"The Church," WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT HAMILTON,

H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one month; -or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months;—and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum. The volume commences on the 1st of

August, in each year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion..... 6 each subsequent do 0
Ten lines and under, first insertion......3

Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. ALL KINDS OF PRINTING WITH NEAT-NESS AND DESPATCH.

CARRIER BOYS' ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF THE HAMILTON GAZETTE.

Hark, 'tis the Midnight Bell, Last of a dying Year, Whose strange events and startling deeds, Have filled the World with fear, And sent the fair and brave, In youth and beauty's bloom. Unwarned and haply unprepared To glut the yawning Tomb.

Each measured stroke of Time Tolls like a Funeral knell, Yet soon from every Church and Tower, A merry peel shall swell, And men with men will meet, Glad compliments to pay, Unmindful how the year may mar, The wish bursts of the day.

I would my Patrons dear, That I could sing anew, As blithe a song of peace and hope As last I sung for you; Or walk with heart as light, As gladly when I strove, My simple song of poetry, To win your Gifts of Love.

Alas! dark visions rise, Dim hovering o'er the Sky, O'er many fair and fertile lands, Biscooling Union rainange, Portending aught but good, The harbingers of grief and woe, Plague, Famine, War, and Blood;

Proud Nations of the Earth. Fighting for other's thrones, And strewing Europe's fields once more, With homicidal bones. Pale discontent and want Wide spreading, far and near, The cause of many a Widow's moan, And many an Orphan's tear.

Oh! 'tis a sad, sad time, For Infant, Maid, and Mother, When Sire and Son their foeman meet, And Brother stands by Brother. Grant Heaven, my fervent prayer, Stretch forth thy saving hand, And keep the curse of civil war, Far, far, from this our Land.

A Happy New Year, a Happy New Year, The merry Church Bells are Ringing, As if they deemed my time mislaid, Or mocked my doleful singing; Now words and wishes kindly meant. Will burst from every tongue,
And why should not the CARRIER BOY Those joyful notes prolong.

A Happy New Year to all my friends. And eke to all my foes, Good will and peace I send to these, Unaltered love to those; To Bachelor to Benedict. To widow, wife and maiden. To those whose hearts are ever light. And those with cares o'er laden.

To rich and poor, to bond and free, If slaves can happy be, No land shall bound my wish to-day, Tis broader than the sea. And were I gifted with the power, To back my wish and will, Unbounded happiness, this year The world's wide round should fill.

A Happy New Year, from a heart sincere My kind and constant patrons, May two-fold blessings light on you, Your darlings and your matrons. On old and young, on grave and gay From Grandpapa to Johnny To the dear wee pet with curly locks, And eyes so blue and bonny.

May peace preside in every hall, And plenty fill each store, Until your daily cups of bliss Are full and flowing o'er.
Till every knee be humbly bent, And every voice shall quiver, With grateful Prayers and Songs of Praise To glorify the Giver.

And when the light of hope and love, Illumes your halfs and bowers. Remember him who oft has cheered. Your dark and dreary bours; And grudge not from your ample stores. To set one mite apart,
To cheer your little CARRIER BOY, And gladden his young heart.

Poetry.

THE BIBLE.

BY REV. RALPH HOYY.

Bible !-- blessed Bible ! Treasure of the beart i Doth thy page impart; In the deepest grief,—
Strength, and hope, and comfort,
In each holy leaf.

Bible-let meclass the - Auchor of the soul! When the storm is raging, When the waters roll, When the frowning heavens Darken every star Ohmm.ereth efar,
Be my refuge, Bible t
Then be thou my stay,
Guide me on life's billow,

Light the dreary way; Tell me of the morrow, When a sun shall ring That shall glow forever, in unclouded skies. Tell me of that beaven In the climes above, Where the bark rides safely

Bible ! let me clasp thee ! Chronicle divine, Of a world's redemption, Of a Saviour, usine I
Wisdom for the simple,
Riches for the poor.
Hope for the desponding,
For the rich, a cure. Ranson for the slave, Courage for the fearful, Life-beyond the grave!

Bible!—Blessed Bible ! Treasure of the heart, What sweet consolation Doth thy page impart ; In the flercest trial,
In the deepost grisf,
Strength, and hope, and comfort,
In each holy leaf.

A WAY TO FIND TIME.

BY MRS. CAROLINE A. SOULE. 'Ah !' said Mr. Nelson, as drawing his chair to the centre-table, his eyes reating on one of the popular novels of the day, so you have a new book to read, Sarah?—

Where did you get it?

'I borrowed it of Mrs. Merton, or rather she lent it to me-instead upon my taking it, because she said, she knew it would in-torest me, fascinate me, indeed. I told her it wasn't much use to take it, for I should never find time to read it.'
But she bad found time, hadn't she

asked her husband a littly reguishly.
Of course she had. She had always finds saw such a woman in my life." 'And yet she has four children and keeps

'And I have only two children and as many girls, I suppose you would like to add,

wouldn't you, responded the wife, just a very little out of humor.

I must confess you have guessed aright fault-finding way, but simply from a desire to find out, if we can, why you have so little time to devote to reading—why you always bare so much to do Does Mrs Morton do up everything as neatly as yourself? Her potual foast for us.

In over invite company except on those days thus saved we purchase something that will never be lighter duties. And if casual visitors come along, they will not disturb or hinder you if the rules I have potual foast for us. or order and comfort, her busband's and

'You are mistaken,' said Mrs. Nelson. emphatically. 'She is one of the most tho rough housekeepers I ever knew. I have been sent there when she had been taken suddenly ill, and so violently too, as to be unable to give a single direction, and yet in everything. How do you always find everything needed was always found without time for everything? the loast trouble; every drawer and closes was in order; and the whole house would have borne the rigid scrutiny of the most undone? prim member of the Quaker sisterhood.-And yet she never is in a hurry, and though always doing comothing, never complains of being wearied. She does all her own and children's sewing, even to cutting dresses, and coats and pants, embroiders all her collars, and sloeves and little girl's rufiles, writes more letters every year than I have done since my marriage, and reads more than any other woman, not purely literary, that I ever know. But how she does it is

mystery.'.
'Why don't you ask her to solve it? 'I have thought of doing so, but—but—well, to own the truth, I am ashamed to. It would be a tacit confession that I am in the vrong somehow."

But do you think you are ? Sometimes I do, and then again I think my failures to do what I would so dearly love to are the result of the circumstances which I cannot control. For instance, yesterday afternoon. I meant 'to have empties my mending basket entirely, I could have done so easily, and then one worry of the week would have been over. But Mrs Lawronce and her friend from Boston came in quite early, and, as you know, passed the ing as and when they did, for I had hold them to come em to come any afternoon this week, and I was glad to see them, and enjoyed the visit. Yet it upset my plans about mending entirely, for of course it would never have done to have littered the parlor with that,

But was there nothing you could do ? Yes, if I only had it. There was the handkerchiefs and cravats you want to take with you next week, which I might have bemmed if I had only had them. But you -designed them for this afternoon, and so did not go out to buy them till to-day .-And now I suppose the mending must lie over till next week, and then there will be two baskets full. And so it goes. I sish sometimes the days were 48, instead of 24

The afternoon was lost, as far as work was

hours long.'
'Well, I don't, I'm sure,' said her busbaud good humoredly, for I get tired enoug : now and I doubt, Sarsh, if either you or I would find any more time than we do now. Well one thing is certain: I shall never

Want to do.

nore with her faculty. Perhaps there would be, were her exam-ple followed.

will heed the hint'-but here her farther reply was prevented by a request from his head clerk to see her husband alone on uigont business.
All this time, while Mrs Nelson had hen

newailing the want of time, she had sat with her hands lying idly in her lap. To be sure, she was waiting for Bridget so bring the haby to be undressed, but she might easily have finished bemming the last cravat in these procious momente, and there it lay on ing it, not she. She never thought it worth those moments, she lost the evening chance to finish the hom; for when the buby did some, he was cross and squally, and would not let her lay him in his crib until nine clock and then she was tired and nervous she could not, she said, not a stitch so save

It happened one day, in the following rook, after a morning of rather more flurry and worry than usual, that she wont to the centro-table to bunt for a misplaced memorandum. In her search for it her glanco casually tell upon the borrowed novel, and with that glance the forgoing conversation

rushed forcibly over her memory.

'I declare, and she, 'I have half a mind to run over to Mrs. Merton's this afternoon, and cross-question her till I learn the secret. Such a life as I am living is unnearable. I can't at and it any longer. It she can find time I know I can, if I only know how.

And true to her resolution, for though seemingly hasty, it had been for some time ing. It is one of nature's promptings, which, maturing in hor mind, almost unwittingly to insure health and joy, should be heeded. she found herself at an early hour at her friend's parlor, hor bonnot and shawl thrown aside, and horself,work-bag in hand, anugly so invigorates me, that I can work with ensconced in a low rocker beside her little corkstand.

' You have not finished your collar, then?' she observed to Mrs. Morton, after a while nerves. But many times, a change of omby way of leading the conversation in the lesired channel

'Oh, yes, indeed,' answered the hostess, tossing her head to one side gally, with a p etty affectation of pride Didn't you notice how becoming it was?" And commencing another so soon?
Only basting on the pattern so as

nave it roady for some odd moment." But how can you bear to spend so in uch cime in embroidery? Why not purchase for my babe or little girl. Or when my it at once? It is so much cheapor in the

'For the wealthy it is, I grant, and for those not very wealthy, if their eyenight he poor, or if lacking in thate and needle skill. But I find it cheaper to do it myself My bushand's satary doos not allow us many for them, I prefer sh uld go towards purchasing what my own fingers cannot make. I can embro der collers and sleeves not so perfectly, it is true, as they do in foreign climes, but handsomely enough to suit my own and my husband's eye-but I cannot write books, magazines, reviews, newspapers and they are inzuries more essent al to my my doar. But I would not have said it in a happiness than these articles ofdress, so I do

> you find time to do s much work? I ennet conceive how or

her chi'dren's clothes are always tray, and her chi'dren's clothes are always tray, and she herself, in appearance, the personification of noatness and taste. But, after all, tions tolls me be believes the fairles help times tolls me be believes the fairles help times tolls me it down to it in carnet. Well, I hardly know myself,' said Mrs. but I take it up at odd moments, and before I am aware I of it myself it is done.

'Oh, dear,' and Mrs. Nelson sighed. wish I had your faculty. Do pray, Mrs Morton, tell the the secret of your success

'Do you question me soriously, or only mockingly, to remind me how much I leave

Seriously? Yes very seriously. own the truth it was to loarn this that came over to day. There a thousand things Now I did not want to litter the parlor with I long to do, because they would not only my pieces, so I went to my basket and took increase my own joys, but those of my hus-band and household, but I cannot find the time. Yet you do them, and you have more cares and duties than I. It you tell me your secret, besieve me. I shall teel under the despect obligations to you'

Hor friend hesitated a moment. She wa not wont to speak very much of hereoit, believing that character should reveal itself by actions mostly, and conscious that it will too whetherit be a perfect or faulty one. Yet there was such an organcy at length

conquered the scruples of modesty.
'I am atraid I shall remind you of 'great
I,' if I undertake it,' said she, with a blush, ' yet I can hardly give you in: experences without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism. Yet, as we are alone, and as you soem to think I have avoided some of the besetting evils of thus life, why I will reveal to you what you call my secret.

My mother early in-tilled into my mind and heart, by precept, and example, a few rules of action that I have sodulously endesrored to toliow, and which, I believe almos more than anything olse, have contributed to my domestic peace and hapiness.

One of them is, to always have a time or every ordinary duty, to have that time at such a day or at such an hour of the day as is lest adapted to its perfect fulfillment, and siways extraordinary cases only excepted, to perform the duty at that time.

'For instance, m., general sweeping day is on Friday, because to my mind it is the most suitable day of the week. And the best portion of the day to do it in is verearly in the morning, for then I can throw open my doors and windows to the freshest, curist breezes we get at all, and I am no disturbed by the din of travel nor annoyed by the dest, and then by postpooling my blessing. Some other time I will preach the reat. on a wrapper and can to sweep in, till the house is clean, why I am tidy for the rest of

(Willerous, if I wast till after broakfast, I must spend time to take are her bath, and make another clange of dress. Now, I con-When my sleep has been broken by rest- the praise of my husband.

oroning, I feel inchmed to be in bed, and let 'An honorable one I wish there were the successing hour go by. But the directal consequences always stare me in the face so tuofully, that sleepy and weary though I be, I struggle out of the bed-for it is verily a I understand you, and perhaps some day struckle-and tying down my bair, and buttoning on my wiapper, and drawing on my gloves, as my old aunt used to say, 'Imake

business ily And I assure you I always find myself enough happier to compensate

me for my efforts, hard though they soch-· And then for a second rule, I always have a place for everything, and always nut it in its place, and thus waste no time in looking after things. For example, (perhaps hor workstand, and her thimble and throad you will laugh at it,) I always make it a both with it. But she never thought or tak- rule to put my thimble in my sewing box when I leave my work, no matter how great while to attempt to do anything while wait- the hurry, and you can have no idea, until ing to do some other duty that must soon you have tried it, how much time is thus have to be performed. And thus, in besing saved. Why, I have one friend, who says she lost so much time by looking up her tnimble, that she has bought herself three, so that when one is mislaid, she needn't wait to hunt it up. Yet this rule, which would soon become a habit, would have saved her

time and money.' · The third and last rule necessary to specify is this-to be always busy, or perhaps I ought to say, employed; for with housekeepers generally, to be busy, is to be in a

worry over too much work. · But you don't mean to say you never

rest-that you never get tired? · By no means; I both rest and get tired, and many times each day. But rest does not always imply cessation from labor. Sometimes it does, I grant, and when, after an unusual fatigue, I find myself inclined to lay down and sleep, I always indulge the feel-And I do not feel that I ever lose any time that way, for the half or even hour's alcep twice the ability afterward that I could if I had striven on with weary limbs and fretted playment or occupation will rest one as much, nay, more, than idleness. You know yeurself, after a busy forenoon on your feet, that it rests you to ait down in your rocker and busy yourself with your sewing. And

sometimes, when I have been handling heavy clothes, such as coats and pantaloons for my boys, till my arms and fingers ache, I limbs ache severely, from some arduous duty, and yet I have no inclination to sleep, ss is frequently the case after rocking a worried child to sleep, I lie down on my old fashioned lounge and rost myself in body by that course, while I soothe and gladden being careful, though to put up also book just as soon as I feel that I am enough recruited."

But suppose you get behindhand with your work from sickness or company, or some other cause, what do you then ?

'I never allow myself to get behindland from the latter cause--visitors. I never al- to return to England. low them to interrupt my domestic affairs. ven you are implicitly followed. You are always ready for chance company. And with these rules, even sickness, unless long continued, will not vary the domestic econo my. But if I do get behindhand I make i

up as quick as possible. I rise an hour eartier every morning, and deny myself the luxury of visiting, till the accumulated work in performed. ' Excuse me, but I must ask you one more

question. What do you mean by odd times You said you should work your collar at odd

'I can answer you by some examples. Yusterday afternoon I was going to cut dress for myself. But unexpectedly a friend from the country came in to talk with me. out a pretty little sack for Harry, and spent my time sewing on that. I always keep something in my basket suitable for such odd times, and when I have nothing really necessary, I take up my embroidery. And then, you know, we wives are frequently obliged to wait uptil a considerable time has clapsed for the appearance of our husbands at the table, and those odd moments, usually so irksome to women are precious to ms. always mean to have the meals ready at the hour, but if Mr. Merton is not here then. and being head clerk, scarcely a day passes but some meal must wait, instead of watching the clock or thumbing on the windows, I read the newspapers and magazines. I asthem. And when I have none of them on want to read, and yet don't want to give that time which I usually devote to solid reading. The volume I lent you-Mrs. Nelson blushed; she had had a week and read only the first chapter-- I read it in four days in this way. And when I have no reading that I am antious to do, I spend the moments in writing. Most of my letters are penned while waiting for the tea-bell to ring

-and, hark there it is now.' enough.

Llave you never observed, my dear friend, that man, sermons lose half their effectiveness by undue length ? The benediction at such a time is noted as a relief, not a

'I pray bearen I may have resolution

European Intelligence

A GALLANT ZOUAVE REWARDED.

The following incident, related by the Constitutionnel, shows how promptly gallant services are rewarded by the French

only reached the ante-room, when he was called back back by Col Fleury. Being the straw was cut near to the ears of cornagain admitted to the Emperor, the future Well may Admiral Lyons remark that the his Majesty the Cross of the Legion of his breast by the side of the military medal On quitting the Imperial apartment be shed tears when the two sentinels at the entrance presented arms to him."

THE NEW RUSSIAN LEVY.

A letter from Hamburg, in the Moniteur n the 7th says:---

According to accounts from St. Petersourg, the new levy which is now in course of execution, throughout almost the whole empire, meets with considerable difficulties. n the parts of the empire bordering on Prussia the greatest discontent is expressed. Desertions are frequent, and the misery nust be very severe to force them to adopt step which is attended with such dauger.

FURTHER RUSSIAN BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The imperial Bank of Odessa is not the only one that has suspended payment. The same has taken place in other government establishments of the same.

reford of the baltes fleet.

Telegraphic news from Hamburg, dated the 13th ult., announces that the entire equadron of British sailing vessels of the navy in the north, numbering 17, had quit-ted the Baltic, and that no English vessels of war now remained. The ships were all

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Paris correspondent of the Times repeats the usual pacific rumors. "It is re-"that Russin is on the point of accepting the Austrian propositions, and that, in fact, we are on the eve of But this gossip, repeated from day peace." to day, has ceased to excite interest, and not. a single authentic statement is given whatever, to confirm or contradict it.

The correspondent of the Times gives some extracts from a letter describing the great penury to which the sacrifices occasioned by the war have reduced the higher classes of Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the Post writes. --- "The best information in my possession at the present moment as to the peace question, is this. Hussia has not officially commissioned or countenanced any propositions. Austrian diplomacy has made suggestions which have been submitted to Paris and London. The Cabinets of France and England have requested that the said propositions for peace smould be stated more clearly, and that they should also be fully sanctioned by Russia bo-fore any attempt is made at negotiation, this stage of the affair Austria is supposely have communicated with St. Petersburg and so matters remain."

VIENNA, Dec. 7. The Angsburg Gazette publishes the fol-

lowing: Up to this time no ground has been gained upon which negotiations for peace can be considerable embarrasment at last settlement ommenced. The story of an Austrian ul- day. timatum is a pure invention. A letter from sure you I never take any other time to read them, and yet I am never behindhand with says—The Invalide Russee contains an mass of crude and contradictory statements—but made on such feeble grounds, order of the day by the Emperor, usued after that they have ceased to influence even the hand, I catch up some popular story that I his inspection of the 4th and 5th Infantry di- Bourse, meanwhile preparations for war did visions of the Russian army in the Crimea,in not slacken. which it is said, of eight regiments seven only could show an effective of more than two ba talions. The Angsburg Gazette announces that the entire army of the Austrian Monarchy, the army curps occupying Moldo-Wallachia alone excepted, is to be corps standing in Galicia has already been. The next corps for reduction is that com-With pleasure-yet I wish the bell had manded by the Archduke Albert, stationed exist in the cabinet. not rung so early. I have not heard half in Hungary and Transylvania. The diminution is effected not only by granting scave to a large number of individual soldiers, but by the disbanding of certain battalions. This fact will help us to judge how far the Em-

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" enough to practice what you have already repeats the assertion, that a treaty of adhertaught. Sure I am if I do so, my life, what sion and alliance has been between France is left of it, will be like yours, a perpetual and Sweden, and only waits ratification, he sermon, and my daily benediction be like also states that the appointment of the new find time as the days are now, to do what I feas, it is hard sometimes to keep this rule yours also, the blessings of my children and Russian envoy, to Denmark, is wholly political.

DESTRUCTION OF STORES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The despatches from Admiral Lyons, containing an account of the destruction of Russian stores in the Sea of Azoff, by the squadron under the command of that enterprising and skilful officer, Captain Sherard Osborne, have been published. The work ofdestruction extended over three days, from " A young serjeant of the Zouaves who the 3rd to the 6th November, and was effechad distinguished himself at Inkermann, had ted in the face of considerable bodies of received the military medal. He had been troops. At Vodina there were long tiers of nowever, wounded in the hand, and was sent corn stacks and much fuel; at Glofica, the to the depot of his corps to wait until his corn stacks extended for some miles along ension had been fixed, and came to l'aris on the shore, and there were some others on a consisting of one sergeant, one corporal and his way bome on leave. This brave soldier bill to the cast of the town whilst at Gheisk seven privates, were suddenly attacked by a could not, however, reconcile himself to and the neighboring steppes, for about four quitting the service. He certainly could not miles in length, corn and hay were stacked again use a musket, but if he were made an in quantities far beyond what Capt. Osborne officer he could still wield a sabre, and in had conceived to be possible—and all those case of need could make use of his left hand.

A thought struck him that he would address accumulation of materials for boat and ship A thought struck him that he would address accumulation of materials for boat and ship ing of the 7th inst., and up to the time of himself direct to the Emperor, offering to building, fish stores, cavalry camp gear, and attack were engaged in making re-examinaresign his pension in exchange for the epaulette of a sub-licutenant. Three days ago he was sent for to the Tuileries, and was soon in the presence of the Emperor, who, after questioning him in the kindest manner, stroy; whilst Commander Kennedy, in resaid: Well, you shall have the epaulette. porting his share of the proceedings, states of his party have been killed. Most of the public animals with the expension, said prediction, some eighteen in aumber, were six deep; and extended two miles, and prediction, some eighteen in aumber, were also that, for economy in transport and carriage,

> In the Crimes the Russians have attacked the extreme French lines with 3000 men. and, after an hour's fighting withdrew.
> Both armies are comfortably housed and

in the Orlmea and the Caucasus.

provisioned. ... Firing continued between the north and

the south nides of Sebastopol. The Allies were replying but little, tho' their engineers were continually at work within the town. The British army were over supplied with equipments.

The English writers admit that the Rusaian army is well supplied for winter-hav-ing large supplies at Simpheropol and Davenkie.

Bleven thousand infantry division were in the Crimen, two having gone north. Gortschakoff was greatly mortified on the Tchanapan road by batteries.

The Russians were concentrating their forces at Batchi, Serai and Simpheropol. The most of the English and Angle Ottoman Cavalry arrived at Constantinople, where they will winter.

nosition on the Tchernhya. Both English Commissioners and Omaz

Hamburg and Holland for 50,000,000 rou- Umatilla and fortify myself, tintil differ 76bles at five per cent, quoted 85.

. The Austrian army has been reduced to a peace footings

ond the amount allowed by its charter. Liverpool Cotton Market-Cotton adanced one eighth at the beginning of the

veck, but fell off. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions do. Sugar slightly lower.

Baring Bros., London, report iron quiet and a shade casier. Money in good demand at unchanged rates. În American stocks no quotable

Both armies were comfortably housed and provisioned. The Austrian army had been reduced to

a peace footing.
The only intelligence from France is that

Respecting the peace prospect, there

The English Parliament will open on the 31st January. Considerable misunderstanding exists be-tween Lord Palmerston and Colleagues.

The Queen's order to the Counsel authorities, the issue of four hundred and sevent reduced to a peace footing, as the 4th army five thousand pounds on notes of the Bank of England, beyond the amount specified by Bank charter, it is known that differences

> Palmerston bolds out the threat of a dissolution of Parliament over the heads of his colleagues. Correspondents from the Crimea state

> that a heavy fire is kept up by the Russians Money in good demand at unchanged rates; quotable change in American Stock.

> Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged and quiet.

> Dr. Franklin, in speaking of education, says, 'Li a man empties his purse into his head no one can take it from him."

INDIAN WAR INEVITABLE: IN FLORIDA.

From the Peninsular Office.

The following " official information" was eccived at headquarters of the troops in florida, about 11 o'clock last night. The ntelligence was brought from Fort Myers, y the United States steamer Ranger. The Ranger left Fort Myers on the morning of

FORT BROOKE, Fla. Dec 23, 1855

An exploring party under command of Lieut. George L. Harmuff, 2nd Artillery, party of Seminole Indians, at daylight on the 20th inst., about 16 miles S. E. from Fort Simon Drum-that party being about

forty miles S. E. from Fort Myers. 11: The party left Fort Myers on the morntions of that portion of the Big Cypress Swamp examined by the troops last winter. Three men of the command arrived at Fort Myers on the night of the 2 lst; it is sup-posed that Lieut. Hartsuff and the remainder

shot down. Lieut. Hartsuff, when last seen, had one arm broken, and is supposed to have been wounded in his side. Private Hanna, sub-licutenant received from the hands of effects of this " brilliant enterprise" (which of Company G., 2nd Artillery, one of the was undertaken by his orders) cannot fail to party, who escaped, brought the above Honour, which he immediately attached to be severely felt by the Russian armies both information to Fort Myers. Hanas was wounded in the abdomen, not seriously it is thought; be left another of the party, private linker. also wounded, about eighteen miles from Fort Myers.

Baker gave out at that point and could come no farther. The Indiana making the attack were some 25 or 30 in number. IPwo companies of the 2nd Artillery were to leave Fort Mayers on the morning of the 22nd inst., in search of Lieut, Harsuff and the missing members of his party of his missing members of the troops in the di-

rection of the battle ground, were erdired immediately on the receipt of the information concerning the attack. a secondary The above information embraces everything known, officially, concerning therat-

tack,up to the departure of the Rangers, and is respectfully furnished for the information of the public. affir allaboute at Richts. FORT WALLA WALLA IN CIPHE

HANDS OF THE INDIANS. AL

Major Chinn, in his report to Colonel Neamith, dated "Well Springs Ching, Nov. 17th," says: The allies have fortified Kinburn, and nonside, it equal to any attack.

The French lines at Kamiesch are nearly completed on a magnificant scale.

St. Petersburg advices say that vast trains of sleights had entered the Crimen by Porekop, with provision stores.

Nesmith, dated "Went Springs Camp, 17th," says:

"I have, with all convenient speed, "Mile my way to this point; encountering noding in the way of hostility, the doubtry of this point is described. To night, the messed for who bear these letters serviced in the magnificant in the way of hostility.

The Allies have also 26 batteries ready bringing me, from N. Raymond, fitelifelies to attack the north forts, and 360 guns in of the danger of the settlers—the desiredtion of Meases. Brooks and Brumford of perty-of the science of Walls Walls by Pasha's Envoy have failed in their negotiations with the Circassian Chiefs, they have condition of my enemies. Mr. Socration ing refused to leave the mountains for the sures me, from the information of gether thin purpose of making an attack upon Georgia.

Most of the Alied fleet had passed Elai peu-mox-mox is inaccessible with my force.

At present the only plan which presents itself to me is, that I shall proceed to the inforcements arrive, or the right column may create a diversion in my favor. one hundred and lifty more men, and one or Naples has published a convenient with two field pieces, I might take fort Wall the United States, defining the rights of mutrals.

Walla, with the means at my committed it impossible. The news from Raymond has The Queen has issued an order of the been of incalculable benefit; he death council authorizing the issue of 75,000 had been to move directly of to Wiffs pounds of the Bank of England notes be— Walla by the river road; in which can, from the nature of the ground, the communication would have been at the mercy of a thousand Indians. If Raymond is correct in his life, mation, I shall probably reach the Unidenia to-morrow or next day.

DALLES. wait found! The whole northern military foreby both volunteers and regulars, have returned to change, but perhaps less active. Consols the Dalles. The course now to be adopted 881. ments of Major General Wood, MISTAN who has come up to take committed the direct future movements!"We have no doubt dence of the Oregon volunteers, and will the assistance of the Bank slone prevented personally direct the winter company avail considerable embarrament at last settlement Gan. Woot's Hisapouagrange 12.15cm. war is over.23.5 year make that before or the

RETURN OF THE ARMY TO THE

SABNIA BRANCH OF THE GREAT WEST EN RAILWY.—It is stated by the London Free Press that the works on the Saffial branch of the Great Western Railway was commenced on the 28th uit.—and the 1821. branch of the Great western passway and to commenced on the 28th ult., and the line is expected to be completed in the course of wider to keep on a constant be ensuing year.

CHURCH SOCIETY PAROCHIAL MEETINGS IN THE HOME SIMCOB DEANERIES beneficial

Meetings will I a held (D. V. at the limited)
and places stated below to be the limited and places stated below to be the limited and places stated below to be the limited and limited an

23. Thursday, Brain non; 234 of Linux; 24 Friday, Tu amora; 29, 1020[72]umo Woodbridge, 25. (http://distriction.org/linux/states) the Home Deanery, held in the Church: Society's Rooms, Dec. 19, 1855 at 13 think

H. C. COOPER, B.A. Secretary it of as with a love oils country DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGEMENT

(Concluded from our last.) From the London Guardian. Dr. Lushington's Opinion .- " I would be the first place observe that, with respect to things lawful, this Court is, under circumstances, at liberty to consider what is expedient; but that in matters essential, in all questions of law, all churches are bound by the same law, and that such law is positive, though difficulties may attend its discovery I think that in cases of doubt, and where th law may be obscure, I am not only entitled but bound to bear in mind the character of the Reformation, and the great objects sought to be attained thereby. I agree that the Established church is not the negative of the Church of Rome. I agree that the Established Church was intended to be conformable to the primitive Church, and consequently purified from the abuses of the Church of Rome. I do not assume to decide what weight is to be given to the opinions of the Bishops of the time of Queen Elizabeth in comparison with those of James L, and Charles I., save thus for-that those who immediately succeeded to the Reformation must have known best the minds of the first Reformers, and their declarations and acts are the best exposition of the intentions of the Reformation. I wholly deny that the statute of Edward VI., passed in the second year of his reign, or the Statute of Uniformity, can be affected by non-usage. By the law of England no statute can fall into desuctude. The case of wager of battle is all-powerful to prove this propostion. I think great weight is justly due to mages in the second year of King . Edward VI.; but to make this argument avail, it must be shown, not that any particular ornament might be occasionally found, but that its legality and acceptance were proved by general use and acknowledgment. Assumfacts in the second year of King Edward VI., and for such purpose omitting the words the the authority of Parliance. words by the authority of Parliament, how, after the lapse of these hundred years, are we to ascertain what ornaments were then in use, and especially whether crosses were at that period generally introduced into our parish churches? First, there is the difficulty of ascertaining what did exist in those remote times; secondly, the difference of opinion which would necessarily arise as to the fact; and thirdly, the inevitable consequence that different usages, different ornaments, different observances would prevail through all our churches. What would be come of the uniformity for which the statute was made? Where would be the peace of the Church 1 I must follow this subject a little further, though I do so with much reluctance, as a matter of duty. It is one on which I should much regret if my opinions were not understood, even though I may be in error. I apprehend that the great object of our Reformers were to remove, first, those errors in doctrino which they believed had the maintenance of error. I must assume that what was done at the Reformation was right. The conclusions I draw from these premises are, that I ought not to hold any practices to be illogal merely because they are in use in the Church of Rome; but I ought to consider every practice illegal which was either expressly forbidden, or by implication clearly disapproved of, at the time of the Reformation, and which has not bego avowedly in use since that period. I have been told that many persons who advocate the introduction of some of the artisire is to revive the practice of what was in use in the earliest and purest times of Christienity. I do not dispute that they may be actuated by such motives, but I am clearly of opinion that, in acting upon them and ondeavouring to carry their views into practico they assume to be wiser than our own Reformers and our own Church as by law established. It is not within the scope of my authority to sanction any practice not nov in wirids observantia, on the aupposition that the ancient Church would have sandtioned it. But is the wisdom of men so improved that we can venture upon any departure either from the doctrines or practices of our ancestors with impunity? Have example of the danger of endeavouring anew to reform that which our Reformers left us. and assimilate our system to the Church of Rome? Have we not seen, what never has before, from the days of Craumer, been seen in this land-not lose, in a very fow years, than one hundred clergyman of our Church secede to Rome, and who were, many of them, men of undoubted picty, of great learning, and blameless lives? See the monuments erected to the momory of the martyrs of our own Church at Oxford; and read the names of those who took a leading part in that work. How many have secoded from that Church which they sought to preserve by honouring the memory of its first restorers and martyrs! Ought we not then to pause—to doubt our own atrength and our own judgment-when we seek to mend that which they bequeathed to us, consecrated by their own blood? Ought we not to hesitate before we admit any one practice, lany one thing, not sauctioned by them, and more especially any one thing which has the remotest leaning to the Church of Rome and her usages, which our Reformed faith holds in just abhorrence? Is it not wiser to keep on the safe side-to omit rather that which may be innocent in itself, even decorous or ornamental-than run the remotest risk of consequences so much to be deplored? We must bear in mind, too, that all these matters ought to be kept wholly distinct from questions of doctrine. It has been truly stated in the course of the argument that there have always been two parties in our Church; and it has been said, Why should greater weight be attributed to Archbishop Grindall and his school than to. Archbishops Laud and Juxon, or to Bishop Montague T I am, I think relieved from the necessity of pronouncing any opinion upon this question; from the very fact, however, of priority of time, Parker and Grindan are more trustworthy than Laud and Juxon, for it is not a question of what is

No attempt has been made to show that the usage of the Church has not corresponded with what Cranmer and Ridley stated, or that it has corresponded with the opinions of those in the succeeding century. I cannot. however, pass by the consideration of this point, without declaring that, though there might in those times have been some Reformers to whom the character of ultra Protestants might apply, I never will consent to place in that category the names of Cranmer. Ridley and Jewel-names never to be mentioned without veneration-by whose means, under the blessing of Providence, we have been emancipated from the thraldom and corruption of the Church of Rome. When we inquire what ornaments are sanctioned by our Charch, the first reference is to the statutus:---

"'All such ornaments shall be retained and be in use as were in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of King Edward VI.' Two things are then clear; that the orna-

ments must have been in use, and in use by the authority of Parliament. The next inference which appears to me to follow is that we must show what was in use by legal evidence. Whatever was repudiated by competent authority, and disallowed generally from the time of the Reformation, was not in legal use at that time. As to the argument that an ornament or article is not illegal merely because it is used in the Roman Catholic Church, it may be admitted abstractedly to be true, but very erroneous for placing or causing to be placed ornaments deductions will be drawn from it unless duly qualified. The first qualification I will mention, exclusively of the illegality of what is not expressly allowed is, that such ornaments and articles have not been abused to superstitions purposes. If they have, I apprehend that they are not allowed by our Church. The whole object of the Reformation was to abrogate, not only practices

Altars, Crucifixes, and Crosses,-" But

first, as to the fact that it was the intention of the Reformation to prohibit all things, indifferent in themselves, which had been abused to superstitions uses-I think one or two examples will suffice, without having recourse to authorities. Take the case of niture. In the opinion of the Church, the material, the fixture, and the shape had been made subservient to erroneous doctaines they were all abolished, and a different table established. Again, take the case of a crucifix. What can be more innocent in itself than the figure of our Saviour on the cross, in whatever material it may be exhibited? It is admitted on all hands that the crucifix is prohibited. Why? The crucifix had been abused. It might be abused again to superstitious notions. Why should not crosses be put in the same category, as cruoifixes? They have been equally perverted to superstitions practices. Assuming the errors in doctrine which they construct those legal test to be what who repet into the Church; and, next, those the authority of Parliament in the second the authority of Parliament in the second logal test to be what was logally in use by in themselves innocueus, they judged were auxiliary, by their obuse, to superstition and is there to establish the fact that crosses were at that time so in use? I apprehend that the onus probandi clearly lies upon those who undertake to prove the affirma-tive, and in this case, a for core, for other and strong reasons:—1. Because I am decidedly of opinion that crosses and crucifixes fall within the same general principlesboth have been abused. 2. Because it is a fact beyond dispute that, ordinarily, crosses have not been introduced into our churches; there are not half a dozen instances in modern times."

Queen Elizabeth and Bishop Butler no cles and things complained of in this and authority aspexamples .- "I am not at all other instances disclaim looking to the moved by the conduct of Queen Elizabeth Church of Rome, and profess that their de- herself during this period. She desired to own chapel. She gave way to the remonstrance of the Bishops—she relapsed. I do not think that her private indulgence in the use of crucifixes and crosses is very satisfactory evidence us to the law governing the people; but I do think that the persoverance of the Bishops in insisting upon the disuse, even by the Sovereign---and such a Sovereign as Queen Elizabeth—is the tions would apply. I apprehend that these strongest proof that they believed they were candlesticks, which I have seen, and which supported by the law of the land. Can I have better contemporaneous evidence than the conduct of these very Bishops, many of whom could not justly be called ultra-Reformers ! . What weight is to be given to we not, even in our own day, witnessed a sad and what deductions drawn from the conduct of Bishop Butler? The facts I take to be, that Bishop Butler caused to be put up or sanctioned the putting up, a cross in and images of wax beyond doubt prevailed, his private chapel, and also had a cross in and especially when mass was performed. his study. Giving this example its full Lyndwood mentions a constitution of Archforce, this use of the cross is no precedent bishop Reynolds in these terms :--- Temfor a similar use in a parish church. When pore quo missarum solennia peraguntur, actho question is, what was the use and cus-destinatur due candelae, vel ad minus una. tom of the Church, of what avail is the The lighting of those candles was intimately opinion of one, however eminent, against the connected with a rite of the Roman Cathoconduct of all? Nay, how completely does lie Church. Very early in King Edward this isolated instance prove the general oni- V1.'s time---viz.. in 1547, he issued an innion and practice of the Church to have junction, in the following words :--been the very reverse. Does this case rest here! What was the opinion of the Church, from henceforth no torches, nor candles taor of its head, expressed at that time ! The pers, or images of wax, to be set afore any words of Archbishop Secker, as reported by image or picture, but only two lights upon Bishop Halifax, are as follows:- As to the high ultar, before the Sacrament, which, putting up a cross in his chapel, the Arch- for the signification that Christ is the very bishop frankly owns that for himself he wishes he had not; and thinks that in so doing the Bishop did amiss.' But before I leave this topic I must advert to one of the results which followed, partly, I think it cannot be doubted, from those peculiar devotional practices of Bishop Butler. After his death his memory was assailed from various quarters, and on his name was attempted to be affixed the stigma of holding Roman Catholic doctrines while he filled a see of our Protestant Church. However pure in heart and free from error Bishop Butler himself was, is this an example to be followed; or is it not rather a boacon on high to warn us all from the dangers of so peril

ous a course?" Conclusion as to Croses .- 'It now remains to determine whether, upon a due consideration of the arguments on both sides, and of of all the facts and circumstances to which I have already referred, I can come to the conclusion that the introduction of crosses into the parish churches is found to be in conformity with the rubric and authorised by law. I think at must be admitted on all hands that, though beyond all doubt cross of them, and they were not in general use, with the truth; but it is admitted that the other edifices have been erected, and who done or not done. If any doubt remains as Reformation, yet that there is no direct proof lieve that the usage for nearly three hom- by five differently colored coverings, each of structures best fitted in their own opinion. dence, the test is the usage of our Church. of King Edward VI., much less by authority and large candles to be placed on the com- which are varied at different periods of the views and for such purposes have caused sure.

of Parliament; that all the great divines of our Church during the times of Edward VI and of Queen Elizabeth, including Archbishop Whitgift, denounced them as superstitions and succeeded in having them removed by the authority of the Crown, from all our parish Church s; and to the present day their introduction has never again been attempted. The resurrection from this long sleep of 300 years of a practice notoriously abused to idolatrous purposes is in the very teeth of the principles and intentions of the Reformation. I disclaim founding my decision upon the statute of the 3rd and 4th of Edward; but for the reasons stated, can I hesitate as to the conclusion to which I must arrive? I need hardly say that I come to the conclusion that the cross in St. Paul's, and the two crosses in St. Barnahas' are not warranted by law.'

The Bishop of Exeter an authority in this case .- - It is a great satisfaction to my mind that I am confirmed in the opimon I have thus formed upon this question by the deliberate opinion and judical decision of a very learned prelate of the present day - one whose great abilities and extensive erudition have been acknowledged by all-and one who has never been suspected of the sighest inclination towards what is called by some ultra-Protestantism. In the year 1847 the Bishop of Exeter, on his own mere motion, instituted a criminal proceeding aginst the Rev. William George Parkes Smith, minister of a chapel in the village of Tormohum, or other unauthorised things in various parts of the chapel, and especially on the comnunion-table. The ornament placed by Mr. Smith, or under his permission, embra ced, among others a cross two feet high. After stating that Mr. Smith had in his own right nothing to do with the ordering of the ornaments of furniture of the church, but that that matter belonged to the church wardens, the Bishop decided that it would not be lawful for any one to deck the Lord's table, in preparation for the Holy Communion, with vases containing flowers, and with a cross placed on the table for the occasion. I think the right reverend prelate placed the question on the truest grounds-what is not permitted is prohibited. Let it not be supposed that I have uttered one word which opinion; but persons must not set up their own authority, however conscientiously consubvert or alter what has been established

by law.' Candles and Candlesticks .- There is another question upon which it is incumbent on me to pronounce a judgement, the candlesticks and candles on the communion-table and, I must add, the uses made thereof .-The description of them, as given in the net on petition, is as follows :---

"" Two massive gilded candlesticks, one thereof placed on either side of the said cross and holding candles, when new, of at least one yard in height and eight inches in circumference, and which said said candles are on many occasions kept burning during the performance of divine service, and during the celebration on the Holy Communion at times when the same are not needed to affect for the camperformance of divine worship.

In the answer, the use of these candles is defonded, and also the lightning of them, 'whether necessary or unnecessary, for the pur-pose of light. The inquiry is, what is the law applicable to this state of facts? And I do not hesitate to declare it to be a quisand candles may be considered in two ways -first, as affording necessary light; secondnot be disposed to scrutinise narrowly the of the candles; still, it is true that there even were the question to be governed by discretion alone. If the candlesticks are to be considered as ornaments, and to be lights without necessity, very different consideraare described in the proceedings, and respecting which it is avowed that it is lawful to light them without necessity, must, if so lighted without necessity, fall under the legal denomination of ornaments, and not necessaries. If this boso, the law in the rubric must be applicable to them. Before the Reformation the use of candles and tapers

" All ecclesiastical persons shall true Light of the world, they shall suffer to remain still.

I have already expressed my opinion that this injunction is not entitled to the force of an Act of Parliament, but the injunction is strong and undeniable proof of what, in the early times of the Reformation, was deemed right on this subject and sanctioned by royal authority. There can be no doubt also, that this injunction was accepted and acted upon by Archbishop Cranmer. It is equally clear. however, that this use of candles is not expressly authorised by the 2nd and 3rd of Edward VI., nor by the First Book of Common Prayer. Subsequently, as the Reformation grow in strength, the setting lights hibited. Immediately after the statute of authorities in this realm not to be sunctioned by that statute or the Book of Common During the time of Queen Elizabeth she retained, at least partially, the use of lights, though the Bishops of that day disapproved Speaking to the best of my knowledged bedred years as been for large candlesticks

The Church. minion-table, or near it, in very many cathedrals and come royal and college chapels; but I also believe that such candles were never lighted, save for the purpose of affording light when necessary, and in some cathedrals I have reason to think they were never lighted at all. Further, I believe that the placing such candles on the communion-table or the lighting them, did not prevail as a custom, if it existed at all, in parish churches I will advert to another argument, which I and has been advanced in support of the legality of lighted candles. It has been contoused that this practice of having lighted candles on the communion-table existed by law from very early days, and that by virtue of Act of Parliament such law continues in force, and the statute referred to i the 25th of Henry VIII., chap. 19. It is also true that, during the time of Arch bishop Reynolds, it was ordered 'tempore quo missarum solennia peraguntur accondon tur dum candelas, vel ad minus una." true that, unless this statute has been qualified by subsequent acts, such must be its operation; for it has not be expressly repealed. But has it not been qualified and in part repealed in various ways ! First, I am of opinion that this statute of Henry VIII., and all that it purports to confirm and carry into effect, is modified and repealed, protunto, by what is to be found in the Acts of Uniformity, and in other statutes relating to the Established Church of the realm, and by the Book of Common Praver. by all therein to be found inconsistent with those canons, constitutions, and soforth; and that, by necessary implication, all laws previously existing, opposed to the Church by present law established, are repealed. I take the ordinance of Archbishop Reynolds, and the injunction of 1547, and I ask if that ordinance and that injunction can be reconciled with the Church of England as by law established ! The ordinance of Archbishop Reynolds refers to the celebration of the mass. The mass is gone—root and branch -extirpated by the authority of Parliament especially in the establishment of the Book of Common Prayer. What becomes, then, of an ordinance which relates to the mass? Then, as to the injunction of 1547. I'wo lights upon the high altar, says the injunction. Where is the high altar now! Abolished, can justly be construed to restrict private if Sir Herbert Jenner Fust be right, and with all the attributes to it not expressly recognised by our Church in its Articles rinced of the truth of their own views, to and Prayer-book, and a communion-table established in its stead-directly opposed to the high altar of Roman Catholic times. How can lights upon the high altar ap- other decent stuff. I admit that these words ply to the present communion-table? old the ordinance of Archbishop Rey- expression in the singular, 'a carpet,' does nolds and the injunction of Edward VI. tobe utterly incompatible with the doctrines it gives no authority for it. But the question and ritual of the Church of England. If in is not whether there might not be several Ki-g-Edward's time a use of lighted candles was held to be prohibited, what has occurred placed on the communion-table at stated pesince! The Statute of Uniformity, which brings us back to the second year of King Edward and the First Prayer-took, or, in other words, leaves the law where I have colors are used to cover the communion-table. placed it. Then where is the difficulty? It is this-that the usage has been to have large massive candlesticks and cancles on the communion-tables in cathedrals, in royal ighted save for necessary that the use of candles is consonant to law in cathedrals and chapels, and yet repugnant to law in parish churches ! How can I say that the use of candles tends to superstitious purposes in one consecrated building and not in another ! I cannot draw such a tion not without difficulties. Candlesticks line. I have thus candidly stated my difficulty. The solution of it is not easy, but I established for the regulation of the ceremoam bound to attempt it. First-I hold that nies and ornaments of the Church of Engwithout necessity. Now, for the first pur- are, from the premises I have already stated, meretricious display of fantastic and unneed for the nurnose of giving accessary light; form of the candlesticks or the dimensions but the exception must be confined to the necessity, and the use of lighted candles on with jewels, a rood screen and brazen gates. might be such an excess in both particulars the communion-table limited to that necesas would deserve the attention of the Court, sity, when hit arises from the deficiency of as a question of law, this practice is not justhe requisite light from natural causes, and, tified by the statute, the rubric, or the canon. it may be, the peculiar structure of the edifice. Secondly-as to the candlesticks and discretion of the Court, I entertain no doubt candles unlighted on or near the communion- whatever that it is my duty to prohibit the table. I acknowledge I have much more doubt. I have none, indeed, that the use of it is admitted they have been used. If it be costly massive candlesticks, with enormous objected to this my judgment that the Court candles, is a remnant of Popish practices. connected originally with Popish associations; but on such merely my own opinion I do not

> pageantry of the Church of Rome than the have such articles on the communion-table. pure and severe dignity of the Church of or near it, for necessary purposes; and therefore I cannot say, though I believe that England. such necessity arises very seldom indeed, that it is contrary to law to have them so placed ready for use should occasion require. It may be said, some proper lights on the communion-table may be used when necessary; but the lights in question are not proper lights; they are of a pecuhar construction-a construction which shows that they are meant for ornament and not for use. 1 admit the force of this objection; but then follows another difficulty. How is it possible that the Ecclesiastical Court should scan, in each individual instance, the make and size of each candlestick and candle? After mature deliberation. I am of opinion that the circumstances of this case do not render it my imperative duty to enter upon such minute inquiries; and I admit that, in coming to this determination. I am in no small degree actuated by the consideration that this Court might be driven to pronounce such articles contrary to law, and so incidentally pronounce an opinion that the usages in this respect in cathedrals and colleges are not only a violation of law, but the continuance of a superstitious practice-a consequence which I hope all agree it is my duty, if pos-

considered as ornaments merely, I should beauty; but they are not reconcileable with

hold their use not to be reconcileable with jewels, lace, variegated cloths, and embroid-

law. But I cannot deny that it is lawful to lery, which are better fitted for the gorgeous

sible, to avoid." Altar Cloths .- "I must now dispose of the question which has been raised with reson the communion table was expressly pro- pect to the coverings on the communiontable used in both churches. The facts are Edward passed, the public lights on the as follows:-With respect to St. Paul's, it Lord's board were deemed by the highest is alleged that the commion-table at the time of the administration of the Holy Comnunion is covered with a covering of worked

feel at liberty to act. If they are to be

year, as follows, to wit :-- a white one from the interior to be arranged with greater costthe evening of Christmas Eve to the octave of Epiphany inclusive (except on the feasts of St. Stephen and the Holy Innocents): from the evening of Easter Eve to the vigil of Pentecost, on Trinity Sunday, Purifica ion, Conversion of St. Paul, Annunciation, t. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke All Saints. A red one on the vigil of Pentecost to the next Saturday, Holy Inno cents (if on a Sunday), and all other feasts A violet one on Ash-Wednesday to Easter Eve. Advent to Christmas Eve. Ember Week in September, Holy Innocents, unless on Sunday. A darker violet one on Good Friday and funerals. A green one on all other days. The law appears to me to lie with a very narrow compass—the notice in the Book of Common Prayer, the rubric before the Communion Service, and the 82ml canon. There are specific directions given. mi in the Book of Common Prayer, in these words ;- "The table at the communion service, having a fair white linea cloth upon it, shall stand in the body of the church, or in the chancel where morning and evening prayer are appointed to be said.' The covering is to be a fair white linen cloth; and any addition to it of any kind would not fall within the description, but necessarily be forbidden, and would not be consistent with it. This brings me to the 82nd canon, which is in the following words :-- The communiontable is to be covered, in time of divine service, with a carpet of silk or other decent stuff, thought meet by the ordinary of the Ordinary of the place, if any question be made of it, and with a fair linen cloth at the time of the ministration, as becometh that table.' This canon is in entire conformity with the rubric. It is therefore valid, and must be considered the law of the Church on the subject. It must be observed, however, that this canon applies only to the time of divine service, and that it does not leave an absolute discretion to the Ordinary, but only, if the carpets be not of silk, the Ordinary shall determine what is the other decent stuff. Confining myself at present to the cloths used at the time of divine service, the first question is, by what authority is the use of divers cloths, ornamented or not, at fixed periods of the year, sanctioned; or is not their introduction into our parish churches an entire novelty? Certainly this canon could not be said to support the practice, for not a word is therein to be found of divers cloths to be used at different periods, or of any ornaments at all. The canon says, the table shall be covered with a carpet of silk or do not necessarily exclude carpets; that the not, vi termini, exclude the plural, though cloths, but several cloths of different colors. riods. For such a practice the canon affords no sanction whatever. The fact is that embroidered and ornamental cloths of different in precise accordance with the usages of the Roman Catholic Church, the colors being emblematic of particular periods. What warrant is there for engrafting into our churches this corporation of il truth is, that, without authority, without reason, this practice of the Roman Catholic Church has been introduced into a place of Protestant worship. What is this but a servile imitation of the Church of Rome? And what is a servile imitation of that Church but a direct violation of all the principles and all the rules ly, as ornaments, and (it may be) lighted all lighted candles on the communion-table land. What is lace and embroidery but a form. The proceeding before the Court pose affording the necessary light, I should contrary to law, except when they are light- cessary ornament ! But look at its accom- but merely an appeal, and the only prayer St. Barnabas'---a metal cross ornamented

> The Chancel Screen .- "With respect to the brazen gates at St. Barnabas', they me connected with the screen which separatethe nave from the chancel; and it is said that they are kept locked when public worship is not being performed for the protection of the church furniture and ornaments within the chancel, the doors of the chanel being left open during a great part of the I do not approve this screen or gates. and still less the reason for keeping the gates closed; but having disposed of the cross, I do not feel that my duty requires me to proceed further, and require the screen and gates to be removed. I am not satisfied that those articles are clearly contrary to law, and, if not, I think the wisest course is to abstain from exercising any discretionary power with which my office may be invested, at the same time declaring that, in my opinion, such separations between the chanel and have are objectionable, and that I would not advise the Bishop to consecrate a burch fitted up according to this example. It is a different thing to pull down, especially when it cannot be said that the screen and gates are directly subservient to superstitious

> I am of opinion that, if I am to decide this

It it be a question to be governed by the

use of these cloths in the manner in which

would leave the House of God barren and

desolate, I answer, that no such conse-

quences would ensue. Chastity and simpli-

city are not at variance with grandeur and

The Table of the Decalogue .- " I regret that I am called upon to make any order as to the setting up the Ten Commandments; acquittal. but the canon leaves me no discretion.

and I must carry it into effect." The Effect of the Judgment .- "I shall deeply regret if in the course of this judgment I should have let fill a single word Prayer, but that such sustom was prohibited. and embroidered white linen, ornamented which would cause discouragement or give and enriched and bordered at the ends with offenc to those earnest and generous elaborately worked lace. This is demed, Churchmen by whose munificence the and I will assume the denial to correspond courcles of St. Paul and St. Barnabas and communion-table is covered and decorated have sought, at their own expense, to raise which is embroidered and adorned, and for the worship of the Deity; and with such notice this improvement with much plea-

liness and beauty than has been accustomed for many years past; but I must remind them that there are limits which the law has prescribed, and there are feelings and opinione which ought not to be offended. The whole of history, both sacred and profane, shows the proneness of mankind to idolatrous practices. So powerful has this propensity wen that all who profess themselves Protesants admir that even the religion of Christ, n itself the least likely to give rise to so fearful an abuse, yet has been so abused; and therefore in our Reformed Church every precaution has been taken against so deplo rable an error. I am bound by the office I hold, by principle and conviction, to relax none of these precautions. It is true that a some circumstances since the Reformaion times may have changed; there are some who believe that we are grown so wise. that we may exult in our own wisdom; but, I believe, from the very nature of man, he same proneness to error continues; and I, at least, have no authority to say that the safeguards of our Church should in any respect be ab indoned. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to trace the steps by which this error creeps in. The very error itself may. as I have said, be accompanied with the most devotional feelings. It may be that the first wish is to see the services of God performed with all honor; but, by setting the heart too much on external appearances, the purity of God's worship is gradually corrupted, and an undue reverence attached to the things made by the hand of man."

The Decree.—" For these reasons decree will be to the following effect:--- i As to St. Paul's, that a faculty do issue the the incumbent and both the churchwardens to remove the credence-table and the cross on or near to the communion-table; to take away all cloths at present used in the church for covering the communion-table during divine service, and to substitute one only covering for such purpose of silk or other decent stuff; that this decree do not issue from one fortnight from this present time; and that, in case neither the incumbent no Mr. Horne declare in writing to the registrar his consent to take such faculty within the time limited, the faculty do issue to Mr. Westerton alone; that it either the incumbent only or Mr. Horne only do so declare his consent, then that the faculty (e issued to Mr. Westerton, in conjunction with the party so declaring his consent. With respect to St. Barnabas', that a monition do issue to the churchwardens to remove the present structure of stone used as a communion table, and to substitute therefor a moveable table of wood. To remove the cross on the chancel screen, that on or near the present structure used as a communion table. To take away all the cloths at present used in the church for covering the structure used as a communion-table during divine service, and to substitute only one covering for such purpose, of silk or other decent stuff; and further, remove any cover used at the time of the ministration of the Sacrament, worked or embroidered with lace or otherwise ornamented, and to substitute a far white linen cloth h, without lace or embroidery or other ornament, to cover the communion table at the to cause the Ten Commandments to be ret up on the east end of the church in compliance with the terms of the canon. In the case of Faulkener v. Litchfield, Sir. H. Jenner light through the barn, that left much to Fust reversed the decree of the Court below, granting the faculty which had been prayed, but he did not admonish the churchwardens to remove the communion-table or the credence-table. It is necessary to explain why the decree was made in that of Arches was not an original suit, which could properly be made by the appellant was the reversal of the decision of the Court below granting the faculty; this the Dean of Arches did, and he could not in that form of proceeding have admonished the churchwardens to remove the tables. I believe I take a correct view of what Sir H. Jenner Fust did, and his reason for not | nels which the duties of life always present. doing more, because, having declared these Before you dream of it, those waters will matters to be idegal, I apprehend that, if fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh. the form of proceeding allow, no alternative flowers that may brighten the future-flowis left to a judge but to cause that which is ers that will become pure and boly in the illegal to be removed; it would be contrary to all sound reason for a judge to be called upon to pronounce his judicial opinion that things were contrary to law, and at the same time to leave them to continue in delia ree of the law For many reasons. I shall give no costs in either case. With respect to St. Paul's, because many years have been allowed to elapse before resort was had to a judicial tribunal, and because neither the present incumbent nor the churchwarden was to blame for what was done before his time. Because, also, this long-sufferance. and the opinion of a large part of the congregation, fully justified their appearance in. this suit. The same reasons apply to St. Barnabas', and though less foreibly, still must him at once. It is also rumored in sufficiently to justify my following the same certain diplematic circles, that should dur The judgment, says the Times, occupi-

ed three hours in delivery. "On several occasions there were plaudits which the officers of the court had great difficulty in repressing. On Mr. Weston passing into he quadran le ou side the court he was loudly cheered. An appeal has been lodged against the sentence in both cases."

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE .-- The Scientific American says that a pencil which vould give a clear, black stroke and inscribe indellible characters upon paper so as to supply the place of pen and ink, would make a fortune for the inventor.

THE BURLINGTON RAILHOAD SLAUG-TEG .-- The Engineer of the train on this road, which met with the late fatal accident was put on his trial in the Burlington Court of Over and Terminer, on the 28th ult .--The trial lasted five days, and resulted in his

RETHEMENT OF THE WARDEN OF THE COUNTY OF ELGIN .--- Thomas Locker, Esq. having sguilled to the County Council of Elgiu, his intention of retiring from the offices of Warden, Reeve, and Councilman, the the members of that body gave him a public dioner, and presented him with an Address, ! as a token of their esteem.

THE CAR' ETON PLACE HERALD .--This weekly Journal appeared in a new and 7 a m., Toermometer, showed 18 below much improved does on the 27th ult. We

SPICE ISLANDS. PASSED IN THE SEA OF READING. From Mrs. Stephens Old Homestead. -The maple-trees, shock their golden boughs, as if they had been hearding up sun-him for months, and poured it in one rich deluge over their billowy and restless -A man must · ossess fire in bimself before he can kindle up the electricity that thrills the great popular beart. -Home is supplistically the poor man's

parachee. The rich, with their many resources, too often live away from the hearth sources, too oremand and store, in heart, if not in person; but to the stone, in heart, if not in person; but to the virtuous poor, domestic ties are the only legitimate and positive source of happiness short of that holter heaven which is the soul's home.

There are moments in human life when

persons, linked together in a series of events may form tableaux, which stand out from ordi: ary grouping, like an illustration stamped in errong light and shadow on the book of destiny.

The all socing One, who judges that

the an seeing one, was junged that thought as well as the act, will make no dis-tinction between life drained drop by drop from the soul, and that sent forth at a blow with the red band.

-Neither men nor women become what trey were intended to be by carpeting their progress with volvet; real strength is tested by difficulties.

-One night, when it had been raining, in the winter—while the great trees were dripping wet—out came the moon and stars bright; with a sharp frost, and then all the bright; with a snarp sroet, and then airthe branches were hung; with ice, in the moon-ahine, glittering and bending low towards the ground, just as if the starlight had all settled on the limbs, and was loading them

dewn with brightness.

—A light wind had followed the frost and all the mossy turf was carpoted with leaves crimson, green, tusset, and gold. Sometimes o commingting of all those confors might be found on one leaf; sometimes, as they look upward, the great branches of an eak stooped over their heads, heavy with leaves of the deepest green, fringed and matted of the deepest green, inuged and matted with blood red, as if the great heart of the tree were broken and bleeding to death through all the veins of its foliago.

-Could you have seen them; slumbering beneath the humble roof, smiling tranquilly on their pillows, you might have fancied that those little rooms were swarming with lavissible angels—spirits from paradise that had come down to make a little beaven of the poor man's home. Indeed, I am not gaite auro that the idea would have been all faber -for Charity, that brightest spiricof heaven was there, and what a glerious, troop she alwas there, and make gierious, troop she al-ways brings in her train I. Talk of flinging your bread on the waters, waiting for it to be east up after many days—why, the very joy of easting the bread you have earned with your own strength upon the bright waves of humanity, is reward enough for the true heart. A warm governous to the true heart was a grast rustic bower that

night. One end was heaped with corn ready night. One end was heaped with corniready for husking; the floor, was nearly swentand, overhead, the tatters were concealed by heavy garlands of white pine, golden maple leaves, and red oak branches, that swent from the roof downwards like that. Buttornut leaves wreathed their clustering gold among the dark green hemlock, while simuch cours, with themo-colored leaves, shot through the gorgeous forcet, branches. While, movement child, we cannot gigamen out through the garlands, starring them to the roof. Still the illumination was modified. brond nor bold, but shed a delicions starthe imagination, and concoaled a thousand little signs of love-making, that would have been ventured on more slily had the light

hoen broader:
—Occupation I what a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard solden yield themselves entirely up to lancied or real sorrow. When grief his down, holds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, wearing the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away, into a functal pall, the strong sapirities shore of its might, and sorrow becomes our masand heavy, toil not with the waves and heavy, toil but with the waves—wrestle not with the torront! rather seek, by occupation; to direct the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you, into a thousand ohansunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Griof, after all, is but a solfish feeling; and most solfish s the man who yiglds bimsult to the indutgeneo of any passion which brings no, joy, to his fellow man.

And why see all good MR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL IMPER-ATIVE.

New York, Jan. 7 The Herald's Washington correspondent tolographs :- I learn from an authentic source that our Government will not, under any contingency, permit Mr Grampton cto remain, and further that they have notified the English Government, that if they do not recall him, they will be compelled to dis-Government dismiss, Mr Crampton; England would refuse all intercourse with the United States, and give Mr. Buchanan his patsports.' The reports to the effect that Mr. Crampton has been empowered to abandon the pretensions in Central America ermin circumstances, is emphatically conradicted.

DREADFUL FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The extensive ornamental iron manufactory in Brooklyn owned by G. A. Stitwell, was burnt on the night of the 6th int., togother with several adjoining houses Stit. well's loss about \$40,000; insured \$15,000

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK. Abol.

New York dates of the 7th, inform us that Captain Clayfield, of the Propeller Jackson, arrived last evening from Portland. He reports that they passed at 11. 20, a. m., 704 terday, the Steamer Plymonth Rock, 1311 ast ore at Hart Island. She appeared in have sustained no additional . damage track the storm of Saturday , night: hale

THE WEATHER.

MOSTREAL, Jan. J. Thermometer 15 below zero. The lives opposite the City is filled with ice, but it has not taken above Longueuil, where position have been crossing to day. Saturday was the coldest day we have bad this Winter, at QUEBEC, Jan. 7.

Very cold. River one sheet of ice.

the besom of the Church in Canada, he

would appeal, on the broad ground of com

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

passed over and their claims to proferment

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

of any other class or protession. Turn as

von will, the read to fortune is open to all

There was no member of the profession to

which the bairman belonged, that might

not, by application and talent in its exer-

eise, aspite to wear the ormino. Even the

day-called to the bed of sickness at all

hours-compelled to encounter contagion

and disease at all sersons, their life was one

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

reward hereafter, they would shut the only

wenue to advancement and would take

way those chances of promotion which

To return to his resolution, the speake

said that it complained of the indifference

with which the address of both branches of

the legislature had been treated by the Im-

perial Government. The utmost atten-

tion had been paid to the representations of

our Legislature, when asking for permission

to despoil the Church of her rights; but

when propositions so reasonable as those he

had explained were submitted, which only

asked the right of self-government, we must

be content with the stereotyped assurance

that the address had been graciously received,

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

doubt the very principle embodied in the

address was about to be violated. That ad-

dress was adopted by the same Legislature

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

subject of the former was apparently to be

disregarded. And before taking leave of

this address, he could not omit to mention

one circumstance, and that was the fact that

they were indebted to the liberality of the

Roman Catholic Members of the House for

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

lips, but very little of it in their conduct,

denied to members of the Church of Eng-

land, the rights which they themselves en-

joyed, and were the only ones to refuse their

reasonable request, to be allowed the ma-

nagement of their own affairs. Another

feature connected with it and he was done.

Whilst it was being debated, it was asserted

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

stronger contradiction of this could be given,

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

would be re-echoed from one end of the

Province to the other. When, however,

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

duty of those who belonged to the Church to

speak out upon the subject. There never

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

her University and despoiled of her property,

held by as sacred a title as that of any man

who heard him. The Act of the present

Assembly capped the climax, yet in the

midst of all her persecutions, she stood un-

scathed. As 'twas the darkest hour of night

that whered in the dawn, well might they

now hope that her night of tribulation was

past and that a yet brighter era was in store

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

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

this address, together with certain rumours

indicating that a Bishon for the new Diocese

of Kingston is forthwith to be appointed.

without reference to the Clergy and Laity

thereof in Synod assembled, and in opposi

tion to their wishes is a subject of deep re-

gret to this inceting, because it cannot fail to

promote dissatisfaction throughout the Pro-

Moved by Dr. Sewell, and seconded by

Jas. Fitzgilbon, Esq.-That the appoint

ment of a Bishop to any See in Canada by

the Imperial Government, without reference

to the Clergy and Luity, would be unjust,

masmuch as the consent of the Crown to the

act of secularizing the Clergy Reserves de-

prives the Church of State support, and in

consistent inasmuch as this act declares that

it is desirable to remove all semblance of

Dr. Sewell said, that the principle o

election by the Clergy and Laity, might

wen an infringement of the dignity of the

office, but upon consulting bistory from the

carliest ages down, it would be found, that it

was by no means an innovation. In the

was specially mentioned. He followed the

history of the Church up to the present day,

exhibiting much research, and proving con-clusively that the nomination of the Bidons

by the Crown, was the result rather of the

arrogant pretensions made by Henry VIII.

than of the practice of the Church in the

earlier ages, to Even the Pope of Rome, in Louisiating Bishops, selected one of three

names submitted to him by the Clergy....

Moved by Wm. Hunton, Esq., and se-

the present position of the Oliurch in Cana-

da, the exercise of State patronage in the

appointment of the officers of the Church

so much, the result of which is the loss of

her University, her Clergy Reserves, and

connection between Church and State.

ince.

were at best, so very limited.

BY MARY.

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

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

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

There gleamed a star of even.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Louisville Journal.



Ber Boupaations are upon the bolp bills.

DR. LUSHINGTON'S OPINION.

THE decision lately passed in the Consistory Court in the Diocese of London has occasioned no little excitement in the Church, from its extraordinary nature. It much regret on many points which seem to have been considered on incorrect premises.

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

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

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

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

ing to their true intent. He holds that the order in Council for the removal of altars, and setting up of movea-In this he is sustained, and, in fact, controlsuch altars as were in use previous to the Reformation. They were of stone immove has been regarded of so much importance as the Reformation. They were of stone immove has been regarded of so much importance as from the Colonies to fill the responsible of the University, her Clergy Reserves, able, and in the form of tombs. Wherever, to claim the devotion of time, of thought from the Colonies to fill the responsible of the University. Her Clergy Reserves, fice of the Covernor, of months Colonies to fill the responsible of the Counterpart of then, this enfacts appear, he considers the and of research in its investigation. It is doubted not from the character, of the and

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

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

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

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

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

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

> DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of the Church.

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

the Home Government. I regard this meeting as an important event in the history of the Church in this colony. in so far as it evidences the existence of a healthy feeling in its members from which there is every reason to expect the issue of much future good. The speakers on the occasion seem to have delivered themselves with much feeling, and to have taken a prac ble communion-tables, is the law by which I tical and comprehensive view of the state that part of these cases is to be governed. wants, hopes and character of the church. It is peculiarly gratifying to listen on such led, by the decision of the Court of Arches, occasions to the enunciation of sound and which is superior to his court. The altars, which is superior to his court. The altars, which were to be removed, he holds to be learned views on the constitution of the which were to be removed, he holds to be Church. Views evineing that the subject it had been throught judicious, and heart parties from when she has already suffered

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

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

From the Ottawa Monarchist.

CHURCH MEETING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ARAGO."

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

not to alienate any part of her territory to

Kussia. Rumors of peace; are still abundant in France and England.

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

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

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

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "CANADA."

Halifax, Jan. 8.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada, arrived coulded by Richard Austin, Esq.—That from the present position of the Oburch in Cana-She brings Liverpool dates of the 22nd three days later than by the Arago. The Canada will probably reach Boston

could not fail to be unsatisfactory to this on Thursday morning.

cite again the jealousy and hostility of the provious advices, with the usual complement of peace rumors, and speculations on the whose pendulum is some five mile off, that is result of l'rinco Esterhazy's mission to St. at the Royal Observators. Greenwich. It A defensive treaty between Sweden and was made a present to the company by the Petersburgh. the Western Cowers has been certainly rati

Moved by Guorge Patterson, Esqlf and fiel. There is no general or political news of

BURNING GREEN AND DRY WOOD.

From the New York Times. An opinion still prevails, in many parts of

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

is not manufactured, but developed.

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

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

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

wood cut and dried to supply the wants of Nellie of Trure; by the author of Vara, St.

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

carted home during the present winter.

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

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

It is also announced in the Canada Gazette that the time for receiving petitions nity College, Toronto, and Blahop's College for private or local Bills will expire on the Lonnozville, for both of which the Principles

at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. It Government, for permission to lay down its telegraph wires over their lines, and is kept going by the wires of the telegraph attached to the clock of the Observatory.

MARRIED.

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

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

HAMILTON MARKETS

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

Ham & Bacon * h 0 0 6 @ 0 Veal 22 lb 0 0 5 @ 0 0 0 Eggs (2) doz. . . . 0 1 10 @ 0 1 104 Hay \$1 ton.... 3 0 0 @ 4 5 Wood per cord. 1 5 0 a 1 7

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK Jail 9.

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

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

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

Oats dull.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S DIARY.

OB and Commercial Remembran er

FOR 1856; ONTAINING a blank space for mem or anda for every day of the year, with the day of the week and month printed at head of each space. There is also prefixed a complete Calendar, and a great variety of information usoful to the professional and murcantile community. It is printed on thick letter paper, and strongly balf-bonnd.

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

NOW READY. ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC.

FOR 1856. EMBELLISHED with a fine steel Engraving of the POST OFFICE, London,

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

Price-2s, 6d. Currency HENRY ROWSELL. King-St. Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1855. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. SUITABLE FOR

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

Scotia's Bards, mor. oxtra, 32a. 6d. In whatever way we look at this matter, the use of green wood, under any circumstances, is not economical. Let every one improve this season in getting enough of wood cut and dried to supply the wants of Nallie of Travellors, by Marie Hack, 3s. 9d. Wood cut and dried to supply the wants of Nallie of Travellors, by Marie Hack, 3s. 9d. Nallie of Travellors, by Marie Hack, 3s. 9d.

> Br Gd. Ashton Couage, Illustrated 3s 11d.
>
> Aunt Edith, or Love to God the best metive, 24 fld. Family at Hea herd lu, by Mrs. Mackey. Evenings with my Children, colored plates, 8s 9d.

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

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

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

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

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

Garman L. L Tuesday, the 15th inst.

HEISE. REFERENCES :- The Universities of Tel-

Ist March.

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

may be made for any further particulars.

London stands a clock, may be made for any further particulars. York Street, Hamilton, } 558-45.

WILLIAM HAY

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

MEDICAL.

JUST RECEIVED. DUNGLISON on New Remedies, 18s 9d Erichsen's System of Surgery, 21s 3d Management of the Sick Room, 4s Dawces on Midwifery, 16s 3

on Females, 15s.
on Children, 14s.
Matteucci's Lectures on Living Beings, 5s. Bownsu's Practical Ohemistry, 6s. 2d.

Modical Madical Cases, 5s.
Carpenter's Elements of Physiology, 15s.

Carpender's Elements of Thysiology, 68.
Lawrance on the Eye, 25s.
Christian & Grifflith's Dispensatory, 17s. 6d.
Miller's Practice of Surgery, 8s. 9d.

** Principles of Surgery, 18s. 9d.
Simon's General Pathology, 6s. 3d.

Simon's General Pathology, 64, 36.
Watson's Posetice of Physic 168, 3d.
Maclise's Surgical Anatomy, £2, 158, 0.
Hanny's Text Book of Anatomy, 10s.
Harris's Dictionary of Medicine and Dantal Surgery, 228, 6d.
Wythe's Pocket Dose Book, 3s, 14d.
Physician's Posetroprion Book, 3s, 14d.
Wand's Presence of Anatoms, 2, sole 1, 27, 6

Physician's Penersption Book, 3s. 14d.
Wood's Practice of fac-dicino, 2 vols.

Carpencer's principles of Haman Physiology 24
The Gelogical Observer, by Dela Bocho
Brodie' Chnical Lectures on Surgery
Carson's Synopsis of Materia Medica
Powne's Chemistry for Students

Wilds on Discases of the Esr.

Historia and Hunter on Voussal. Ricord and Hunter on Vonetenl Neligan on Discusses of the Skin Hughes on Auscutation and Percussion Wilson's Human Anstony Cooper's Lectures on Surgery Churchill's System of Midwifery Diseases of Women

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto Toronto, August 29, 1855.

Law Books Just eceived.

THE Reporters chronologically arranged by John Wm. Wallaco, 15s. he Exchequer Digest from 1824 to 1854, by A. J. Fish, 25s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Aug. 16, 1855.

WANTED.

To Professional Men. Insurance Agents Postmusters, Municipal Officers, and other Men of Business .

WANTED, for the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already Applications, with references, to be addressed to the Head Office, 54 King street

Fast, Toronto, C. W. W. H. SMITH, Managing Director. Sept. 20, 1855

A CARD

MR. HENRY J. HAYCRAFT,

(FROM LONDON,)

Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndals Bennett, Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and Mumber of the Conservatorium in Lespaic,

Professor of Harmony, Piano Porte. and Singing.

BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Pupils:

Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Rumphroys, and the Royal Academyjot Music, Landon. Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street

Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Wardhouses, Buildings, in general, Morchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufac-DIRECTORS.

John McMunnien, Esq., President

James Shaw Alex'r McGlasban, Joseph Sheard. Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

W. A Baldwin William Matners, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warron, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Le. ters by Mail must be post-paid Toronto, June 5, 1850.

PREPARATORY SEMINARY

YOUNG LADIES.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, will be reage, St George's Hill, Dundas Street, Ete-bicoke, and instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education with French and Needlowork. Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under

9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing ex-Letters relating to the above may be addressed (postpaid) to the Rev. II. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill,

Etobicoke. July 18, 1853.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD,

FROM LONDON.

January 10, 1855.

MUSICAL TUITION.

MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organiset of St. James's Cathodral, and Professor of Southgate, especially devoted to the con-Music in the Normal School, begs leave to sideration of the religious interests, involved acquaint his Friends and tormer pupils, and in the issue. The author's long residence the public in general, that he will devote a in the East makes his views peculiarly valu-Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King at the above Horks, to whem very laberal terms will be allowed. portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pieueforte and Organ

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAD Pinehurst, Toronto. C. W.

MRS. FORSTER having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable residence, will be prepared, on the lat of September, to receive BOARDERS as wall AN DAY PUPILS.

Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S.

Konnedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Piachurst, To-

July 18, 1856.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES Children and Young Persons

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY publication of at practice with Illustrations, each No. in a most printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New

Single copy per annum 0 1 THE STANDARD BEARER,

An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge New York.

Line or more copies (less than twelve) in 6d. por copy per annum.

Twolve copies and upwards, to one address 1s. 3d, per copy per annum.

The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular recipt of the notive publications, and will receive orders for them at the above rates, delivered in Toronto, or scalled to any part of the Provinces.

HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Stret, Toronto

July 1st, 1855.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS Provident-J. D. Ridour, Enq. Vice-President-Peter Paterson, Esq. J. G. Chawett, E-q., Thos. D. Harris, E-q., E. F. Whittemore, Esq., A. Nordheimer, E-q.,

Solicitor, E. C. Jones, Esq.—Surveyor, Mr. W. B. Crew. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr J. Herbert Mason Bankers, The Bank of Upper Canada.

Office- the office of the Farmers and Mechanics Building Society, Toronto-street, Toronto

TMIS Society is intended to succeed the Till's Society is intended to succeed the L. Toronto Building Society, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society, both now approaching a successful termination; several important improvements in the mode of operation having been adopted.

Investing members may join any time, and will share in the profiles from the time of their subscriptions communicate.

will share in the profits from the time of their subscriptions commencing.

The Society will effect loans on real estate for any period the borrower may require from One to Six years, payable in instalments.

Money will be received by the Society on Deposit, for which theorest at the rate of Six percent per annum on sums even £10, and die percent under that amount, will be paid.

As a means of providing a Sinking Fund to liquidate the debts of a Church, or similar limitation, or torother purposes, the facilities offered by this Society ase behaved to be superior to any other mode of investment.

Further information, with copies of the Prospective and By-laws, may be had on application if by letter (post-paid) to the Secretary as above Toronto, June 12, 1855.

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS JUVENILE BOOKS.

PUBLISHED BY UDNEY & RUSS 76 John Street, New York.

THE END OF CONTROVERSY, CON-I TROVERTED, by Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. This is now universally acknowlodged to be the answer to Milner's End of Controversy, the most popular presetyting book over circulated by the Romanists Bishop Hopkins's work is intensely interest, ng, contains a complete epitome of Church History, showing the causes and the nonessity of the Rotormation; and exposes .h frauds and rotutes the arrogant claims of Rome in so masterly a manner, that his ook cannot but become a standard with all

truo Protostants. THE PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH.—The loading work in the controversy between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. It is conclusive in argument; brilliant, glowing and elequent in style; and has never been an-

STAUNTON'S DICTIONARY OF THE America and the Americans-1s. 104d. CHURCH.-A full explanation of all Church isnges, and technical Ch reh terms arranged, alphabotically. It is indispensable for every ntelligent Churchman.
THE SACRAMENT OF RESPONSI-

BILITY .- The best summary of the decrine of Scripture and the Church in regard to Holy Baptism, especially in the case of infants. Approved by more than twenty

of the Bishops.
STEPS TO THE ALTAR -An admirable manual of devotion, preparatory to the requiving of the Holy Communion, and a companion during the colebration of the

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED .- A capital supplement to the Catochism, very conveniently arranged so as to help the coathful memory.

the Cherry Stones.—These are delightful stories for Children and Sunday Schools. the despest truths of lieligion adorned with the most charming style and play of fancy (with fine illustrations).

MONRO'S ALLEGGRIES .- The Dark River-The Combatants-The Revellers-The Midnight Sos-The Wanderer-and the Way through the Desert,—Another captivating series of instructive and touching allegories for Children and Sunday Schbols (embeliahed with cuts)

THE HOLIDAY WEEK-NORTON HARDGRAVE-THE PRIZE DAY .-Three volumes of sprightly sketches, illustrating, in a religious spirit, all the vicissitudes and varioties of the life of children during their school days.

THE WAR IN THE EAST, by Bisboy

GEO. E CARTWRIGHT.
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, White's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

FAMILIES & APOTHECARIES wishing to obtain Genuine Medicines will do well to patronize this establishment as the proprietor is determined to maintain his present reputation as selling only Pone Drugs.
Prescriptions accurately dispensed,
The Proprietor or a competent assistant always

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next. F. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. ollege, Toronto, Nov. 26, 1865. 19-td.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TORONTO

HE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being vacant, Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testimonials on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Governor General.

The salary attached to the office is £300 sterling, per annum.
The Master will also be provided with i bouse on the College premises. By Command,

GEO. ET. CARTIER, Secretary's office,

Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855. T. BILTON.

Merchant Tailor, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

King Street Toronto. Toronto, Pob. 1852. Mrs. Cosons' Establishment,

For the Education of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, WILL be re-opened on MONDAY YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

August 24th 1885. HERBERT ORTIMER. BROr ER, House Land and General Agent, ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance

Company,
No. 80, King Street East, Toronto, (Opposite St. Jamet's Church.) References kindly permitted to T. G. Ridout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Mc-Muster, Esq., Mesers. Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers.
Twenty years' Debentures constantly on

Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855. JUST PUBLICATED. THE SACERDOTAL TITHE. By Rev. Adam Townley.

12 mo. cloth, 96 pp.
Price—to 1054d each, or 20s per dozen.
HENRY ROWSELL,
Vine Street, Toront King Street, Toronto.

Oct. 16, 1856 BOOKS.

Sale, at a liberal discount,

ENGLISH EDITIONS, JUST RECEIVED. HALF-HOURS with the best Authors, Every Boy's Book, by G. Forrest, illustrated,

Life of Julius Casar, by John Williams, AM. Hustrated Natural History, by Rev. J. G. Wood, A. M.,- 6s 3d.

Burke's posches and Writings .-- 5s Wild Sports in the West,-6: 3d, Turkey, Russia, Black Sea and Circuss Captain Sponce,—6s 3d.
Pictures from the Buttle Field, by a Roving

Englisbman,-6s 3d. History of Franco, by Bonnechose,-6s 3d. Life of Cardinal Richeliau, by W. Robson.-3s 9d. Milton's Poetical Works, mor ext., illus

tratod - - - - - - 12s. 6d do. 129. 6d do. Cowper's 126. 6d Goldsmith, Smollett, Johnson and Shonston's do. 124. 6d Small Farms, and how they ought to be

managod,-1s 3d. Landmarks of England, by Rov. Jas. White,

-15 104d.
For sale by
HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Aug. 1855.

NEW BOOKS.

TLEVE HALL, by Miss Sewell,-6s. 3d. A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol,—5s.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. August 16th, 1855.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

HEARTSEASE, or the Brother's wife, Kenuch, do. do. do. do. 3a, 6d.
Clove Hall, by Miss Sewell, 6a, 3d.
Katharine Ashton, 2 vols.,
Forsale by
HENRY ROWSELL. .. 2 vols., 7s. 6d.

King Street, Toronto

NEW BOOKS. DEADINGS from Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols.

R. cloth, 6s. 3d. Erman's Travels in Siberia, 2 vols 10s Book of Nature, cloth, gilt, Inc. Cookery Book, by Eliza Acton, 4s. Lyuch on the Dead Sea and the Joadan, 4s. Fletcher on Assyria and Syria, 3-9d. Humboldt's Aspects of Nature 54 The Queeas of England, by Agnes Stricklan

6 vols., 50s.
Life of Queen Elizabeth, do.
The Queens of Henry VIII., 5s.
Somerville's Physical Geography, 6s. 3d. Holthoum's Law Dictionary, 10s. For sale by

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1805. 9. STANDARD WORKS.

THB Missions of the Church of England A by Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Essays on some of the difficulties in the writings of St. Pau : by Arch Bishop Whateley, 10s.
The Bishop of Chester's Charges, ba.
Euchtridien Theologium Anti Romani. 3 vols.

8 vo. 284. Patras Apostolici 2 vols 8 vo. 29s. 4d, Eucebii Historia Ecclesiastica, 13s. 41. White on the ordination Offices, i.e. Selections from Becon, 3s. 9d.
Bishop Mountains Songs of the Wildernes

tendings in National Theology, for Portent' Lectures on the Gospel of St. Mr. then 7... Tyler on Primitive Obristian Worship, 140

Companies to the Bible, 4s 6d.

Companies to the Bible, 4s 6d.

Farsher's Gospel Narative, 16s.

Well's Geography of the Old and New Tretament, 14s. HENRY ROWSELL Bookseller, &c.,

King Street, Teronto. Dec 7, 1855 DIARIES &c. FOR 1855. JARIES tore the pocket and Desk, of

The Churchman's Diary and Ecclesiastical Calender, for 1856.

(Published in New York,) with tack 3 14. tor 25 patients, with tuck..... 2 9.
The Physicians visiting list for 1856,
for 25 patients, cloth 2 6.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto 18

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. RACTS for the Christian Seasons 1st serie 8 parts, 20a. Tracts for the Christian Beasons 2nd Series colunies, 20s.
Sermons for the Christian Sewons 4 vols, 20s

Beecheroft by the author of Heir of Red clyf-Kenneth or the rearguard of the grand army Close Hall, by Miss Serroll, cloth 5s. 2-l, Whately in the future State, cloth 3a. 9d. Coxe's Gkristian Ballada and Poems, cloth

Coxe's Sermous on Doctrine and Duty cloth -ALSO-Lippine its new pronouncing Gazeteer of the World, sheep 30.

Lippine of the world, a moroed, 37s. 6d.

Hogans Prize Essay on Canada, Is. 3d. Morris's second prime Essay on Canada is 3d. For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
King Street, Toron

King Street, Toronto. UST RECEIVED

QUESTIONS Illustrating the Cathechiam f the Church of England, by the Variation Sinclair f the Church of England, by the Ven. Sinclair, A. M., Pem. Coll., Oxford, R. S. E. For Sale by
H. ROWSELL,

Sept. 10, 1853. King Street. Toronto. THE GREAT GAZETTEE LIPPINCOTT'S

Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World. GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. CONTAINING a greater amount of mat-ter than any other single volume in the

English Language.
Edited by J. THOMAS M.D., & T. BALDWIN, Asseted by several other gentlemen.
The above work (upon which over five years of continued labor and research, with a large outlay of money, has been expended) has not been published merely to supply the deficien-cies of existing Gazetteers, but to furnish a Geo-graphical Dictionary which should be as com-prehensive in its design, as perfect in its arrange-ment, and as complete and accurate in its exe-

ation as the best dictionary of the English Language.
Among the many claims to superiority which this work has ever all others of the kind are the the loss of many valuable articles, stolen from Ist It is a PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER.

a tenture as essential to the completeness of a Grographical Dictionary, as to a Dictionary of the English Language.

2nd It contains above 20,000 more Geographiand it contains acove 20,000 thore General names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will a so be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work.

3rd in regard to Accuracy and Receptness of the containing it will be found incommanly and

Information it will be found inco uparably su-Perior to every other.

The "PRONOUNCING GAZETEER, or GEOGRAPHICAL DIOTIONARY," contains shove 2100 pages.
Price-In strong leather binding, \$6; half-

hound Marocco, \$71. For Salo by
HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, King Street, Toronto

Oct. 16, 1855. N. CAMERON McINTYRE, BARRISTER 4c.
Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street

Toronto. Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855.

LAW BOOKS. Williams on Personal Property 22. 9d. For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,

August 29, 1855. NEWBURY & BIRELY. Corner of King & Huson Streets, IMPORTERS OF

Silver Watches, ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, Silverand Electro Plated Ware, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS!
Watch Materials, Tools and Glasses, French and American Clocks.

English and Swiss Made Gold and

S all our Goods are selected at their A sall our Goods and sectories in Europe, respective manufactories in Europe, and imported thence by one of the Firm, and imported thence direct, we are in a position to sell to the Trade and Public generally better and cheaper Goods than can possibly be obtained elsewhere.

"NEWBURY & BIRELY. 5314f. Dec. 29, 1855. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1885.

DR. ROSS.

GERMAN and Reformed Physician has resumed practice. Office at the ex-treme West end of the City, North of King Street, near the Chequered Shed of the Brick Tavern.

All descriptions of Diseases treated with ve stable medicines. Nov. 1, 1856.

Private l'ancarion for Young Ladies

RS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daught-ers, receives into her house at York-vine near Perento, a FEW YOUNG LAIMES for the purpose of EDUCATION. The next quarter will begin on the 15th o

Further particulars may be obtained by leter, addressed—Box 284, Post office, Toronto; or by persons' application as Yorkville.

July 24, 185 52 if

Water Power-POLEASE, for 7 or 12 years, on the Wa-terdown Stream, in the Township of Flamboro' East, with a suitable quantity of Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from 25 to 50 feet fall, the most distant within 5 miles of the City of Hamilton, and I miles of the City of Hamilton, and Toronto Hanroad. There is a constant supply of water, and the position most eligibly situated

tural district. to Rent, trom 1 to 4 years a good Stone Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, it excellent order, on the above Stream, and about 100 yards from the aforesaid Railway

the centre of a rich and flourishing agricul-

Apply to (post paid)
Mr. JOHN APPLEGARTH, Hamilton, T C ORCHARD, Broker, From Street, Toronto. 513-tf-c1-tf

LONDON PUBLISHING CO., SUCCESSORS TO JOHN TALLIS & CO.

Office East side of John Street, a few Doors South of King Street. G. H. BENDER, Agent for Canada. Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-m6.

NEW BOOKS. ISTORY of British India, by H. Mur-ray, F. R. S. E., Illustrated, 69 3d. Polness or the Island World of the South Sea and the Pacific, 7s 6d.
Discovery and Adventures in the Poler Seas and

Regions, 7s 6d Regions, 78 6d

Yoyages of Discovery round the World, 78 8d.

Humbold's Fravels and Researches, 78 6d.

Circumcavigation of the Globe, 78 6d.

Stories from Switzerland and the Tyrol, 58 0d

Stories from Russia, Siberia, Poland, and Circumcavigation for 6d.

Tales of the Boyhood of great Painters, 54 Od. The Early Choice, a book for Daughters, 4s 6d, The Universal Lutter Writer, 1s 104d. Improved Lotter Writer, with letters of Dr John son, Burns &c., is 3d. Cook's Letter Writer, is 3d.

For sale by

HENRY ROWSELL. King Street, Totonto. Toronto, August 29, 1855.

Clergy, 110 the Sabbath School Superintendents, Provinces:—
On the first of January 1856, will be publish-

On the first of January 1856, will be puolished the first number of a new illustated Paper, for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for Prospectuses and a specimen Copy which will be sent free by mail.

TERMS PER ANNUM. For 12 Copies monthly \$1, 80cts.
For 100 Copies monthly \$15. Pres per mail throughout the British Province.—Ohildrens

Paper,
All letters to be propaid. Address, Office of "Children's Paper,"
York Chambers,

Toronto, C. Dec. 7, 1855. BAZAAR. 1311P. Bazner in aid of the funds of Chrit's Church has been postponed till the Wednesday in Easter week, in

the uphol-terers. Contributions are solicited from all interested in the undertaking, and may

be sent to any of the following Ludies who have

consented to act as managers.

MANAGERS, Mrs. Judd Best Blyth Kelk McQuaig Mills Mitchell E Blowne Charnock ()'Reilly Counsell Pring
Riley
L Stinson Crozier Dickensor T Stinsou Duggan Fairclou Stowe J C Street Footper Guddes Thomer Wetenball Hardiket Hatt Holcombe Winer

Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1855. NOTICE—THE BRITISH MAIL STEA SAILINGLS in February, 1856. The steam. ers will thereafter be despatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New York and Boston alter-The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships

Young

From New York to Liverpool.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkine, ARABIA, Capt. Stone, ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AFRICA, Capt. Harrison, GANADA, Capt. Lang, AMERICA, Capt. Shaunon, NIAGARA, Capt Ryrie, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech,

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast nead; Green on starboard bow; Red on port eave Boston, Wed. Jan. 2, 1856 ASIA, Lott, CANADA, Lang. Beston, Wed. Jan. 16, "
AMERICA Shannon, Boston, Wed. Jan. 30, "
PERSIA, Judkina," N. York, Wed. Feb. 6, "
ARABIA, Stone, Boston, Wed. Feb. 13, "
AFRICA, Harrison, N. York, Wed, Feb. 20, "

Berths not secured until paid for. . An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be account table for Gold, Silver, Bulton, Specie, Jewelsy, Proctous Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein are signed to see a superstand of the see and see apply to E. CUNARD.

4 Booking Green, N. Fork., 587-K.

The Churchman's Friend, FOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO THE United Church of England and Ireland Her Dootrines and Her Ordinances.

Edited by Clergymen.] [Published Montbly PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1855

PROSPECTUS The CHURCHMAN'S FRIEND is intended to supply a want, which, we believe, every Canadian Clergy man must have often and painfully experienced. We cannot perhaps be surprised that in a land where the number of the mir inters of the Church is so disproportionate to the population and extent of the country, there should be a lamentable degree of ignorance respecting the history of the Church, Her doctrines, and Her orlunance. Yet it is plainly impossible to bring pit; there we must needs speak on more glorious thomes, and preach the glad tidin s of our common redemption. The Churchman's Friend has been projected to meet this difficulty: it is in ended literally to fulfit the promise made in the title; namely, to convey information, relative to the subjects indicated.

The Theology which we wish to impart is aptive and honestly expressed in the first motto which we placed at the head of our publication, "Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ub omnibus, reditum est, tenemus," Let which the seminary of the most desputic Governments have opened their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may have intended. for milling and manufacturing purpeases, in

"Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ub omnibus, ereditum est, teneumus, "Lee us hold fast that, which always, which every where, which by all has been believed," for that only is the with of the Catholic Church. While the temper and spirit in which we desire to convey these truths, is with equal simplicity and correctness indicated by our second mono, In necessariis Unitus, in dubiis liberatas, in omnibus carstas. 'In necessary things unity, in doubtful things therty, in all things charity."

With this object in view, we purpose to issue, for the present, one number monthly, commencing on the 1st October; but we hope considerably to enlarge, or to publish more frequently, as soon as we receive the requisite amount of encouragement. A large proportion of encouragement. of encouragement. A large proportion of of the form of short tracts, dialogues, and tales; with, with anecdotes scraps of information and other selections, all strictly tending to illustrate the practiples we wish to advocate, with make up the contents. While we hope to offer matter sufficiently interesting as to make it not without value even to the more highly educated, it will be our endeavour to clothe it in such plain and supple languige, as to render our little publica-tion a welcome visitor in the farm house and the tion a welcome visitor in the farm house and the cottage, and a source of pleasure, as well as profit to both young and old. For the young especially, some portion of our space will always be set apart; and we venture to suggest to clergymen and superintendents of Sunday Schools, the advantage of encouraging their elderly scholars to avail the macross of the reduced terms offered to those who subsectibe for a number of course They will thus be furnishing the young persons committed to their charge with a supply of reading, at once sound in its teaching and attractive in character, and at the same time be lightening

in character, and at the same time be lightening their own labor.

We beg particluarly to call attention to our terms of publication, from which it will be seen that eight copies will be forwarded to one address for fifteen shillings, currency, a year, and fifteen copies for £1 five shillings. But as these sumare so small that they will not pay for the trouble of collecting, it is absolutely necessary t at ""An" cointinundarania in advance.

Paid, to the Editors of the Churchman's Friend, ence of J. Greenstreet, E.g., Paris, C.W.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that the Churchman's Friend will afford an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS,

ford an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS. as the Proprietors have determined to print at least 1000 monthly. The terms for advertising will be as follows: Sex lines and under, 2s. 6d., for the Arst insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. for the first ensertion, and 1s. 3d. for every

subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d.

per line for the first insertion, and 11d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advortisements, with cash, must be sent by the 10th of each previous mouth, Price-Two SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE a Year, always in advance. Clorgy-men and Laymon acting as Agents, or tak: ing a q antity for Distribution, will be supplied with Eight Copies for 15s. or

Fifteen for £1 5s. August 31, 1855. LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

SKITISH PRRIODICAL PUBLICATIONS. in all the principle Cines and Towns
FREE OF POSTAGE.
GEORGE BARNES CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR PAMILTON. 1 -THE LONDON QUARTERLY NEVIEW (Conservative)
2—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3-1HE NORTH BAITISH REVIEW (Free

Church.)
4—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5—6LACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGA-ZINE (Tory.)

Action order to afford the public a still further protection, the propietors have placed the factoring of the contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly for above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the fatherly care of Christopher North vointains its ancient celebrity and is, at this time, unusually ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine,

necinating tales. For any one of the four Reviews . For any two of the four Reviews For any three of the four Reviews For all four of the Reviews - -For Blackwood's Magazine - -For Blackwood & three Reviews For Blackwood & the four Reviews Payments to be made in all cases in adm

current in the State where issued will be recrived at Remittance and communications should e always addressed, post-paid, to the Publish-

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 FULTON STREET, (Enmance 54 Gold Street.)
New-York. Subscriptions received for the aboveanned periodicals which are delivered in lo-ronto at the Publisher's prices by HENRY ROWSELL Bookedler, &c., K ng-street Toronto.

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



WHY ARE WE SICK!

It has been the lot of the human race to be seed down by disease and suffering. MOLLO WAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the hele of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELL CATE, and the INFIRM, of all slimes, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Hollows personally superintends the manufacture of he medicines, and offers them to a free and suffigurent popular, as the best remedy the world ever was for the removal of diseases.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined operate on the stomach, the liver, the kideys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any decaugement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of lite, and the curing disease in all its forms. DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS

opened their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit the this medicine is the best remedy over known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properson never fail to afford relief, FEMALE COMPLAINTS

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to shildren of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy. known in the world for the follow ing Diseases:---Ague Indigestion Asthma
Bilious Complaints Jaundice Blotches on the Liver Completion Skin Bowel Complaints Lumbago Piles Constinution of the Retention of Urine Scrofula, or King's
Scrofula, or King's
Evil : **
Score Throata
Stone and Gravel
Scoondary Symp
Tic-Douloureux
Tumours Consumption Debility Dropsy

larities

Erysipelas Female Irregu-Tumours . Uleers Fovers of all kinds Worms of all kinds Head-ache Whateyer cause de.,
Sold at the Equal Influence Province
Hottowar, 244. Strand. (near Temple Bar,)
London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also
by all respectable Bruggiass and Dealers in me
dicince throughout the civilized world; mathe
following prices — 1a. 2d.; 3a. 9d.; and 3.,
each Box.

each Box.

O There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each Box. The Original and only Gentle SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S.

Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, la digestion or Dyspopsia, Habital Costiveness, Sick Headache, Gid-10 dinces, Heartburn, Flatielency, Loss of Appeara and tite, Irritability,

Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills

Languer, Lethargy, Low Spine HE distinguished patronage with which these storling Pills have long been best ored the beneficial effects which have conganity resulter from their use, the purity of the ingredients which enters fato attliers compension, their careful and peculiar mode of preparation, and the great and increasing demand the from avery quarter of the whole moves absence. and the great and increasing demand for from every quarter of the globe, prove at since their superiority over all similar, preparations, in Europe or America. Prepared from the billion recire of the distinguished Physician and September 2001, the late Su & STLEY COOPER.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. IMPORTANT CAUTION.

In consequence of the great demand for these most excellent Pills, they have been extensively counterfeited: by several imprincipled persons both in Canada, and the United States and it order to secure the public for the future, from all danger or tisk of counterfeits. The proprietoes have caused to be engraved of tyreat expense, a highly finished label, which is placed on the extended of the wrapper, and also on the top of each box, and on which is engraved the likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the calebrate painting by Lawrence, with the words and a state of Cooper's Areatent Anti-Billion Prize.

And in onder to afford the public spill further

Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1,00 for Box, with full directions for use, by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, N. Y. other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as 'The Caxtons' and "My New Novel," (both y Bulwer, "The Green Hand" "Katie Stewirt," and other serials, of which numerous rival iditions are issued by the leading publishers of this country, have to be reprinted by those printed by those printed by Messra. Scott, & Co., so that Subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these mecinating tales.

Schiffedin, Bros. & Co. 170 William street, R.W.Y.;
Schiffedin, Bros. & Co. 170 William street, R.W.Y.;
Schiffedin, Bros. & Co. 170 William street, R.W.Y.;
Schiffedin, Bros. & Co. 170 William street; CinV.
Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street; Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street; Oldent H. Ring, 192 Broadway, and by all respectation of the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messra. Scott, & Co., so that Subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these more and the control of the control of

Sept. 3, 1856

NEW BOOKS.

DATTLES of the British Navy, 2 vols.,
Cloth,
Chemistry of Common Life, 2 vols., 10s.,
Stuart and Reveu's Antiquities, 10s., 3s., 3d., 6d.
White's Natural History of Selboras, 2s., 6d.
Wordsworth's Pictorial and Descriptive History
of Greece—calf, extra, 60s.
The Poetical Works of Southey, mor. as 3s., 3ds.
Byzon. Byrou, Claucer, call ext. 200.

Chaucer, call and Spenner, 33a. 3d.
Dismil's Miscellanies of Literature, 33a. 3d.
Dismil's Curiosities of Literature, cloth, 23a. 3d.
Spenser's Works and Memoirs, cloth, 13a. 3d.
Spenser's Works, mor ext. illust'd, 37s. 6d.
Call,
The Poetical Works of Pope, Kirks, Whita, Spenser, Chaucer, Herbert, and Dryden, bound is Moroeco antique, 15a. each.

Encade by

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Kieg Street, Terests.
Teronte, Sept. 25, 1855.