational in its construction, and consequently unchangeable in its organization, and, because rational, neither bigoted, nor intolerant. Being built upon a rock it is uns aken by the wind of feeling, and unmoved by the storm which turiously dashes against it; and because, owing to its truthiul character, it can make no concessions to the demands of ignorance, vice, or capricious feeling, its authority is rejected by those who prefer to accept the authority of their own ungovernable feelings and prejudices. The church can afford to be silent when She is abused,-her strength lies ir. a great measure in her charity ;-She knows no vindictivenoss-She laments error, but uever persecutes its followers.-She has not only lived through persecution, but persecution strengthens her-persocution is her natural state,-when she ceases to be persecuted she will cease to be the Church, for if blessings, that he may do more good; but he the head was persecuted, should the body hope to escape, for the servant is not great- limits his success to his own means, and thus er than his Lord, neither is be that is sent greater than Him that sent him. But of all the arts which persecution has devised for the seduction of the Churches' children from ber fold, there is none more mean, more shallow, or more absurd than the old, sick, ening, threadbare cry of Popery and Puscyism If one body of men adopt distinctive iii. 20 religious tenets from the Pope, another from Pusoy and another from Wosloy or any othern modern apostle, surely then as the authority of all men in matters of religion is the same. Mr. Wesley's followers have no distinctive or proeminent claim to abuse the followers of the Pope or of Pusey, yet parted, and with those who are fellow citiconsistently with their practically exclusive zens of the kingdom, we receive the laws protensions in all things spiritual, and their of our life from God; angels and the just declaratory renunciation, or abnegation of them, they claim the privilege of crying out "mad dog" to frighten people from the Church; they are more intent in proving others wrong than themselves right, because their only hope of increase is in the disintogration of the Church. Popory and Pusevism is their war cry, divisions and dissensions their motto, the whirlwind, the stormy element in which they love to more Thus ignorance falls an easy proy to their wiles and we are often reduced to pity the feebleness of those who imagine themselves to be learned as divines, and invincible as reasoners, when they cry out Puseyism against the Book At the sound of those necromentic words they expect to see the foundations of the Church totter, and her walls tumble bout the ears of her deluded follow while they themselves receive the congratulations of cherubin and seraphim, and in imagination derive their sweetest pleasures in contracting their own wisdom with the folly of the fallen.

The love of truth does, however, sometimes extort from the learned, from those whose minds are not warped by petty prejudices and clique obliquities, admissions but it will be changed; yet so that it will be which, if the crowd were more enlightened, the same; as the body of Jesus continues would open their eyes to the binoful nature the same body as he had when in the flesh, of the influence which is exerted on them although now glorified and freed from flesh and while rendering them more telerant. would likewise render them more accessible to truth. I will here conclude by appending one testimony out of many which may well make rustic theologians read more and speak less, think more calmly and judge more temperately. In Cumming and Frenchs' controversy at Hammersmith, page 360, the former a Calvinistic divine, observes that "If any of the Clergy of the Church of England be believed to favor any particular dogma of the Church of Rome, there are ten thousand clorgy who just state the retorse."

J. ALEX. MORRIS. Fitzroy Harbour, Nov. 5, 1855.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

November 11.—Twenty Third Sun-DAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom. Prov.

The proud man thinks much more of himself than others can do, and is mortified that he does not receive treatment adequate to his ideas; and he is betrayed by his very pride into meannesses, which shame him, both with others and in his own conscience. The humble man, looking for nothing for himself, has not his thoughts turned aside from the pur suit of duty; and his mind is ever open to instruction and advice from others, and so becomes wise. Let me study to reject pride and cultivate lowliness.

2 Mark them which walk so as ye have us for an ensample. Phil, iz. 7.

This was not spoken in a spirit of pride and self-sufficiency, but simply as the readiest apostle knew that those to whom he wrote ness -Prov. xii. 23. needed examples of what was right. He

to imitate all good in those around me. NOVEMBER 12.

1. He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbour; but a man of understanding holdeth his praise.-Prov. xi, 12.

A foolish man sees not his own faults, not does he consider the circumstances of others. He is therefore ready to put the worst interpretation on the conduct of others, and consequently to look down on them. A prudent person, on the contrary is sensible that he himself tequires much allowance to be made for him; he is therefore averse to consure others, lest he should censure them unjustly. Grant, Lord, the wisdom both to respect my neighbour and to know myself. 2. Whose end is destruction, whose God

is their belly.-Phil. iii, 19, This is the character the apostle gives of those who professed themselves Christians, yet, from self-interest, taught the doctrines which were subversive of the gospel. Their real object was self-indulgence, and their end would be destruction. But it is equally true of all who make self their God. They worship one who has no power in himself, and who forsakes and denies Him from whom he derives all he has and is. O may I avoid every form of this worship of self, lest I should turn back to destruction. NOVEMBER 13.

1. There is that souttereth and yet increasoth : and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty .-

He who gives when God calls him, sentters abroad what He will return to him in who withholds when God calls him to give, deprives himself of the aid which the blessing of God bestows; and thus by parsimony becomes poor. Give me, O Lord, a full faith in thee, that I may never withhold from thy kingdom or thy poor, but give cheerfully and with a willing mind.

2. Our conversation is in Heaven.-Phil

When we are admitted into God's family we become citizens of heaven, subjects of the kingdom of heaven. Thenceforth our whole life is connected with God and with the angels, and with the spirits of the just dedeparted are our examples; we are to help each other to be fitted to be partakers of the inheritance of the Saints in light. Let me act up to my calling and not mind earthly things. NOVEMBER 14.

1 The righteous shall be recompensed in the earth; much more the wicked and the sinner.—Prov. xi, 31.

Not only shall the righteous receive on earth the reward of a good conscience for his righteousness, but he shall be chastised for his sins, that his soul may be saved. And if judgement begins with the house of Church, and Popory against her Prayer God, much more may we expect that his enemies will meet his displeasure; whose punishment will be, not in love, but in wrath. O that I may submit willingly to the chasbe reckoned with God's people, and as his child be amended by discipline.

> 2. Who shall change our vile body -Phil. iii. 21.

We shall be the same persons in the eternal state that we are here, both in body and in soul. Our body will not be new created, and blood. Its vileness will be taken from it; its tendency to corrupt and weaken the soul; and it will be made a fitting handmaid for the redeemed spirit. O blessed change. May my soul be made worthy of such a body. NOVEMBER 9.

1. The lip of truth shall be established for ever, but a lying tongue is but for a moment.

–Prov. zii. 19 Truth stands for ever, because its foundation continues always the same and cannot be destroyed. The more it is examined and tried, the more sure will it be found: for its foundation is the throne of God. But falsehood has no credit, excepting so long as it is supposed to be truth. On that supposition it may prevail for a time: but it is sure to be opposed to the welfare of some, and so it will certainly come to be examined; and so soon as it is examined, it is detected. May I always seek the truth in all my words and actions; and do thou, O God of truth guide me into all truth.

2. He is able to subdue all things to Himself.—Phil. ii., 21.

To change our bodies from flesh and blood into spiritual bodies, from corruption into incorruption, and yet keep them the same bodies, is a work, the means and process of which is not only above all human power, but even above our own comprehension. But it may be safely trusted to Ilim whose skill and power are infinite, and who consequently can subdue all nature to himself, and make it accomplish his will. And, O Almighty Saviour, change thou likewise appointed to consider rules and regulations the weakness and corruption of my soul into for the government of the Convention,—the purity and holy power.

November 16. I. A prudent man concealeth knowledge, way of instructing others in their duty. The but the heart of too's pro laimeth foolish-

A man of knowledge might well proclaim knew that God's grace had availed with him- it, and it would be the wisdom of fools to

who most resembled himself. May I strive that he is always bringing it forward: whereas the prudent man is slow to be satisfied with his own thoughts, and when satisfied, reserves them for a fitting time, and therefore often conceals what he knows. thou givest me, only when it can do good.

things that are Cawar's.-Matt. xxii,21. The coin which was current in Judea was that of the Roman Emperor, and that circumstance showed that the country was subject to him. The governing power in every es necessary for sustaining the expenses of the administration of justice, defence against enemies and the collection of the revenue itself; and it must itself specify the amount required. Therefore this tribute rightfully belonged to Casar and it was the duty of every Jew to pay it cheerfully. May Lever faithfully pay the dues of the government of

1. The slothful man coasteth not that which he took in hunting: but the substance of the diligent man is precious -l'roy, xii,

NOVEMBER 17.

The slothful man may be driven to labour by necessity; but he is too indolent to make the most of that which his labour has procured, and so both wastes it and loses many of that which God has enabled him to procure; and so he puts it to the best advantage; and thus he not only provides for necessity, but adds to its comfort and cultivation and the improvement of his mind, and the means of charity and liberality both towards God and towards man. Teach me, O Lord, to value all thy gifts, and to turn them to the best adwantage by a diligent use and care of them. 2. And unto God the things that are God's.

-Matt. xxii, 21. All things are God's and therefore whatever he has given should be used for him: but he requires us to yield a portion back to him for the maintenance of his ministers and of his public worship. 'The amount required is not appointed to us, as the earthly tribute is; but we should not the less set apart for God such a portion as we think he would desire. It is not exacted from us, as that is; but the constraint of a thankful heart ought to be far more powerful. May I have the heart to render to God at all times what is due to him.

> From the Hamilton Gazette. MASONIC.

A few weeks since we briefly recorded in our columns the assembling in our city, of a convention of the representatives o Masonic Lodge's from all parts of the province, for the p-urpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Ganada.

We now subjoin a statement of the pro-

ceedings of the Convention. The Meeting of Convention of the Masonic Lodges of Canada, working under the jurisdictions of England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the purpose of considering the exrediency of establishing a Grand Lodge of Canada, appointed after the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, in July last, to be held in this City, on the 10th October, as-sembled at the Masonic Hall, when the following Lodges were duly represented.

List of Lodges represented:

13.07 13	wiers ,	cyrrisericus.
BROCKVILLE LO	DGE,	Brockvi'lle,
NIAGARA	"	Niagara .
Union	44	Grimsby;
Norpolk	"	Simore,
NELSON	**	Clarencev ille,
St. Andrews	44	St. Andre we,
GOLDEN RULE	44	Stanstead,
St. George's	44	Montreal,
ZETLAND	*6	do
Barton	.6	Hamilton.
Dorchester	44	St. Johns, C. E'.
Prevost	46	Durham
St. George's	64	St. Catherines,
STRICT OBSERVAN	CE	Hamilton,
AMITY	14	Dunville,
Сомровить	c.	Whitby,
ST. GEORGE'S	66	London,
King Solonon	44	Woodstock,
ST. LAWRENCE.	4	Montreal,
GREAT WESTERN	"	Windsor,
ACACIA	£¢.	Hamilton,
SHEFFORD	44	Waterloo,
HoyLE	-	Lacolle,
Sт. Јонж's	"	Hamilton,
INDEPENDANT	44	Quebec,
SOCIAL AND MILE	-	· ·
TARY VIRTUES		Montreal,
WELLINGTON	4	Dunville,
HAWKSBURY	44	Hawkesbury,
St. John's	4.	London,
KING HIRAM	s4	Ingersoll,
St. John's	4	Cayuga,
St. Thomas	**	St. Thomas,

BRANT Brantford, Vaughan Vaughan. Wellington Strationi. HARMONY Binbrook, Brighton. BRIGHTON St. Andrews Quebec, KING SOLDMON Toronto, PRINCE HOWARD'S Picton, Amheretburgh. THISTLE V. W. Br. C. Magill, (Mayor of the City) was called upon to preside. V. W. Br. Thomas B. Harris, was requested

to act a - Secretary. On the recommendation of a Committee rules and regulations for conducting public and principles of the order. business contained in the Book of Constitution of the Grand Ledge of England, were mutatis mutandis unanimously a Jupted. It was unanimously agreed that each Lodge represented at the Convention, he

entitled to three votes. knew that God's grace had availed with him-it, and it would be the wisdom of fools to prepared by a Committee appointed for the self, to render his conduct more worthy to conceal their folly; but the contrary is the purpose, were submitted to the Meeting.

WHERE is the existence of Lodges of Free seen. He therefore provided them to those of his folly or so satisfied that it is wisdom, and Accepted Masons in this Province hailing from three several Grand Ledges, is a system productive of much evil to the Umft. creating a diversity of interests and allegiance, an absence of harmony in action and working, perpetuating local and national feelings and thus estranging the affections Give me grace,O Lord, to hide all my folly in of Brethren whose order knows no country, silence, and to bring forward what knowledge | Benevolent Funds of Canadian Free Masons, small as they are, are constantly taxed 2. Render therefore unto Clesar the to relieve needs Brethren from Europe, while our resources are doubly drawn upon by contributions to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and to the Provincial Grand Bro. George Brock Houseaux was request-Lodges of Canada, thus creating a constant drain upon those funds from which but little return can ever be expected; and whereas country has a right to the tribute and tax- the distance between Canada and the Grand Lodges of England, Iroland and Scotland presents a very serious difficulty in regard to proposed " the health of Her Most Gracious the necessary correspondence, as well as the prompt receipt of Warrants and Certificates. which have been delayed for months, and in some eases for years, greatly to the inconvenience of the Fraternity in Canada; and

WHEREAS important communications, and even remittances of money have been suffered to lie for years in the Grand Secretary's Office of England, without the least acknow ledgment of their having been received in due | Orange," drank in solemn silence. course, brethren being compelled to leave the Province before they could receive from England the Certificates for which they had

ong previously paid, and:
WHERKAS, the Communications of the P. G. Lodges of Canada to the Grand Lodge, of England,-tho' respectfully and masonic ally expressed, especially when in the form of petitions, or remonstrances, have been the comforts of life. But the diligent values | trented with silent contempt,-their very receipt remaining unacknowledged, and:

WHEREAS, the P. G. Masters of Canada and their Deputies are not appointed by, and are entirely irresponsible to the Freemasons of Canada, being the more nominees of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain,-the members of which can know but little of the state of the Craft, or the Masonic position of individuals in this Province, and:

WHEREAS, the Provincial Grand Lodges are thus rendered irresponsible to, and inde pendent of the Craft in Canada. Expeience has shown that they are unable to secure from the Parent Grand Lodges, that attention and respect which are due to their

Therefore be it Resolved: THAT in order to apply a remedy to these vils,—to form perfect fraternal union, and harmony, establish order, ensure tranquility. provide for and premote the general welfare of the Craft, and secure to the Fraternity of Canada all the blessings of Masonic privi legos; it is expedient, right, and our bounden duty to form a Grand Lodge of Canada. It was moved in amendment, that the following words be added to the Resolution.

"And that the same be now organized, but the Working thereof be held in aboyance until the action of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, be made known on the subject."

On a division the amendment was negatived by 38 Lodges to three. The original motion was then after due consideration carried with one dissentient.

The dissenting Brother desired it to be understood that his dissent was caused from the absence of full instructions from his Lodge, he individually expressed his hearty concurrence in the original resolution.

It was then on motion unanimously resolved,-That the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masous of Canada, bo and is hereby formed upon the Antient Charges and Constitution of Masonry.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded on motion to the election of Grand Master and attended by a respectable audience; the boys, who are stowed away in the corners Elective Grand officers, and the following Brothren were duly elected and appointed M. W. Br Wm. Mercer Wilson, G. M., R. W. " A. Bernard D. G. M.,

" " W. B. Simpson, D. D. G. M., M. D.
" " W. Enden, D. D. G. M., E. D. " " Richard Bull, Sen. G. W., " " James Daniell, Jun. G.W., " " Rev. Dr. Lundy, G. Chaplain, " " Wm. Bellhouse, G. Treasurer,

" " T. B. Harris, G. Secretary, V. " Rov. G. Scott, Ass. G. Chaplain " " Geo. L. Allan, Sen. G. D. " Thos. Perkins, Jun. G. D.,

" J. H. Isaacson, A. G. Sceretary, Thos. Duggan, G. S. of Works. "J. Osborne, G. D. of Ceremonius, V. W. "G. E. Fenwick, A. G. D. of C., " J. W. Haldimand, G. S. B., " Wm. Thomas, G. Organist.

" Geo. W. Powell, G. Pursuivant, " J. Morrison, G. Tyler. V. W. "J. R. Holden, G. Stewards.

"J. C. Butler, } G. Stewards.
The M. W. G. M., elect appointed the necessary Committees for the conducting of general business, the convention was then adjourned with solemn prayer. The large number of Lodges, forty one,

epresented at this convention exceeding by 2.4 the greatest number ever present at t. be formation of any new Grand Lodge, and the unanimity which pervaded the meeting th oughout, bore unmistakeable evidence tha t the proper time had arrived for the imme lia'e establishment of a Grand Lodge, of C anada, and which as we had anticipated was ununinously agreed upon, and we heartily congratulate our brethren on the accomplishment of the long and earnestly desired object.

The requisite arrangements for the installation of the Grand Master and officers elect have in seessarily occupied the time which has sine a clapsed, and the 2nd inst. was the earliest; day that could be fixed upon for that ceremo, uy, which was most impressively performed by the Honorable H.T. extracts are made and put into the hands of Backers, Past Grand Master of the State of the compositors; the leaders, if through the Michigan, assisted by other brethren of dis- laziness of the editor they do not get behind, tinction.

After the installation, M.W. Bro. Backus delivered to the assembled craft, and their friends, an eloquen t address on the history

MEDICAL SPECIAL IST .- We have received the first two number s of a very excellent little Monthly Periodical, devoted principally to the different dis cases affecting the respiratory organs. It is edited by Dr. Robert Hunter, and published by Shorman & Co., The following Preamble and Resolution, New York; and f. com the interesting come of hope. Politicians persist in incetting in and tents of the first two numbers, we recommend the evening to devise ways and meads to it to all affected wi th those complaints.

Promittee Hamilton Gazette. FIFTH OF NOVEMBER CELE-BRATIONS.

HANILTON.

THE Members of Local Orange Lodge No. 554, celebrated the anniversary of "Gunpowder Plot" by a goodly number of its members sitting down to a sumptious supper, prepared for the occasion, at Bro. Arthur's Hotel, King Street, East, who, as a caterer for the public, deserves every credit. Previous to the members occupying their seats, ed to take the Chair, and Bro. John Cummins to take the Vice. After ample justice been done to the "good things of this life," the Chairman, with some happy remarks Majesty," which was drunk with all the honors .-- National Authem, by Bro. W. Lynd.

The Chairman again rose, and after a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, gave the "Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory of King William the III., Prince of

Song from the Vice-Chairman,-Risc soms of William, rise.

The Vice-Chairman then requested the brothren to fill, and with some suitable expressions, proposed " the health of the Worshipful Grand Master," which was drank with due honors, and responded to by Bro. G. B. Rousseaux.

The Vice-Chairman again rose, and proposed, with full bumpers, " the health of the Allied Armies in the Crimen," which toust was received with the most heartfelt feelings, and responded to by Bro. W. Lynd. in one of his happiest strains.

From the Vice-Chairman,--- The Army and Navy."-Song, by Bro. W. Lynd, in nondescript place. Urinters have a habit of excellent style,-The thag that bravel a cutting out spicy paragraphs, little tit bits of thousand years, the battle and the breeze. were given, among which were The Worship- entering, he finds the foreman, who is alful Master; Bro. John Cook, Master of L. O. L. No. 158, of Georgetown, and other visiting Brethren .--- From the Chairman,—" Bro. G. L. Allen, and the Orange to "hurry up the matter." The foreman of Institution of Canada," responded to by Bro. a printing office is a despot in his sphere, Samuel McNeir.

After several other toasts were given, and responded to, the meeting broke up at a late, or rather early hour, well pleased with the manimity of feeling that existed leys is sure to be punished by prompt disthroughout the evening. Com.

GLANDFORD.

In the Township of Glandford, the two Lodges turned out on the 5th, and having formed in procession, marched to St. Peter's Church, where Divine Service was held and a Sermon preached by the Rev. G. A. Bull. The text was taken from Psalm xxii. 28,---The Kingdom is the Lord's, and He is Governor among the Nations."

After Divine Service the Lodges march ed to their respective rooms, and dined together in harmony and peace.

TORONTO.

The various Lodges of Orangemen, last evening, celebrated, in the usual manner, the anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot." The Temperance Lodge, No. 301, held soirce in the St. Lawrence Hall, which was proceeds are to be applied to the Protestant Orphans' Home. A number of the orphans from the House were present. The chair speeches delivered by Mr. Robarts, Col. Duggan, Rev. Mossrs. Armstrong and Lett. Dancing was commenced after 10 o'clock. and continued until a late hour. Scott's

ERRATA. - In copying Mr. Denrocho's rephical errors of omission were unfortunate ly made.

After the word "remnant," in the fifth line of the fourth paragraph, the words,-

From the Buffalo Daily Courier.

per may be interested in a brief discription of the appearance of the several departments of such an establishment on and after midnight-a time when honest people purport to be in hed, and rogues locked up in the Station House. In the first place, it is necessary to premise that a large proportion of the editorial and type setting is done in the day time. The exchanges are read; the extracts are made and put into the hands of

save the Union, and satisfy their ambition

and line their pockets at the same time, and they wish to see their wisdom and self-sacriticing devotion to principle in print in the morning; concert troupes desire last evenning's "extraordinary success and unparal-leled triumph" recorded in the morning's journal by the editor who always expresses an unbiased oninion; fires, through some perversity in their nature, persist in occurring late at night, and exempt firemen turn themselves drowsily in bed, in the expectation of learning all about the "extensive conflagration" at breakfast. For reasons such as these, the editors, the compositors the pressman and his feeding boys, and the folders, must remain at their post till the last moment.

At the time we wish to introduce the rea

der to the newspaper establishment, it should be understood that the propritor has balanced his accounts and gone home; that the senior editor has finished the heavy work and left in the consciousness, that the world in general and somebody in particular will writhe under the startling truths and withering sarrasm which he has wrought into the morning's leader and that only one individual the sub-editor, the man who claims more credit for wit and wisdom than he receives, and receiving a fair intermingling of curses and complaints, alone romains. He has sent the last line of copy to the composing room, and is auxiously expecting the last galley of proof. Meantime he enseences himself in an arm chair, lights a cigar, if any vendor, ambitions of puffs, has asked him to try the flayor of the last favorite brand, and tries to console himself with the thought, that some day he shall rise above his present condition and be ranked with those who have descrvo well of their country. This idea is so consoling that he presently falls into an uncertain sort of slumber, from which the tones of the bell, telling the hour of twelve, arouse him to a half unconcious state. After a desperate effort he declares himself awake. and to prove this declaration proceeds to the composing room for proof.

This room is generally located on the first

floor from the roof, and is usually rather a

rhyme and comic pictures, which they paste up near their cases, fand from which they After this a number of volunteer toasts draw their staple of daily conversation. On ways the last man to leave the office, bending over the composingstone, and nedding approval to his half-arranged " form," but he at once arouses himself, and gives orders and his authority, like that of a country shoolmaster, is often enforced by an appeal to "rules" and "sticks." The mon who stand at their cases are dependent on him for "sits," and a failure to correct their gal-The foreman is a consequential charge. man, for he knows that it is in his power "to turn the wisdom of men to foolishness, and the editor defers to him on matters of taste in typography, though he ventures an occasional till with him on questions of orthography and punctuation. He is the master spirit of the composing room, and infuses life into the the monotonous details of type actting. But at midnight everyweary, the fingers move unwillingly, and the pulse beats teverishly. The gas lights burn dimly above the cases, and a sort of gloom pervades the room which begets an unnatural feeling as uncomfortable as it is indescri-

It is two o'clock in the morning, and the scene is changed to the Press Room. The pressman, who also officiates as engineer, is summoned from his bunk by the foreman, proceeds to stir up the fire, and the presscatching a little sleep. Directly the engine begins to whoeze and to snore, as if unwilling to move at such an umeasonable hour. But the steam is soon up and on, and the was occupied by Ino. Arnold, Esq., and driving wheel makes a few revolutions in spite of its disposition to rest. " The forms are now locked in "the bed," the bands are adjusted, the steam is "put on," and the " cling clang " of the press rings drowsilly out on the stillness of the night. The gas Band attended, and Mr. Webb provided the lights flicker above the pile of paper waiting for the impression of the type, the first sheet is clasped by the iron fingers that are to drag it upon the cylinder, and in a second it apply to the Brockville Address, two typogracorrections and all is right. The boys lay on the sleets and the press throws them of The folding boys commence their work, the mailing clerk is at his dingy deak in the corner, arranging the wrappers previously "of my days in the midst of you, I felt that," prepared, the "paster" is pasting them, should have been inserted. And in the se- and not many minutes clapse between the should have been inserted. And in the second line of the next paragraph, after the word "there," the words—" was a conviction then that I should never," need to be inserted, then that I should never," need to be inserted, then that I should never," need to be inserted, then that I should never," need to be inserted, there are symptoms of day-light, and the carrier boys, half-awake, half-dressed and not more than half amiable, begin to continued tabor and received, with a cliege of a sixtual day of more than half amiable, begin to continued tabor and received, with a cliege of a sixtual day of more, has been appeared to foreign to continued tabor and received, with a cliege of a sixtual day of more, has been appeared to foreign to continued tabor and received tabo slung in under their arms they sally forth, in Those who are not familiar with the detail the gray of the morning, the first and least of editing and publishing a morning newspaimpring twilight of the day, to perform their mission of deliverance. By the time the papers are delivered, and

the up town merchant and retired gentleman of wealth are glancing over the morning paper, to crante an appetite for breakfast, the devil" is lighting the fire in the composing room, and before business is astir, the printers are again at their cases, distributing the type, preparatory to the day's labor.

Such is the routine of business in the establishment of a morning newspaper. There is are writen; the home items are collected no cessation, no leisure days, no time of com-and embellished according to the fancy of parative ease. And yet there is an excite-"the local," and everything which can be ment about this toil in which every attache done while the aun shines is accomplised. of the office, from the editor in-chief to the But in spite of all possible care and industry errand-boy participates .- Every situation there is no small amount of work left for in life has its peculiar vexations, and its peevening, and frequently the "wee sma' hours" culiar pleasures, and these are as evenly and are taxed for the edification or amusement satisfactorily balanced in the business of these who are oblivious in their beds, or editing and publishing a paper as in any dreaming that the " good time coming" has other. Every one who enters into its spirit arrived, and revelling in the full enjoyment becomes wed to, and absorbed in its duties. A Cartier

> Still achieving, still pursuing, Learns to labor and to wait,

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA."

HALLPAK Nov. 7th. 124 The data arrived at this port last night. The Russians on the 18th blew up their battorice on Ortchokoff, point, opposite Kilburn, which commands the entrance to the Daeiper. By this capture the Allies are in full command of the the mouth of the great the of river communication in rear of the Russian forces in Crimea.

News from Sebastopel not Important principally relating to the manceuvres of the two armies. The substance of the news, appears to be

that the Atlice are moving forward system atically, and the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their positions.
The French and Sardinlans have advan-

ood from the Tchernaya and Baidar liber," and correspondents say they are within a miles of Rackcherisia.

The Russians have 13 infantry divisions opposite the Allied lines.

October, 12th, gain English correspondents state that the Russians on the north side of Schaatopel were falling back by detachments on Perceit kop. There was, however, no diminution in the fire from the forts and batteries from the south side of the harbor. English and Fronce were engaged in clearing the rains of the city.

A Russian despatch from Bart, on the 22nd, says:—The Allies, 40,000 strong, marched from Eupatoria toward the Toular. Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Ruglish letters say that gunboats had re-connoisted to the rear of Nicheloff in star

The whole of the Russian militia had been ordered to march to reinforce the army of the South. Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some

gun-boats have entered the Dnieper. un-boats have entered the Daleper. General Todiobon, is instructed to fortify, Nickoluff.

Omar Pasha taken prisoner at Sinone lie azohangod. Miss Nightingale has returned to School

Gon. Wyndham has command of a divi-

ion.
The "Monitour" has published lists of the storus found in Sobastopol, 1 1 000,000 shoe oartridges, 5,00,000 lbs, gun powder. Istaci The effective land strength in the Crimea of the allies, lucluding sick, is 210,000. St. Potorsburg lotters of the 15th, say that the allied success here caused despendency,

yot overything indicates an intention on the part of itussis to continue the way. Pro-parations were making for a 14th lovy and ouroliment of local inflitia. I Prayors word offered for the Emperor's return afrom the Crimon. and a statement that a VV arminia will ⁸ે <ાલ્ટરના કહતી જાણાં ASIA.

When the Russians in Asia beard of the fall of Subastopol on Sopt, 20th, they made The Russian less is reported at 2000. and agen ENGLAND, tal great a ff

Parliament mot proforms on the 24th, and was prorogued till December 11th Lord Palmerston, it is said, wishes the Earl of Shaftsburry, to accept the visionly of Colonial Scoretary, but his collegues oppose hims the colonial Scoretary but his collegues oppose hims the colonial Scoretary but his collegues of the same of the colonial Scoretary but his collegues of the same of the colonial Scoretary but his collegues of the same of the colonial scoretary but his collegues of the colonial scoretary but his collegues of the colonial scoretary but he colonial scoretary but his collegues of the colonial scoretary but he colonial scoretary but his collegues of the scoretary but his colonial scoretary but his collegues of the scoretary but his colonial scoretary but his collegues of the scoretary but his colonial scoretary but hi

Mr. Apleton, charge do-atlairs at Lendon has transmitted doouments to the State Do-partment announcing the ordering of a large British floot to our posst; that movement, together with the sugaimentation of the French West India floot has ereafed a sensition bereit areas and distribute end bast lo

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