





THE STAR AND THE LILLY.

BY MARY. It was an evening calm and still, A soft and silvery light...

being of stone is sufficient to render it unlawful, as well as that of being immovable. The tomb-like form he does not consider so important, and gives no countenance to the notion of the necessity of a table with legs.

The question of ornaments he considers, and no doubt rightly, to be governed by a clause introduced into all the Acts of Uniformity which have been passed. It authorizes the continuance of all such ornaments as were used by the authority of Act of Parliament in the second year of Edward VI.

Sewell. It were indeed to be much desired that the question of ecclesiastical polity would engage more general attention as a means of subduing many unfounded prejudices against the Church, and imparting a tone of firmness and a consistency of action to her members, as well as inducing others to return within her fold from which ignorance alone of her true character debarred them.

CHURCH MEETING.

From the Ottawa Monarchist. At a meeting held in Christ Church, Ottawa on Wednesday, 12th Dec. Mr. Rev. Dr. Strong, having taken the chair, read the resolution proposed by the Rev. Dr. Lushington...

J. B. Lewis, Esq., Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Joseph S. Lee, requested to act as Secretary. Moved by P. P. Harris, Esq., Churchwarden, and seconded by H. V. Noel, Esq.—That this meeting do resolve...

Mr. Harris, in introducing the resolution, said that it was not his intention to preface by any extended remarks, as there were other gentlemen present better prepared to enlarge upon the subject. He trusted that the steps then being taken would meet with general co-operation, and would be attended with the result desired.

Mr. Harris, in moving the resolution, congratulated the Chairman and those present upon the respectability of the assembly, and the members present, which contrasted favorably with any meeting that he had ever attended within those walls. It had been frequently charged against the members of that church that they were lukewarm and indolent, in matters pertaining to their interests, than those belonging to other denominations. Whether justly or unjustly so charged, it was satisfactory to see that now that the Church was left to rely upon the unaided exertions of her laity, the members should exhibit that interest and zeal in her affairs worthy of their vast importance. Having read the last Session's proceedings, the Legislature, an Address was adopted, by both branches, praying the removal of certain disabilities which prevented the Church in this Province from regulating its own affairs.

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power to the Church to manage her own affairs including the appointment of her Bishops and other officers, by Synod of the Clergy and Laity. Moved by James Fraser, Esq., and seconded by George Lang, Esq.—That were such powers granted, this meeting feels assured that the loyalty and devotion of the members of the Church of England to the Crown would be much encouraged, and the Church freed from those persecutions and annoyances to which her connection with the State has hitherto subjected her.

Moved by Judge Armstrong, and seconded by James Doran, Esq.—That this meeting cannot separate without recording the gratitude it feels towards the Lord Bishop of Toronto for his unwearied labors in behalf of the interests of the Church, coupled with an earnest prayer that he may be spared to see the day when her members may sit under their own vine, and their own fig tree, in prosperity and peace.

Moved by W. H. Robinson, Esq., and seconded by George Heuback, Esq.—That to this work this meeting invites the attention and co-operation of the Laity throughout the proposed See of Kingston. Moved by Judge Armstrong, and seconded by P. Pearson Harris, Esq.—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with a prayer that he would see fit to use his utmost influence with the Imperial Government for the promotion of the wishes of this meeting, which represents the second city in the proposed new Diocese, and a City which is likely from its position and rapidly increasing population to exceed in wealth, importance, and numbers, the city of Kingston; and also, that another copy be transmitted to the Governor General, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Judge Armstrong, in moving this resolution, passed an eloquent eulogy upon the venerable Diocesan to whom it referred. He bore the testimony to his unmitigated zeal and assiduity of one who had watched his labors for the past thirty-five years. Ever indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of the Church, he had seen the Colony rise from a few thousand inhabitants to a population of nearly a million. He had been a Minister of the Church, in the days of George the third, and had been selected to fill his present position by that good monarch's present successor, on account of his great experience, and his intimate acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the community. That choice had certainly brought no discredit upon the Church, for in or out of the Province she could boast few more exemplary—more able or more zealous dignitaries. The advances so preferment in the Church were in this Colony, certainly few, and as far as the objects of terrestrial ambition were concerned, a Clergyman had little to encourage him. It did therefore, as a former speaker had observed, seem hard, that they only avenue to promotion should be closed. There might be exceptions to every rule; but as far as the probabilities went, it was reasonable to suppose that man who had the charge of the diocese, and was acquainted with the character, the facilities, and the genius of the people, would be the best qualified to preside over the new Diocese to be erected.

BURNING GREEN AND DRY WOOD.

An opinion still prevails, in many parts of the country, that green wood gives out more heat than the same bulk of dry. We have even seen persons throw water upon dry wood and upon burning coal, under the impression that more heat was thus obtained. In 1830 we were making a trip down the Mississippi River, on one of two rival boats that chanced to be testing their relative speed. We took a station near the fire-ment to observe the means used for getting up extra steam. As our boat was evidently falling behind, the fireman explained the reason to be that the rival boat had taken on a portion of green fuel at the last "wooding station," and so to be even with them a dozen buckets of water were actually drawn up and sprinkled over the dry wood, to make the fire hotter. We think instances of such ignorance of the principles of combustion and heat are not common among experienced engineers and firemen; still very many persons believe that if wet or green wood is not better, it is quite as good as dry, and large numbers of those who prepare dry fuel do so for convenience of starting and keeping up fires rather than for the profit of it. Let us look at this matter a little.

In all cases of combustion or burning, heat is not manufactured, but developed. There is just as much heat in a given bulk of fuel and air when entirely cold as when they are in rapid combustion. The heat results from the chemical union of the air with the carbon (coal) of the fuel. They combine in uniting, and the heat, before latent or concealed, is now "squeezed out"—so to speak. An expanded, porous sponge may appear dry, and yet become a wet mass when sufficiently compressed. In like manner apparently cold wood and air may become a heated mass when sufficiently condensed by mechanical means or by chemical action, as in the oxidizing or burning process. The principle we would impress is this, that in all cases of condensation, that is, when bodies are made to occupy less space, heat is developed. Hammering a piece of iron into smaller bulk will develop heat enough to make it quite hot. The condensation of the watery vapors of the air into rain or snow gives out heat, and we say "it too cold for such snow or rain." Horing wood or iron—in short every action, mechanical or chemical, that compresses the particles of substances together develops heat. Expansion, on the contrary, takes up and secretes or hides heat. When water changes to steam, it occupies almost 1,700 times as much space, and hides or secretes a vast amount of heat. The steam formed by a pint of water, though no hotter apparently than boiling water, in reality contains five or six times as much heat.

A block of solid green wood one foot square (one cubic foot) will weigh about 40 pounds, and when well dried only about 30 pounds. This 40 pounds is all that adds in producing heat. The 20 pounds is water, which, during the seasoning process, escapes gradually, but if burned rapidly it must all be converted into steam before it can be got rid of. A certain amount of heat is first withdrawn from useful purposes to raise the sap to a boiling point, and then several times as much more is secreted when it changes to vapor. We see then that a cubic foot of dry wood will, in burning, heat, say 120 pounds of water to boiling, and still afford as much heat for other purposes as would be yielded by the same block burned green.

MARRIED. In St. James' Church, Port Dalhousie, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. A. Dixon, A. B., Rector of Louth, Harcourt B. Bull, Esq., of this city, to Charity, daughter of the late Charles Morodith, Esq., Prospect House, Dublin. DIED. In Barton, on the 5th instant, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Fillman, Senior, aged 76 years.

HAMILTON MARKETS. Flour 2 5/8 @ 0 0 0, Wheat 2 1/2 @ 0 8 9 @ 0 10 0, Butter 1 6 @ 0 1 7, Barley 0 5 @ 0 0 5 7 4, Oats 2 6 @ 0 0 0 0, Potatoes 3 6 @ 0 0 3 9, Beef 1 2 @ 0 1 12 6, Pork 1 15 @ 0 1 17 6, Mutton 0 5 @ 0 0 5 0, Beef 0 5 @ 0 0 6 0, Ham & Bacon 0 6 @ 0 0 6 0 7 4, Veal 0 5 @ 0 0 5 0 0 0, Eggs 10 @ 0 1 10 @ 0 1 10 1/2, Hay 3 0 @ 0 4 5 0, Wood per cord 1 5 0 a 1 7 6.

NEW YORK MARKETS. New York Jan. 9. FLOUR—Market dull and lower; sales 1500 bbls. at 8 to 8 1/2 for common to good state 8 to 8 50 for mixed to fancy and low grades extra western and 8 37 to 10 for Canadian. GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales 13000 bushels at 1 03 to 2 00, for Red Tonnage; 2 20 for white Masour. Rye firm 1 31 a 1 32. Corn 80,000 bushels at 83 to 90 for Western and Southern and 83 for mixed Western. Oats dull. Sales 1000 bushels at 15 87 for mess; and 14 20 for prime. Hay unchanged. Lard steady. Sales 200 bbls. at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4. Butter firm. Cheese quiet, at 9 to 11. Stock active and higher. Money in demand at 7 per cent.

JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S DIARY. OR, LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCE FOR 1856; CONTAINING a blank space for memoranda for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at head of each space. There is also prepared a complete Calendar, and a great variety of information useful to the professional and mercantile community. It is printed on thick letter paper, and strongly half-bound. Price—7s. 6d. HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher, King-St. Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1855.

NOW READY, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1856. ENLARGED with a fine steel Engraving of the POST OFFICE, London, England. This Sheet Almanac is printed in same style as previous years, and contains the usual amount of correct information, making it an useful and ornamental addition to the Office or Counting House. Price—2s. 6d. CURRESEY, HENRY ROWSELL, Publisher, King-St. Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1855.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. THE TASK, a Poem by William Cowper, handsomely bound in mor. Illustrated 30s. Tales from English History, 3s. 9d. Kate Kilburn, or Soaring and Flying, 3s. 6d. Nellie of Turin, by the author of 'The Southern Cross and Southern Cross', 3s. 6d. Ashton Couage, Illustrated 3s. 1/2. Aunt Edith, or Love to God the best motive, 2s. 6d. Family at Hea herd is, by Mrs. Mackay, 2s. 6d. Evening with my Children, colored plates, 8s. 9d. plain 2s. 6d. Arnold's Christian Life, its course, its hindrances and helps, 5s. Christ on the Cross, an exposition of the 22nd Psalm, 8s. 9d. The Lord our Shepherd, an exposition of the 23rd Psalm, 8s. 1/2. Divine Love, by John Ledlie, D. D. L. H. D., 6s. 6d. The blind girl of Wittenberg, 8s. 9d. Horne's Introduction 3 vols, 20s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1855.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Hamilton. THIS SCHOOL will be Re-opened on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Boys are prepared for the University, or for professions. The course of instruction comprises the Classics, Mathematics, English Composition, French, History and Geography, and all the usual English Subjects. German is taught as an extra, by Rev. Dr. Hertz. REFERENCES.—The Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, for both of which the School has prepared students. A few Boarders are received into the family of one of the Principals, the Rev. JOHN BUTLER, A. M., to whom applications may be made for any further particulars. York Street, Hamilton. January 3, 1856. 558-46.

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

The Church.

DR. LUSHINGTON'S OPINION.

THE decision lately passed in the Consistory Court in the Diocese of London has occasioned no little excitement in the Church, from its extraordinary nature. It has caused great surprise on every side and much regret on many points which seem to have been considered on incorrect premises. The opinion has received the following remarks from the pen of that most able writer and churchman of the American Church, well known as H. D. E., in the columns of the New York Churchman. His remarks are able and valuable as a Church Lawyer and from his eminence and tried ability he justly is entitled to great respect.

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

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

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

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of the Church. FITZROY HARBOR, January 1856. DEAR SIR,—I forward you a copy of the "Monarchist" newspaper containing the report of proceedings of a meeting of the lay members of the Church held in Christ Church, Ottawa city for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments in reference to the contemplated division of this Diocese, and the appointment to the See of Kingston of a Bishop to be sent out by the Home Government.

I regard this meeting as an important event in the history of the Church in this colony, in so far as it evidences the existence of a healthy feeling in its members from which there is every reason to expect the issue of much future good. The speakers on the occasion seem to have delivered themselves with much feeling, and to have taken a practical and comprehensive view of the state, wants, hopes and character of the church. It is peculiarly gratifying to listen on such occasions to the enunciation of sound and learned views on the constitution of the Church. Views evincing that the subject has been regarded of so much importance as to claim the devotion of time, of thought and of research in its investigation. It is these qualities which I conceive stamp a special value on the speech of Doctor

Mr. Powell, in moving the resolution, congratulated the Chairman and those present upon the respectability of the assembly, and the members present, which contrasted favorably with any meeting that he had ever attended within those walls. It had been frequently charged against the members of that church that they were lukewarm and indolent, in matters pertaining to their interests, than those belonging to other denominations. Whether justly or unjustly so charged, it was satisfactory to see that now that the Church was left to rely upon the unaided exertions of her laity, the members should exhibit that interest and zeal in her affairs worthy of their vast importance.

Moved by Dr. Sewell, and seconded by Jas. Fitzgibbon, Esq.—That the appointment of a Bishop to any See in Canada by the Imperial Government, without reference to the Clergy and Laity, would be unjust, inasmuch as the consent of the Crown to the act of secularizing the Clergy Reserves deprives the Church of State support, and inconsistent inasmuch as this act declares that it is desirable to restore all semblance of connection between Church and State.

Dr. Sewell said, that the principle of election by the Clergy and Laity, might seem an infringement of the dignity of the office, but upon consulting history from the earliest ages down, it would be found, that it was by no means an innovation. In the Epistles of Timothy the election of Bishops was specially mentioned. He followed the history of the Church up to the present day, exhibiting much research, and proving conclusively that the nomination of the Bishops by the Crown, was the result rather of the arrogant pretensions made by Henry VIII, than of the practice of the Church in the earlier ages. Even the Pope of Rome, in nominating Bishops, selected one of three names submitted to him by the Clergy.

Moved by Wm. Hutton, Esq., and seconded by Richard Austin, Esq.—That from the present position of the Church in Canada, the exercise of State patronage in the appointment of the officers of the Church could not fail to be unsatisfactory to this meeting, because it would undoubtedly excite again the jealousy and hostility of the parties from whom she has already suffered so much, the result of which is the loss of the Clergy, the loss of the Clergy Reserves, and the loss of the State support.

Moved by George Patterson, Esq., and seconded by Frs. Abbott, Esq.—That all this meeting requires of the State is permissive power to the Church to manage her own affairs including the appointment of her Bishops and other officers, by Synod of the Clergy and Laity. Moved by James Fraser, Esq., and seconded by George Lang, Esq.—That were such powers granted, this meeting feels assured that the loyalty and devotion of the members of the Church of England to the Crown would be much encouraged, and the Church freed from those persecutions and annoyances to which her connection with the State has hitherto subjected her.

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The whole of the above Resolutions were carried without dissent, and on the Mayor leaving the chair, Wm. P. Powell, Esq., M. P., was unanimously called thereon. It was then moved by His Honor, Judge Armstrong, seconded by Dr. Sewell,—That a vote of thanks be tendered to J. B. Lewis, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair; and also on the motion of H. V. Noel, Esq., and seconded by Geo. Lang, Esq.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Lee for his services as Secretary. Both of which motions being carried, the meeting adjourned.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from Messrs. Campbell, Sherrill, and Co., King-street, the December number of this most excellent monthly. It contains the conclusion of "Zaidee," Hurat's population and the War, a humorous story of "Courtship under difficulties," "Modern light literature," and several other articles of interest. REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—W. K. Niagara; Rev. H. P., Cornwall. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ARAGO." The Steamship Arago from Havre and Southampton with London dates to Dec 19th, arrived at New York on the 7th, and brings 140 passengers and merchandize worth \$2,000,000 in value. The Allied Powers guarantee territorial integrity to Sweden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of her territory to Russia. Rumors of peace are still abundant in France and England. It is stated that if the Czar refuses acceptance, Austria will withdraw her Ambassador from St. Petersburg. The difficulty which existed between the English and French Governments as relative to the conditions on which peace should be made has been arranged, it is said, through the efforts of the King of Sardinia. The armistice of Kars is confirmed. Nine Pacha's together with Gen. Williams and 16,000 troops were prisoners. The defile between Kars and Erzeroum are held by Russians. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "CANADA." Halifax, Jan. 8. The Royal Mail Steamer Canada, arrived here this p.m. after a very stormy passage. She brings Liverpool dates of the 22nd—three days later than by the Arago. She will probably reach Boston on Thursday morning. It was a very satisfactory meeting, because it would undoubtedly excite again the jealousy and hostility of the parties from whom she has already suffered so much, the result of which is the loss of the Clergy, the loss of the Clergy Reserves, and the loss of the State support.

