TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 12, 1855.

Thy bed of pain,
Bathing thy patient head,
Like grateful showers of rain While the white curtains, waving to and fro, Fan the sick air; And pityingly the shadows come and go, sionate and dumb.

The dusty day is gone,
The night begun:
While prayerful watch I keep, Sleep, love, sleep!
Is there no magic in the touch Of fingers thou dost love so much? Fain would they scatter poppies o'er thee now, Or, with a soft caress, The tremulous lip its own nepenthe press Upon the weary lid and aching brow, While prayerful watch I keep, Sleep, love, sleep!

On the pagoda spire The bells are swinging, Their little golden circles in a flutter With tales the wooing winds have dared to utter, Till all are ringing As if a choir Of golden-nested birds in heaven were singing; And with a fulling sound The music floats around, And drops like balm into the drowsy ear; Commingling with the hum Of the seapoy's distant drum, And lazy beetle ever droning near. Sounds these of deepest silence born, Like night made visible by morn; So silent, that I sometimes start To hear the throbbings of my heart, And watch, with shivering sense of pain, To see thy pale lids lift again.

The lizard, with its mouse like eyes, Peeps from the mortise with surprise At such strange quiet after day's harsh din; Then ventures boldly out, And looks about. And with his hollow feet Treads his small evening beat, Darting upon his prey In such a tricksy, winsome sort of way, His delicate marauding seems no sin. And still the curtains swing, The bells a melancholy murmur ring. As tears were in the sky; More heavily the shadows fall, Like the black foldings of a pall, Where juts the rough beam from the wall; The candles flare With fresher gusts of air ; Turns to a dirge-like solitary mean;

Night deepens, and I sit, in cheerless doubt, alone.

E. JUDSON.

whether we have to toil for our daily bread | presence in God's House. with the labor of our hands, or are enjoy- As masters and employers you may do ing the labors and acquisitions of others; much, by taking heed to ALL your housethe young, comforting the old, visiting the not, by providing as far as in you lies, sick and preaching the Gospel to all; or (with all the care and zeal which spring whether our time is much taken up with from a deep conviction of such a responsithe intercourse of our social life, and our bility,) that your dependants do their duty position throws us much into the relaxing To God as well as you; that they are not and unspiritualising atmosphere of what is only constant and regular in their attencalled the "world;" we may all be thank- dance in God's holy Church, but, what is ful for the timely deliverance which this more, that they be reverent and devout sacred season affords us from secularising when they are there; and that they be led cares and labors, or from temporal anxieties, by your example to partake of those holy temptations and vanities; and we may rites, ordinances, and Sacraments which gladly avail ourselves of those spiritual aids | Christ Himself ordained for their comfort which the Church furnishes for our help and edification, as well as for your own. and instruction in the work of repentance That the spirit of honesty, uprightness, and self-knowledge. Masters and em- truth, and sobriety, be ever marked, apployers may now take account of their past proved, and rewarded by you; that proefforts to strive against sin in their house- faneness, drunkenness, swearing, and every holds, dependents, and work people, as other degrading vice, be utterly and imwell as in their own persons. Parents partially suppressed, and all levity of conmay now solemnly review how fully and duet discouraged; and that your own exfaithfully they have set before their children ample in these particulars be never pleaded the light of a holy and pure example; how against your precepts and injunctions. This far they have won their offspring to the is what you all can do, and what you are ways of righteousness by the bright love of all bound to do. I know you cannot " work God manifested in their own life, and how a miracle." But you are not required to far they have deterred them from all sin by the lessons of that holy "Fear of God" able nor expected to reform the whole which is the "beginning of" all "Wisdom." nation, or to make it sensible of its sins and Priests of God's Church, members of the "imperfections." But you are required to National Government, Magistrates, and all do your own part, within your own sphere persons in authority, may now reflect how of duty and influence; to leave others to do far they have labored both in their public their part, and God to do His. "She hath office, and by their private influence, truly done what she could," was the approving and indifferently, to minister justice to the sentence which our Lord Himself passed punishment of wickedness and vice, and upon the woman of Bethany. But, rethe maintenance of God's true religion and member, you have not "done what you

grieve our Heavenly Father when He looks | + St. Mark, xiv. 8.

down upon our country. We can all, at least, attempt to clear ourselves from any further share in those saddening self-accusations which we have so long found reason to lay at our doors, and to remove from our own shoulders the guilt of those numberless disorders at home, which may be in God's sight intimately connected with our brethren's present disasters abroad. All can according to that power. do something in this way; in amending what is faulty, selfish, irreligious, worldly, impure or profane, within their respective circles; and above all (if they cannot themselves remove it), in protesting earnestly and boldly against the continuance of whatever is publicly offensive in the eyes of God, when committed, or even endured. by a nation calling itself Christian.

But there are some who are called upon by those special demands which spiritual offices on the one hand, and on the other, age, station, wealth, social position, and the power of large employments, have upon many of us, and for which we are each in our respective degrees deeply answerable; some of us (I say) are called upon by these not obliged (from a false charity) to retain trusts with which we are invested, to do such a man in your service or employment, GOD KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF OUR and forbidding us not. all that lies in our power to reprove, dis- to the certain encouragement of his wickedcountenance, and expel from among us, ness, and the corruption of others who the presence of those special sins which defile so many of our cities, towns and villages, and which must ever be awakening fresh provocation of the wrath of the

Almighty. we all discountenance sin, vice, and irreligion, as forcibly and as emphatically as we can, and as faithfully as we ought to do?-by precept, and by example, by the exertion of our personal influence and official authority against it, in every shape and on all occasions, without fear and without favoritism, on the one hand; and without abstaining from all personal interference, either through indolence or a mis-

taken charity, on the other? I speak more especially with respect to offences by which we have been so long disgraced as a Christian country, and for think lightly enough of it, if he finds that body we trace as existing from Him and which we cannot go nationally unpunished for very long: not only drunkenness and unchastity, profane swearing, and Sunday revelling and disorder, but also the absence of a due recognition of God's Providence and our duty to Him, in the Councils of a due recognition the Councils of a due recognition of God's Providence and our duty to Him, in the Councils of the discovers, from your usual mode of acting towards and speaking to him, that and our duty to Him, in the Councils of you evidently consider drunkenness, im—

Then we see in this Church many ordinate the matter of their examination; and that the testamur should express whether the candidate had been examined in theology or no,"—and of which the following is a brief abstract: the Nation, the exclusiveness and pride of the higher classes, the Mammon-worship of the middle and commercial ranks, the his own family, as mere "irregularities," lations; the Body of our Redeemer, and his own family, as mere "irregularities," lations; the Body of our Redeemer, and lations is the Redeemer and lations; the Body of our Redeemer, and lations is the Redeemer and lations is the Redeem materials of the nation's food.

. We shall all find the advantage not feel that, on account of some reason of and the blessing of such an opportunity for this kind, there is a strange displeasure of self-recollection as this season presents, Divine Providence now working in the duties, or the state of life in which we find and the most able political heads of the ourselves. Whoever, and whatever we nation, are equally at fault to trace that and a better appreciation of what really a miracle to remove it from the nation." constitutes our true happiness, would help No! but you can, every one of you, do all not, we are all on our way towards that as fathers over your children, by making Judgment-day when we shall have to give them obedient, pure-minded, and religious; account of the opportunity and the sum. taking heed ever to check all wilfulness, mons now put before us, but when the selfishness, profanity, and desecration of power to accept it, or to cast it away, will God's holy day; not sending them to Church be over, and out of our reach for ever. to be out of the way while you stay at Now, however, IT IS BEFORE US. And whether we are Priests or Laymen, men or women, rich or poor, young or old; home, and so leave them not only without the powerful aid of your own example, but also without the salutary check of your

We can all do something to lessen that new so recognised a part of the business transactions of fearful amount of sins which must ever many firms, as almost to pass without observation, and certainly with complete immunity from all public censure.

fluential employer on a farm or an estate. When you find that sin is going on within see him still persisting in his sin, you are Churchman. those offences of which such a day as this not feel, from some act or word of yours, wrought together, by a union of customs is intended to remind us in its Services; that you regard his conduct as wrong, why and doctrines, into one body, of which He degrading, and mere "animal" existence or as only coming under the head of "un- the Blood of our Redeemer, given by the attenuance on the prayers in the Chapel;

> in your different employments. Teach stand at the door and knock?" Book-that God "openeth also their ear thinks, and does.

their common safety. which are silently and slowly-but not the less surely-gathering around all classes of stands at the door and knocks." English society. You cannot, therefore, If, therefore, we say, as the Scripture if you refuse this view of your responsibil lity; though I fear that it is a view which

* Such a charge is too often deputed to the steward or + Job, xxxvi. 10, 11.

could," if you have either omitted to take all employers are very far from remember- having no faith and no good works, are, this oversight of your dependants' or laborers' moral conduct, or if you have left it in full extent. But it is a charge which lies from it. the hands of others, and think that you upon you, whether you see and acknow- In such a country as this, with the holy have thereby delivered yourself from all ledge it or not. Remember, it is the joint Catholic Church of Christ sending forth responsibility in the matter. While God responsibility of many persons and classes, her branches far and wide among us-with

"How, then," you ask me, "are you to make up national sins. act?" Take a given case, that of an inthis sphere of your influence and responsi- may profess to decline these responsibilities Spirit, either of love or of warning. bility, and you can trace its source and just at this moment, but, if I mistake not,

this season is the most suitable time for you speaks to us by His Gospel and by His -Rev. W. J. E. Bennett. to put to your conscience. Have vou ever Church. First, we see around us, and offered such an admonition and warning? within our hands, a holy Book, which con-You have had, for instance, the case of tains His revealed Word; the fact of this some sin committed by a man in your em- revelation of God's Will being here, is to ployment. Have you ever expressed, by every thinking mind as His Voice speaking word or deed, or even by look, your strong, to us. Secondly, we see around us, ourdeep, religious sense of regret, shame, and selves forming a part, His Church; a soabhorrence at the man's sin? If he does ciety of holy men confessing one faith, purity, profane swearing, or the encourage- nances of His institution; above all, the Dr. Macbride, the Principal of Magdalen Hall,

formed in his life, you do not hesitate to prevailing against it.

whether our days are spent in buying and selling, in tilling the ground, or in teaching selling the ground, or in teaching selling the ground selling t serve Him, they shall spend their days in after time it makes demand upon us, warns prosperity, and their years in pleasures."† us, expostulates with us, argues with us, not aminer of both schools, he felt quite certain that Teach them this earnestly for their sake, suffer us to fall into sin without a check. the difficulties of examining Dissenters in Divinand do it faithfully for your own. At the same time set before them every possible God, in sickness, worldly disappointments, tare "to examine but we must be prepared for them." inducement to a better, more sober, and sorrow, bereavements of those we love, elevated tone of life. Let it once be known death of friends—all causing us to reflect, Roman Catholics—nay! for Jews. Deists, and that you are determined—upon Christian and give heed to our ways, and return to Atheists. Mr. Rogers, of Magdalen Hall, supprinciples—to improve your laborers and God. It was the case with David, who, ported the same view. Dr. Pusey called on the work people to raise their minds, and to sinning fearfully against God, was fearfully Principal of Magdalen Hall to retract an expresworkpeople, to raise their minds, and to sinning fearfully against God, was fearfully render their homes holy and happy, to dis-punished and chastened under His wrath, countenance all sin and misconduct, and a wrath which worked mercy, so that he had been the object of those who framed the to dismiss all whom you find incurably said: "It is good for me that I have been statute through all their deliberations.

> all of a different stamp will sooner or later when Paul "reasoned of righteousness, be forced to adopt, if not from principle, at temperance, and judgment to come, tremhappiness, and their own peace of mind, kindnesses unexpectedly visiting us, causing at least from common prudence, and for us to be softened towards God in spririt and in love. It was the case with Cornelius, The time is at hand when both masters who, without any thought or knowledge of substantial principles to enable them to vision from God, leading him, a heathen, to stand firm "in the right way" amid those Baptism and Christianity. All these, my tingham, to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln: increasing trials, difficulties and temptations brethren, and many such others, are ways

never requires of us anything beyond our power, He does demand of us the utmost responsibility, just as it is the sins of classes privileges and ordinances of one of His and ranks in the community which go to most favoured people-with every street in some way recording His Name-with We may try to blind ourselves to this all our customs and habits founded on His view of our duties now, but the hour is at Word; in such a country as this, there can hand when our eyes will be opened. We be no one out of the reach of God's Holy

If it be true that we cannot originate anycause, you can neither remain guiltless it will not be long before they may be thing good, it is also true that God originates bility, and you can trace its source and cause, you can neither remain guiltless before God, nor blameless among Christian men, if you take no decisive steps to remen, if you take no decisive steps to remove the "accursed thing" from your events in the public life of England do not understanding, nor affection towards God, house. And if you find any one belonging bring us to a deep sense of these truths, it is also true that God furnishes, and puts to you so worthless and hardened as to they will find us out on that day, when both before us, both a will, and an understanding, resist all your endeavors to reform him, we and all those for whom we have been and an affection toward Him. If it be true and to bring him to true repentance; if, answerable, shall stand, side by side, before that we are disinclined to love God, it is after due admonition and warning, you the judgment seat of Christ .- English also true that God is not disinclined to love us; but that He is, in the multitudinous ways of His Grace, drawing us to Himself,

No man here can say, God's Voice has God "stands at the door and knocks." never sounded within the precincts of his have to associate with him. Sin grows Some will be asking, How does this hap- dwelling. No man can say, the Hand of fearfully fast by the multiplication of such | pen? It happens in many, in very many | God has never knocked at the door of his examples, and sinful examples grow not ways. You have nothing to do but simply tabernacle; and if so, why he is yet in sin? only by direct encouragement, but just as to observe what human life is, and then At whose charge must it be that he is still much through the absence of proper re- you will readily understand how God works far away from God? No; the one truth Now, let us solemnly ask ourselves, do straint, strict discipline, and marked en- in the heart of man. Observe what God remains fixed and unshaken - namely, straint, strict discipline, and marked encouragement. I said, "after due admonition and warning." But here a question may arise for your consideration, which in the heart of man. Observe what God not unshaken—namely, has done either publicly to us as a people, "THAT WE CAN DO NOTHING OF OUR of the Bishop of London. His lordship, in returning thanks, impressed upon the meeting that our lives. Publicly to us as a people, God our lives. Publicly to us as a people, God our lives. Publicly to us as a people, God our lives. Publicly to us as a people, God our lives.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The first promulgation of a statute in the new Congregation took place on Saturday, the 10th ult. There were about 100 members of the congregation present. The proceedings, which were conducted entirely in English, commenced by should be be careful to amend it? He will is the Head, and we the members. This the Registrar reading the new statute. A distant lightly arrange of it if he finds that hady we trace as existing from Him and cussion ensued, which turned chiefly on the clause having for its object "to exempt Dissenyou do not seem to care for his sin any further than as it affects his work for you, successors, then Bishop succeeding Bishop, theology; and to provide that those who are or his power of earning wages for himself; through a long series of years, until we find not so examined should make some addition to

degrading, and mere "animal" existence of the lower orders, the selfishness of all, the falsehood, exaggeration, and stereo- lightly of his evil conduct,—and you will these things we see so wonderfully and the case of persons not members the falsehood of the lower orders, the selfishness of all, the falsehood, exaggeration, and stereo- lightly of his evil conduct,—and you will these things we see so wonderfully and the case of persons not members the falsehood of the lower orders, the selfishness of all, steadiness. He will, I repeat, think very lightly of his evil conduct,—and you will these things we see so wonderfully and the case of persons not members the falsehood of the lower orders, the selfishness of all, the falsehood of the falsehood of the lower orders, the selfishness of all, the falsehood of the f typed deceit which prevail in many spheres be answerable for your share in this self- miraculously preserved throughout ages, bers of the Church of England, instead of which of "business," and the grossly dishonest and all but universal adulteration which has been detected in the supply of the be answerable for your stare in this segi
be answerable for your stare in this segideceit,—if he finds you take this view of his offence; and yet more, if, with all his teaching them, labouring for them, and suffering for them; and the gates of Hell not be retained. The Rev. P. D. Chase, Vice-Prin-For instance, who can enter this holy of the clause requiring additional classical books Let no one say—"I can do nothing as an individual, or, at the best, but very little out naming his faults, and without remem-LENT THOUGHTS ON INDIVIDUAL AND NATIONAL SINS.

(From a Sermon for Ash-Wednesday, 1855.)

"Though I were perfect, yet would I not know my soul."

Tabernacle of the Lord, and behold the signs of His Living Presence here on every interval and 'imperfections.' I know there is a grievous amount of sin and wrong amongst future employer, and are violating the law of truth and openness.

Tabernacle of the Lord, and behold the signs of His Living Presence here on every interval and 'imperfections.' I know there is a grievous amount of sin and wrong amongst future employer, and are violating the law of truth and openness. fruth and openness.

died for us, is weekly offered; this Font,
But let him see that you look upon these filled with pure water, by which in holy in all cases members of the Church of England, things which I have named,—not as mere things which I have named,—not as mere dirregularities" as regards his capacity for according to His promise; these holy servers as regards his capacity for according to His promise; these holy servers as regards his capacity for according to His promise; these holy servers as the new halls which Dissenters as unfair towards the new halls which Dissenters are unfair towards the new halls which Dissenters as unfair towards the new halls which Dissenters are unfair towards a whatever may be the character of our dist of us, when even the public press, duties, or the state of life in which we find and the most able political heads of the most able political heads of the duties, or the state of life in which we find and the most able political heads of the church of England, except those who had pure God; breaches of the law of Heaven, turies ago, that he would be with us always, ceased to be such after signing the articles may be, we are none of us what we ought to be, or might be. We suffer very many "imperfections" to exist in ourselves, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others, and to grow up into fearful development in others. misery on his soul. Take pains, with earnest prayer to God to help you, to make two or three should be met together in His and a better appreciation of what really constitutes our true happiness, would help us first to examine, and then to reform. Whether we will take such a step now, or whether we will take such a step now, or a minimal to remove it from the flation.

No! but you can, every one of you, do all this light; and you who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Leady thought we him see his conduct in this light; and you who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Jeune, two of three should be met together in the must refrain from examining in divinity those who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Jeune, there is nould be met together in the must refrain from examining in divinity those who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Jeune, there is nould be met together in the must refrain from examining in divinity those who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Jeune, the must refrain from examining in divinity those who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Jeune, there is nould be met together in the must refrain from examining in divinity those who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Jeune, the must refrain from examining in divinity those who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. Dr. Jeune, the must refrain from examining in divinity those who did not accept our views of divine truth, and supported the proposed statute. of saving an immortal soul. In this spirit reflect that they are His ways of doing act towards all who are placed under you, what He said He would do: "Behold, I accept our divinity examination as a whole, and would offer themselves for it. Dr. Scott, the Master of Balliol, believed that, if persons them to recognise themselves as sinners, But, again, not only is our text verified would endeavour to construct instead of merely needing Christ's salvation, and having full in these which I may call natural or gene- critidising, they would find how extremely diffiaccess to it in God's Church, "without ral ways of God's speaking to us, but there cult it was to form a scheme to which there money and without price." Teach them are also, in each one of us, particular and his plan would not be overlooked. He thought money and without price. Teach them individual ways in which He equally testiit would be disgraceful to the University to give themselves "perfect" would be to prove their utter ignorance of their own souls. Within each man's heart, accusing or else God for all students. People seemed ready to Tell them—in the language of the same excusing to himself everything he says, thing except the glory of God, for which no one having had a good deal of experience as an exsion which he had used—"that no one seemed to care for the glory of God." The glory of God given to evil ways, and you will soon see afflicted, that I might learn Thy statutes." Macbride had not intended to ascribe to Dr. a great alteration in the circle of your dependants. You will be enabled to set that example to other employers which good men will not be slow to follow, and which all of a different stamp will sooner or later.

There is also fears and terrors where sin is obstinately persisted in, causing us to tremble at the anticipated judgments of that the mode of proceeding recommended by the statute presented fewer difficulties than any other course which could be followed. other course which could be followed. After pause, no one appearing disposed to prolong the least from fear,—if not for their laborers' bled." There are also mercies and loving- gregation dissolved. The amendments will, in dance with the new University Act, be referred to the Hebdomadal Council for adoption,

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN AND THE WORKING mitted by the churchwardens of St. Mary's Not-

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Nottingin which, as it is said in the text, "God ham and its vicinity, desire, on the conclusion of your Lordship's series of lectures to the working classes of this town, to express the high sens provide for your own safety, any more than bids us to say, "that of ourselves we can labours among us. We trust that these lectures you can really or effectually do your duty, do no good thing," it does not follow that will serve to strengthen the cause of true religion we should say, being guilty of every evil thing, it is no fault of ours. If the opinion unhappily exists; and we are highly gratified unhappily exists; is true, as certainly it must be confessed to by the proof which your Lordship's zeal affords to all of the deep interest which your Lordship be true by every one who knows his own takes in the spiritual welfare of this portion of

ship's exertions for the cause of christianity.

to me: it is a fresh proof, in addition to the large and attentive congregations at St. Mary's, how readily and kindly any endeavor to be of use is appreciated by the people of Nottingham.

I did not, however, expect, highly though I

value, such an expression of their thanks. might hope that my words have by God's mercy been made the means of strengthening the faith of any one who heard them, my labour would show how the Church can most effectually do be abundantly rewarded.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM .- The Durham Advertiser is authorised to state that the Bishop of Durham is progressing favourably towards re- well and with the best effect. The most striking

NEW BISHOPRIC FOR CORNWALL, -- A petition for a new Bishopric for Cornwall, signed by 126 clergymen of the archdeaconry of Cornwall, has been laid before the Queen by Sir George Grey.

The general court of the Clergy Orphan Corporation has just been held at the offices, Pallmall, the Lord Bishop of London (president) in the chair. The report showed that the receipts, including £1,145 from four legacies, and £1,601 4s. from subscriptions and donations, had amounted to £10,997 6s. 11d., and the payments to £9,872 1s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £1,125 5s. 6d. The apprentice fund showed a balance of £458 ls. Id. The report of the building fund stated that during the year £5,478 had been received, and that £9,600 had been paid over to the contractors, leaving a sum of £6,900 still to be paid to complete the amount of the contract. The report and accounts having been adopted, Sir R. H. Inglis moved, and Canterbury was a little more money, and he urged them all to renewed exertions, in order to raise the funds both for the completion of that beautiful structure, of which he had the satisfaction of laying the foundation-stone, and for the support and maintenance of those additional children whom he hoped would soon be receiving instruction within its walls. After some observations from Sir R. H. Inglis and others, the election of five boys and five girls was proceeded

Union of Benefices .- A bill, introduced by Mr. Frewen and Mr. Greenall, enacts that after the passing of this Act the provisions of the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 106, shall only extend and be applicable to the union of two benefices, or one Benefice and one Spiritual Sinecure Rectory or Vicarage, the aggregate yearly value of which does not exceed £600, and the churches shall be within one mile and a-half of one another by the no space for these natural, yet slowly naturing earest road, and the annual of one of the said the expense of the emoluments arising from such often it is all, and it may be all that can be. The Act is not to extend to freland

GRAHAM'S TOWN .- There is no lack of variety even on the very outskirts of Christendom. The Chronicle gives us an extract and a comment: 'There is a Dutch Reformed minister, an

ted exclusively to the natives, and a Wesleyan issionary; so that the spiritual interests of all classes are provided for.' This extract from the "Wesleyan Notices" of

poor Kaffirs must be greatly embarrassed by so many kinds of Christians. SYDNEY.—The Colonial Church Chronicle for unclouded, an unsetting sun.

Arch gives us the following extract from a let-March gives us the following extract from a letter in regard to the state of church affairs in this out the bishop," but alas! how few things can the Metropolitical Diocese of Australia:-The we have him to do with. absence of a bishop for now more than two years has prevented any great work of Church progress, and we have been striving hard to hold his diocese. It is a great care, and embraces our own as well as we could. But there is the alarming fact, that while the population has been increasing rapidly around us, both in town much in our parishes as it is desirable they and country, we had not only no increase, but a should be, and spoke as plainly and boldly as considerable diminution by death and other they safely might, we should hear of no two or causes during that period, so that by the absence four hundred dollar salaries, where six, eight, or disqualification of seven, and by the death of five, we are actually fewer by twelve than we These are matters the bishops might look into were two years ago. We are now, however, lifting up our eyes with hope to the arrival of the newly appointed bishop, trusting that he the members of our Churches. There is not a will induce some good men to accompany him.

An act to incorporate St. Paul's College is now going through the Legislative Council, and liberal in gifts than it is. No man is damaged another for the endowment of colleges affiliated to the Sydney University, is also in progress.

The Legislature has also proposed a grant of Strike off the shackles of the world and the £20,000 for building purposes for each College, to meet an equal amount from the contributors are benefactors in making work for them. o the College—so that there is now some hope of having the means provided of securing for our young men a sound, religious, and intellective with. We would have more bishops, smaller tual training for the higher pursuits of life. The Church of England is likely to be the first in the and confining their attention to the pastorship

been contributed by the laity. This will do something for the present emergency, but the whole system wants full consideration; and it is satisfactory to know that the laity are for the most part quite alive to the necessity of doing something, and only want direction from some wise and able bishop to do what is required of them. It is one of the results which will come of the commencement of synodical action and proper ecclesiastical organization.

Only proper ecclesiastical organization. . . Only let us get a good system of corporate action and a well-considered church constitution, and I should have no fear for the effect of our being thrown on self-support.

UNITED STATES.

MINNESOTA.—The Gospel Messenger publishes letter from the Rev. E. G. Gear, Chaplain U. S. A., Fort Snelling, in which he communicates some interesting intelligence. The Rev. Mr. Breck has lately baptized the patriarch of the Breck has lately baptized the patriarch of the Chippeway Indians, with his wife and three children, making more than forty of that tribe who have received the holy ordinance. The Church in other parts of the Territory is fast extending her borders. The congregations of St. Paul and St. Anthony are increasing, and both edifices have been enlarged within a few months. Dr. Van Ingen's labors are being much blessed. Two additional churches are in process of erection and expected to be ready for nothing serious in the matter, except the office heart, that both faith and good works must your diocese. We pray that your Lordship may come from God, it does not follow that we, be long spared to the church, and that the consecration during the summer. Mr. Wilcox-

Divine blessing may ever accompany your Lord- son is indefatigable in his labors among the more distant settlements, performing all his journeys on foot, far and near, without regard The following is the Bishop's reply:—
I have been greatly gratified by the address which you have done me the honour to convey men at the East should assist him in providing this devoted missionary with a horse.

No. 37

We transfer to our own columns the following excellent letter on the extension of the Episcopate, which appeared in a late number of the Banner of the Cross: "Much is said and written at this time to

its office. Something seems to be supposed wrong—some changes in the Prayer Book are called for, and altogether an impression has bething we need so much, nothing which would so effectually remove all complaints, as a full realization in all our churches of what the office and work of bishops should be. Without excep-tion, we believe we have as good and as well qualified men in the office as the church can produce; but we think we ought to have about three or four times as many more to do the work well in the field we occupy. A bishop, rightly viewed, is the father of his clergy; he imposes his hands on all the members of the thurch in confirmation, and his influence should be felt habitually in every parish, and, as far as possible, in every family. He should be on the most familiar terms with the clergy; he should know all their wants and defects, and be to them like an ever present help and monitoran example of a sympathising pastor to pastors and their flocks. As much good as they may do in other ways, this one thing they must do; leaving all other matters, if need be. This one thing is not to be done by one or two visits in a year, and that in such a hurry as to be hardly able to say "good bye," much less give any counsel or encouragement. But as the case is in many dioceses, the bishop has no time to talk, no time to awaken or impart sympathy; the cars start at such an hour, and he must be at this point and that point at certain hours for certain services. If a poor rector is suffering for his sympathy and counsel, he cannot have it; appointments must be met, and there is no time for it. The needs of the parish, its capacities, its troubles, its duties, none of these things can be considered. All is summed up in the encouraging words, "I shall be along here again another year, if I live." If you call on a bishop, you must put your question and be off in no time. This is the style and fashion of receiving the plentitude of a bishop's office in the Church. There is no nearness, no tenderness in it, no sharing of burdens, no parent's provis-ion and care, and no son's duty and reverence,

nearest road, and the annual of one of the said Benefices shall not exceed £200, or the population of one shall not exceed 100 persons. Head Masters of Colleges may not henceforth claim exemption from penalties for non-residence. On the next avoidance of any Benefice which has had no church or chapel belonging to it for ten years preceding, and where service has not been performed in the parish during twelve consecutive Sundays within the last three years previous to such avoidance, and which has a population to such avoidance, and which has a population of forty persons, the said benefice shall remain void till a church or chapel is built thereon at care for these trusting ones of my flock?" Too

A bishop is a fountain of life and interest in a church. All wish to know him-all want his blessing and his prayers. All families desire to know the bishop, and all children reverence him, and should often hear words of grace from his lips. But how can this be with a flying bishop? How can his office be felt as in all conscience and reason it should be, with a field to go over which permits no tarrying, no time on Missionary Society, whose labors are devoto know him, no coming so near that we may feel the tie that binds us!

The office of a bishop is something or nothing as an instrument of life and spirituality in our This extract from the "Wesleyan Notices" of churches. If it is something, then we cannot have too much of it—too much of his presence, his care and instruction. A bishop is a pastor, not a runner, but a mere flashing light, but an

blinds of ignorance, and men will feel that you

Church of England is likely to be the first in the field. . . . The Legislative Council have entered upon the question of clergymen's stipends, and a select committee has elicited the fact that some of the clergy of the Church of England have been enduring great privations in consequence of the utter inadequacy of their incomes during these very dear times. The Council has voted a sum of £6,500, to enable the Government to grant £50 a year extra to married and £25 to single men, on its being duly certified by the "head of the denomination" that a like sum has been contributed by the latty. This will do or wake up into some more useful being. They

At a late meeting of Convocation of the Diocese of Vermont, an essay was read on the subject of Pastoral Visiting. It was the object of the Essay to set forth the true Apostolic mode of performing this most important part of par-ochial duty; to show the necessity which the Minister of Christis under, in these days, of going from house to house, so far as possible,
"warning every man, teaching every man,"
that is, if he expects to make headway against,
or even to withstand, the worldliness, the indifference and the infidelity of the age; and, lastly, to exhibit the retroactive effect, for good, of The Church.

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

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

of religious services by the young is beginning to attract due attention: the Rev. McGranger, in a letter to the Western fence being that the Church belonged, not to Episcopalian, says on this subject:

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

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

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

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

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

Romanism and Dissent.

THE ENGLISH METHODIST SCHISM .- A legal decision has lately been given by the Lord

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

ern Presbyterian Review states that more reforms among them are needed-that "Changes must either peacefully or forcibly." "There are radical differences amongst us," it says, "as | the proverb we have quoted above. to polity and measures of the Church; in fact, the last General Assembly leaned towards the

are endeavoring to make it believed, for the purly Baptist movement, but that several other "de-

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

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

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

In these strictures we would neither taught.

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

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

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal claims that of the 23,000,000 returned by the census of 1850 as the population of the United States, 5,000,000 doubted that, if there were more prayer, more trust, more realization of the worth of souls, and a greater degree of page-available of the conted States, 5,000,000 are Romanists—a much exaggerated estimate. Yet it admits that of the 30,000 ministers of all denominations, their own claracters of all denominations. all denominations, their own clergy were but 1,100, or one to every 4,500 of the laity; while Protestants have at least one to every 622 of their laity; or more than seven times as many

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

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

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

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. NOTICE.

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

FAST-DAY.

The Governor General having appointcular, with an appropriate form of prayer. has been forwarded by the Bishop of the Diocese to his Clergy.

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

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

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

JOHN TORONTO.

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

It has been our constant endeavor to pursue the even tenor of our way, unheedng the little ebullitions of acidity of temper in which some of our respected contemporaries are occasionally wont to indulge at Chancellor, which, in opposition to the claims of the "Conference," recognizes the right of the that we passed by unnoticed most unchalaity to choose their own preachers. It was con- ritable comments which have appeared in tended that the appointment of preachers by the Conference, (in this country exclusively by the "Bishop,") was "a necessary part of the constitution of Methodism, enjoined by John Wesley, and imperative on his followers." The question do so merely to remind the editor of the is regarded as of "the last importance to the unity of Methodism," and it is said that "the effect of this decision will be to withdraw a very large number of Methodist congregations from their connection with what has been considered lated newspapers, as well as in families who lay claim to so honorable a distinction : ROMANISM IN SPAIN .- The Catholic Herald and it was thus that a notice of the death quotes from a Madrid paper, which says, "The of a Mr. Capers (dubbed bishop) crept situation of religion in Spain becomes every day accidentally, a few weeks since, into our the article in question appeared by mistake. (evidently Old Countrymen) about little pigs, and various Hibernian facetiæ, with the comment thereupon that he (the editor) OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANISM.—The South- was not accustomed to "insert such silly things" designedly !- thereby satisfactorily proving to any impartial mind the truth of

The Guardian concludes an editorial two distinct Presbyterianisms, becoming more and more clearly marked." It is intimated that editor of *The Church* certainly deserves a tenets of the party opposing the present order of sharp rebuke for thus unwarily opening the door to dissent, and it is probable that NEW BAPTIST VERSION .- Some of the agents grandpa's admonition will render him more of "the American Baptist Union," (whose aim is to get up a new version of the Scriptures,) a message from higher authority which pose of raising money, that it is not an exclusive- will make his ears tingle." Should such a rebuke be rendered necessary by a repenominations" are engaged with them in the utition of any error of the kind, we shall at work of revision and translation. But among least enjoy the sympathy and condolence the Baptists themselves it meets with strong oppoint from the most respectable portions of the old body. The Southern Baptist (Charleston) of a companion in misfortune; but in the "We take the liberty to repeat, that this event of any such consolation being ever revision movement, both in, its inauguration and management, is placing our denomination in a false position. It is absurd to deny that it is essentially denominational and sectarian denomination denomination

"THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN."

advocate are correct.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

Our impression is that the editor of the Christian Guardian has read much Christ Ch., Hamilton, per Churchagainst church principles; but we ques. tion, with all respect, whether he has ever truly studied any of the able treatises that have been written in their explanation and

We are most sincerely convinced that Bytown, Special, per Secretary our Lord and His Apostles founded only

We believe that against this visible organization the gates of Hell were never The Rev. Provost Whittaker to prevail; that with its ministry our Lord | The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere was to be always, even unto the end of the Rev. Dr. MacNab ... world; that, consequently, it must be in George Hamilton, Esq. tians to unite themselves with it.

In looking for this organization, we are unable to give any great amount of conmany individuals wife have embraced its General Purpose Fund, instead of Parochial Branches. tenets; because, to our mind, it is at once apparent that it cannot possibly be that Divinely organized and immortal society Reviews, Books and Unblications. which was founded by our Lord and His Apostles eighteen hundred years since; for

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

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

bodies to cast off whatever is morbid and of society, as regards their spiritual condition decayed; and the operation of this law is at the date such precedents may be found, in manifested in the church by the frequently the whole Christian world; but simply considerrecurring efforts to regain the condition of perfect Spiritual health, by movements

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

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

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

TORONTO HOSPITAL.

in its character. It holds forth the profession as we certainly have not the slightest wish | ment of the above hospital, and various cerity express in the above lines, I do believe, were digging a well at Newton, on Friday after | five powers.

purpose to state that the charges generally, may have a tendency to dismember unpopularity of religious truth," have given great offence to the Christian Guardian." have been completely refuted. There seems to be little doubt that the whole seems to be little doubt that the whole and rather let us esteem others better than stances, that they could have any other effect, than to bring upon us a portion of the chlorum which in the chlorum which is a portion of the the obloquy, which is one among many refreshing to find that success does not other proofs that the principles which we always attend the efforts of those with whom the "end justifies the means;" and There is the usual amount of, we doubt it is also greatly to be lamented that the not, unconscious misrepresentation of our pross should lend itself to ipse dixit charges views, and a few charges of exclusive- of such a nature, which ought to be made ness, haughtiness and semi-popery; but we are so well accustomed to such accusations at once to the proper quarter—viz., to the trustees, who, we are glad to observe, Province of that they fail to affect us very sensibly. appear to have acted throughout a tedious

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

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES,

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

Guardian-it would serve no good pur- Weston, per Rev. T. S. Kennedy... 0 19/0 2 Collections amounting to 1 14 6 GENERAL PURPOSE FUND. Previously announced£239 10 2 St. John's Church, Bowmanville 1 15 0 Enniskillen 0 1
per Rev. Dr MacNab 140 Collections, amounting to 245 17 WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Thank-offering Easter Sunday, Holy PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. one church eighteen hundred years ago; that it was an outward and visible society, consisting of good and evil; and that it was ruled by our Lord's appointed servants.

We believe that against this visible or ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

T. S. KENNEDY, Secretary. ERRATA .-- In the Church of March 29th, Moore, sideration to the claims of modern Methodism, notwithstanding the excellence of £5 12s. 7d., were placed under the heading

We have received "Hungarian the simple reason that, however excellent Sketches" and "the Life and Times of in reorganizing the militia, to form companies of its objects, it is purely a human institution, Voltaire," from Mr. Geikie, and will notice founded by Mr. Wesley about a hundred them shortly. Also, "Signs of the Times,"

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church.

Diocese of Toronto, April 2, 1855.

My dear Sir,—As it now appears very evident that we are about to have an accession of bishops in this Province, the form and manner of choos ing such is of the utmost importance to the an inconsistent step; neither do I think that we

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to have our editorial "ears tingled at the bidding of any such authority."

Complaints arising out of the letter of "A Medical Student." It is sufficient for our empire (and may we long continue to remain so), that we should do nothing on our part which and especially those which attacked our in Church or State. To this end, put the pa-We observe that our articles "on the propopularity of religious truth," have given indefatigable house surgeon Dr. Clarke, Queen; for assuredly there is as pious and zea-

> Your much obliged, AN HUMBLE LAYMAN.

Colonial.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



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

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

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

GEORGE E. CARTIER, Secretary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

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

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

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

And the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

Mr. Larwill is to inquire of the Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government, colored people or negroes, and officer such com-panies by persons of their race. Also, whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint and "Kurtz's Sacred History," from Mr. staff, field or general officers from Her Majesty's colored subjects or negroes in this Province, and if not why not? Also, what number of colored persons or negroes are holding Her Majesty's commissions in this Province, either in a civil or military capacity; and also, whether it is the intention of the Government, in the organization of the militia, to make any distinction of color or race, or whether they will pursue the more narmonious course and make one conglomerated whole. There will be colored sergeants em-

ployed.
Other parliamentary proceedings of the week

are devoid of interest The Woodstock Gazetteer gives an account of a disgraceful row which occurred in that town on the 24th ult. on the occasion of a lottery being held there. Some half dozen street fights The law of vitality impels all living the mind for the want of a knowledge of the state of the rabble were disgusting.

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

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

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

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

United States.

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

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

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

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

A TERRIBLE YEAR.—The year 1854, will be the Christians of the empire being placed under marked in the annals of history as one of the most sadly eventful years of the nineteenth century. There have been \$25,000,000 worth of property destroyed by fire, 171 lives lost in the United States by burning buildings. 198 railroad accidents involving the loss of lives and the wounding of 586 persons; 18 steamboats sunk and burnt, killing 580 persons, and wounding 220, and there were 82 murders and 84 of the most gallant achievements of the camexecutions; all this in the limits of the United paign. States. When to this we add the loss of life and all by a general commercial and momentary panic, the year 1854, will probably sum up a history of horrors which no year in any age of Louis Napol the world has witnessed.

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

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

The war of the Know-Nothings in the United States against foreigners is daily apreading and gaining strength. Aliens, especially Irish, scarcely command the respect there that is accorded to the negro. The Legislature of the State of Maine have recently passed an act which provides that we present of foreign highly held be considered by the Russians in front of our right lines. Two battalions of the 6th and 10th of the line formed the reserve.

The whole was commanded by General of Division Meyran, and, moreover, the operation of States of Maine have recently passed an act which provides that we present of foreign highly held here. provides that no person of foreign birth shall be of General Bosquet, commander of the second allowed to vote at any election, unless he shall, | corps. at least three months before each election, produce and show to the authorities having charge of the preparation of the check-lists his naturalization offered obstacles of which it was difficult to appapers, and they appear to be genuine. This prescriptive act received the governor's assent on the 17th of March, on which day it became them and routed them, and, while the battalions the law of the State, and accordingly no for- on the French left and centre overcame these eigner whatever can now vote in the State of obstacles, the Zouaves, led by Colonel Cler, and of its taking effect. This blow will fall heavily already received four wounds, penetrated into the

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

Mr. Larwill is to inquire of the Ministry and the model republic — Colonist.

A terrible affray took place at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, on the 20th instant between two men named Harrison and Duffy. The latter was shot dead by Harrison, and in the melée a hall from Duffy's virtal killed Dr. Power of the model republic — Colonist.

A terrible affray took place at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, on the 20th instant between two men named Harrison and Duffy. The latter was shot dead by Harrison, and in the melée a breath of the model republic — Colonist.

A terrible affray took place at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, on the 20th instant between two men named by Lieutenant Dalafosse. The Zouaves displayed the most remarkable intrepidity.

The enemy had suffered considerable losses. a ball from Duffy's pistol killed Dr. Parsons, a

bystander. Harrison, immediately after the conflict, surrendered himself to the authorities. The Tennessee Penitentiary at Nashville was | them once more our superiority in action. burned last Thursday morning, and one of the convicts was smothered to death. The State out the enemy, who were struck with astonish-

first Monday in May next, for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted to hasten the extinction of slavery in the United

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

The New York Commissioners of Emigration report the total number of alien emigrants arrived at that port during the present year, up to March 28th, as 15,677, being less than arrived during the same time last year. The commissioners anticipate quite a decrease in the aggregate emigration for the present year. They teries. The expected reinforcements were pourestimate that the German emigration for the ing in. The troops were well off for provisions. year will amount to about 175,000, and the Irish | On the 6th an English battery, which commands not far from 60,000. The number of emigrants that arrived during the year 1854 much exceeded that of any former year. The whole number of alien passengers who arrived there during the year was 319,223, being 34,278 more than the

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

preceding year.

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

European Mems.

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

Consols 923. Nothing important from Sebastopol.

The Vienna Conference agreed upon the first

reached her dock a little before 10 o'clock.

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

The latest despatch from Vienna, dated Frifoot got wedged in between two rocks, and endeavouring to pull it out, the sides of the well caved in, burying him completely and the others repeated that the question of peace or war is not decided until the 3rd point is settled.

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

a happy result.

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

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

rangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, opening of the Danube, and the erection of reignty of the Dardanelles, and protests against

The Porte also desires the participation of

Ali Pachi, minister for foreign affairs, had been The official reports of the storming of the Ma-likoff redoubt, on the night of the 2nd of Feb. by the French, are published, and exhibit one

Gen. Osten Sacken telegraphs to St. Petersproperty by shipwrecks; by burning ocean steamers; by pestilence; by war and to crown a new redoubt about 300 yards in front of the Korniloff bastion. Out works are carried on

> Louis Napolean had reviewed the Imperial Guards and made a short patriotic speech A new Belgian Ministry had been formed, but

only held office for a day. The crisis therefore The Legislative Assembly of Denmark had nanimously passed an impeachment of the ex-

The French attempt to storm Shanghai had roved a failure. Nothing of importance from Canton.

The "Baltic" has 76 passengers. Among

them Bishop Timen. FRENCH DESPATCH FROM THE CRIMEA.

The Moniteur publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert to the Minister of War, dated the 27th of February:—
"Monsieur le Marechal,—I have the honor to send you details of the coup de main executed in the night between the 23rd and 24th February,

in advance of our right line of attack. The following dispositions had been taken :-A detachment of the Engineers and a detach ment of Artillery, two battalions of the 2nd Zouaves (Col. Cler), and a battalion of the 4th Regiment of Marines (Commander Mermier), commanded by General of Brigade Monet, were to carry the redoubt constructed by the Rus-

The Russian work had some ambuscades in

Maine for at least three months from the date having General Monet at their head, who had on Irish Yaukees and English Chartists, but none redoubt under a heavy fire of muketry, and threw will pity them who remember their bitter abuse | themselves upon the infantry assembled in a of British institutions and their fulsome praise dense body inside. This infantry gave way after

The object we had proposed was attained. We ould not think of holding a position open on all sides to the Russian artillery; but we had shown

The return to our lines was accomplished withment, molesting us, notwithstanding their nu-A convention is to be held in Cincinnati on the rst Monday in May next, for the purpose of The reserve, which had left the trenches to

cover, if necessary, the retreat, did not meet any Our losses were considerable, but not in propor ion to the danger of this nocturnal con where our soldiers were exposed until they re

turned to the trenches to the fire of the artillery Our troops behaved admirably, as they always do, and I cannot praise them too highly.

The Moniteur also publishes the following: PERA, March 8.—Yesterday we received the news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas. On the 3rd of March Omar Pacha's army was 35,000 strong, with 1,000 horses and four complete bat-

CORFU. March 10-The English steamer transport Imperador has been sent from Malta with 120 of the best Artillerymen of the garrison. The teamer arrived on the 4th, and left the same day for Balaklava. In addition to the men taken at Corfu, she had on board 260 Artillerymen from the Malta arsenal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

we have great difficulty in explaining them. an abundance of fair words as might snffice to The new Russian redoubt on Mount Sapoune appease the wrath of the most irritable and ir-(as it is called in General Osten-Sacken's despatch) is admitted to be a position of great Viscount, "had the pleasure and honour of a importance, especially from the support it gives to the Malkoff Tower, which is now regarded as the key of the enemy's works. The French attacked that position on the 23rd February, with an inadequate force, their plan was between the stead in the pleasure and honour of a long acquaintance with the gallant Admiral, Sir Charles Napier, who is the subject of this discussion, and, admiring, as I do, his professional and personal character, it would have been matter of very great and deep regret to me if with an inadequate force, their plan was be-trayed to the enemy by a deserter, and, after prodigies of valour, the gallant Zouaves were compelled to retreat. It seems incredible that an important command. I think it has been clearly established to the House that he has been neither censured nor dismissed. The Hon. force, and, if possible, to destroy the work be-fore the armament and defences of it were com-pressed by me in a different room from this of pleted. The case would appear to be one the professional merits and distinguished qualirequiring the most immediate and decided action, ties of my gallant friend, for so I must call him. but a fortnight had already elapsed since the I retract poince of those opinions. I am proud 23rd February, and the Russians had been to say that I think the courage, the gallantry, enabled to turn their advantage to the greatest taccount. We know not what prospect there may be of taking the town of Sebastopol by assault, but that chance must be very small

by assault, but that chance must be very small if it be impracticable to storm and occupy even one unfinished outwork of the enemy.

Again, we hear of large convoys reaching the north side of the forfress from Simpheropol by roads visible from our camp. If it be true, that the allied armies have nearly 100,000 men in their lines, it seems strange that they should not be able to detach force anough at least for the course of last year which in the slightest decrease. not be able to detach force enough at least to theaten these communications. The expedition recently undertaken by Sir Colin Campbell was recently undertaken by Sir Colin Campbell was stopped by the accident of a snow storm, but, unless the allied forces are more closely beleagured on the land side than the Russians in Sebasptopol, it can hardly be possible to make a movement beyond the narrow lines to which our siege operations are still confined.—The position of the allied armies is precisely one of which a bold and original military genius might take advantage to retrieve the fortune of the campaign by a stroke of war. It requires a knowledge of the country and a knowledge of the troops to devise such an operation of the state of the troops to devise such an operation of the service of his country. Sir Charles Napier rendered important service in the command of the Baltic fleet. He showed the greatest skill in conducting that fleet through the most intricate and dangerous navigation. He brought back a magnificent fleet without any injury, under circumstances in which a man of less skill and less judgment might have sustained in the service of his country. Sir Charles Napier rendered important service in the command of the Baltic fleet. He showed the greatest skill in conducting that fleet through the most intricate and dangerous navigation. He brought back a magnificent fleet without any injury, under circumstances in which a man of less skill and less judgment might have sustained in the service of his country. Sir the state of the country and a knowledge of the state of the troops to devise such an operation, and possibly the generals may be waiting the arrival of further reinforcements; but we have no doubt that some means exist of playing the game with success, and the question is whether Lord Raglan and General Canrobert will be at the slightest degree, either directly or myself in the slightest degree, either directly or more and scour the sea. Sir, I shall only reports and scour the sea will find out the next move. With the imperfect knowledge of the details which we possess in of the character of Sir Charles Napier. On the this country, it would be presumptuous to hazard a conjecture as to what that move should be; high as it ever did, and that my hon. and galbut it is evident that, for many reasons, the lant friend will rank for ever among the most but it is evident that, for many reasons, the allied armics cannot remain stationary, and that the return of spring brings with it the necessity of giving a different character to the operations of a second campaign.—London Times.

NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL According to the Frunden Blatt, the courier who took the tidings of the death of the Emperor Nicholas to Sebastopol passed through Simpheropol on the morning of the 6th at 10 o'clock.

The despatch reached Sebastopol the same day, and in the evening, the troops were drawn up on of humbugs and of shams .- John Bull. the Theatre place, and the thanks sent by the Czar, just before his death, given to the army. Prince Menschikoff is lying ill at Simpheropo the Viena Militarische Zitung, that the Russians The two Grand Dukes are on their way home. Numberless rockets from the French batteries | are how beginning to act on the offensive. - The Russian commanders are kept fully and accurately informed of all the plans, positions, and movements of the French and English, receiving Nos. 17, 18 and 19, have done little damage to the houses and shipping at Sebastopol.'

THE TROOPS UNDER LORD RAGLAN. The Morning Post, of Monday, publishes a Tartars, who have sought to ingratiate themtabular statement of the actual strength of the troops under Lord Raglan on the 7th, 23rd and 27 h of February. On the respective days the number of sound men—serjeants, drummers rank and file—was 25,668, 26,193, and 27,067. The increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is within one ment of 100. He is said to increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is within one ment of 100. He is said to increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the increase in force, therefore, in these three weeks, is with the Russians since they have seen the ill treatment to which the Turks are subjected by the allies, and have become acquainted with the embarrassed position of the French and English armies. The writer constrasts this perfect the constraints of the constrain is within one man of 1,400. It is satisfactory to learn that this is not owing merely to reinforcelearn that this is not owing merely to reinforce-ments. The number of sick on the 7th of Feb-English he does not say), which placed the main ruary was 18,243; on the 23rd, it was 18,185; and on the 26th, it was 17,628—being a differit was really before the fortress. ence in the three weeks of 980 to the advantage A telegraph summary of General Osten Sackof the sound men of the army. - The proportion en's report of the 8th instant, current at the beof the sick is undoubtedly still great, but it is satisfactory to find them progressively strengthening the army by convalescents; and a force of 27,000 sound British soldiers is no small amount and the sick is undoubtedly still great, but it is satisfactory to find them progressively strengthening of the week, stated that two squadrons of the Russian Lancers and 400 Cossacks completely defeated eight squadrons of Turks near Eupatoria. We have received from St. to have survived a winter campaign in the Crimea | Petersburgh the text of the general's report, in creased by want of preparation, and by misman- eight squadrons had been thus defeated, having

declares that the new rockets, mentioned in SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE ADMIRALTY. Admiral Bruat's report as having set Sebasto-Ever since the civic banquet at which the late Admiral of the Baltic fleet emptied the vials of that the general situation of affairs in the Crimea his wrath upon Her Majesty's then Ministers, had not changed. and upon the Admiralty Board in particular, the public has been on the qui vive, to hear the THE STATE OF THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. rights of the story so differently told by Sir C.
Napier at the Mansion-house, and by Admiral
Berkeley in the House of Commons. Sir Much has already been elicited which throws Charles vowed that after being goaded on to reckless and perilous enterprises, in which his sense of duty to the public service precluded been reduced, and to which have the public service precluded been reduced, and to which many of them have him from engaging, he was censured, dismissed, and disgraced. Admiral Berkeley vowed that he had never been goaded at all, never censured at all, never dismissed at all, never disgraced at Commissariat. The persons on whom the charge all. At last on Thursday night the matter was brought to an issue in the House of Commons—

of supplying the army with provisions and other necessaries devolved, were neither sufficient in with what success, let the reader judge. ith what success, let the reader judge.

In the first place Mr. Malins, on behalf of Sir for the task imposed upon them. They might

Charles, made a very effective case against the Government. He quoted extract after extract, to show that the Lords of the Admiralty, more kick their heels over a fender in a public office, afraid lest the gallant Admiral should exhibit to con the newspapers, and between whiles to too much valour, than that he should exceed in handle sheets of foolscap, and to fill up printed discretion, were lavish of their praises of his checks and counterchecks,-but they are not conduct. It was not till late in the autumn, cut out for the active service of keeping an army when public disappointment at the non-fulfilment in the field well supplied with food, clothing and of the prophecies of the Reform Club dinner be- shelter. of the prophecies of the Reform Club dinner began to find tongue in England, that the Admiralty grew fidgetty and anxious for something like an exploit. The approach of the meeting of Parliament added to the Ministerial uneasiness, while the unpopularity of the Aberdeen Ministry increased day by day at an alarming rate. Under this pressure the Admiralty, conscious that the achievement of some brilliant dead would save the Ministry became unreport. deed would save the Ministry, became urgent | beach, and hay, a great part of which might have for action; but the time for action was then gone by, and the Admiral, alive no doubt to the harbor. While the soldiers were unable to cook causes of the pressure put upon him, betrayed | their rations for want of fuel, and many were the impatience which any naval officer, but perishing with wet and cold, there was, thanks above all a Napier, would naturally feel at the to the wrecks after the storm, no end of firewood attempt to make his professional operations drifting backwards and forwards within and against the enemy subservient to political exwas no one whose business it was to have

The Admiral having once lost his temper, the fished up; nay, a prohibition was issued to pre-

Lords of the Admiralty had him fairly on the hip, and they certainly made the most of their useful an occupation. It was a case not foreseen advantage. The official correspondence grew and there was no one authorised to act as concurter and curter; when Sir Charles came to mon sense would have dictated. London, and presented himself at the Admiralty, his old chum at the Reform Club shook him by want and distress to which our troops were e the hand, but at the same time declined to hold any conversation with him on the subject of the expedition; and after his return to Portsmouth, Sir Charles received an order, "requiring and directing him to "strike his flag and come on looked at, took the shape of foolscap. Sir De Lac shore,"—an order which was afterwards explained to him by the general proposition that the order he had received, agreeably to custom, because in the absence of a particular official to the content of "to strike his flag and come on shore, was always the "termination of a flag-officer's comBentinck had a voucher sent back to him, be-This story having been told to the cause he had happened to affix his signature to House of Commons, Sir James Graham and his official supporters, evading the real point at isAn Eastern Kadi would have had the fellow sue, entrenched themselves behimd the alleged hung for his pains, and been very particular that impropriety of the course taken by the Admiral, and the impossibility of producing the whole of too short. But British officers are not Kadis, the documents without detriment to the public and so it came to pass, that the question at service. It is but fair, however, to Sir Charles, Balaklava was not whether the files of soldiers to state that he did not take the step so much objected to, of bringing the matter before the vouchers should be arranged according to the House of Commons, until after he had been re-fused a Court-martial which he demanded, and ers were necessary for men and horses to die; after he had in vain applied both to the late and to the present Prime Minister for redress.

From the offensive tone taken by the inculBut death makes short work of forms, and

pated Lords of the Admiralty towards Sir Snatches its victims without certificate.

Charles, there is no telling to what extremities the matter might have gone but for the interted on the spot. We have it in evidence that position of Viscount Palmerston, who, in the most oracular manner delivered himself of the opinion that in reality neither party was to blame. For the blamelessness of the Lords of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured that the characteristic of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured that the characteristic of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured to the characteristic of the characteristic of buying in the cheapest market, was unsured to the characteristic of the c the Admiralty he asked the House to vouch by viceable. The soles of the soldiers' boots parted refusing to grant the motion for papers, and company with the upper leathers by spontan-with regard to Sir Charles, the Noble Viscount courseparation. The tents were old and rotten,

Assuming these facts to be correctly stated, undertook in person to bedizen him with such lying under a suspicion of being the same which were pitched two-score years ago under the burning sun of the Peninsula. The tools with which the men were set to work were of less ancient date, but equally useless. They had been tried at the camp at Chobham, and condemned. Nevertheless they were sent out to the Crimea. Surely somebody must be responsible for all this. It is hardly possible to con ceive that it all proceeded from sheer neglect and inadvertance; for if there had been malice prepense, more efficient methods could not have been devised for rendering the finest army in the world helpless and powerless. It may not be amiss for the Committee to keep an eye upon this point. The Coalition, indebted for its victory over Earl Derby's Government to its alliance with the Popish Brigade, has had to promote not only to inferior offices, but to high ffices of trust in military department, men whos hatred against the British name and Crown is no secret, and who do not even think it worth their while to disguise the satisfaction with which they would see England humbled to the dust .- John Bull. The London Guardian of March 7th, contains

in the meanwhile, that he should be reappointed

to the command of the Baltic fleet. The latter

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

considerable assistance in this matter from the

ventured too far into the plain. The general

A Russian officer writes from Sebastopol to

the following remarks on the late debate on Lord Blandford's Episcopal and Capitular Estates Blll. Whether Lord Blandford has rightly comprehended his own vocation in devoting himself to the subject of the appropriation of Capitular evenues, is a matter of opinion, to be decided robably by the amount of success which his efforts may ultimately attain. At present he eems to have arrayed against his own measure, with happy impartiality, every form of opposi-tion. The debate on Wednesday last in the ssees greedily defended against him their own claim to hold their past encroachments on church property; while the chorus of Dissenting spoilrs denounced a Bill which did not provide for the sale of all Church estates, and the transfer f the proceeds to their own pockets. Lord Robert Grosvenor alone appeared favourable to the Bill, and that not upon its merits. His support was founded on the belief that the Catheral trusts had been abused—a consideration which would weigh just as much in favour of total confiscation as for Lord Blandford's Bill. By the indulgence of the House, however, the measures was allowed to pass the stage of second reading, on the understanding that the Committee should not be taken until the Report of the Cathedral Commission had been receivedto have been attached to the first introduction of the Bill into Parliament.

And now, after all this opposition from so many different interests, what benefit is the Bill likely to confer on the Church? Cui bono, Churchmen may naturally ask, when they see their ecclesiastic organization and their endow-ments subjected year after year to the contumely ters. The end proposed by all these abortive attempts at legislation is to vest extensive pro-perties in the hands of the central board, with which no one has the smallest sympathy, and of whose management many persons have a wellgrounded distrust. Let it be granted that the Chapters, filled, as they have been too often, with Bishops' relations, or Ministers' political friends, have unduly aggrandised themselves at the expense of the Church. We do not see what gained by diverting the plunder into the coffers of the surveyors and solicitors of the Ecclesi estical Commission. Lord Blandford, perhaps, entertains the idea that the clerks in Whitehall-place are really the most effective managers of estates in Durham and Cornwall—the t guardians of the Church's responsibility for its property, and the most economical administrators of its revenue. Let him put Blenheim and half-a-dozen other ducal estates under similar system of management, and see what will be the result. Or, if he prefers to found his conclusion upon the facts of the particular case, let him examine the Commissioners' accounts, as far as he can get them (for they are not very accessible), and judge whether the suspended Canonries have done what they ought to ave done for the good of the Church. Bishop of Salisbury has suggested a way in which a general fund might be administrated by diocesan authorities for diocesan purposes. This system would ensure a definite responsibility and an adequate knowledge of the facts in every case.

If Lord Rhandford really wishes to benefit the f Lord Blandford really wishes to benefit the Church, let him act on the suggestion of one so much better informed than himself. He will find none more ready to second his efforts for

a rational reform than ourselves. Meanwhile, let us take a note of the language used by the political Dissenters in the debate They call the Church property public property; they propose to sell it, and apply it to the use of the "majority," that is, themselves; or else to divert it entirely from "sectarian"—the Parliamentary slang for religious—purposes. Mr. Cowper innocently expressed his surprise at their conduct, and wondered that they did not assist a movement for the removal of Church abuses. We have no doubt that the author of the Bill shared his surprise. We only wish that these worthy legislators could see the fact, now pretty clearly proved, that the Dissenters will never aid in removing abuses that furnish the pretext for their own designs on the Church. If Lord Blandford understood this better, he would hesitate to introduce, session after session, ill-digested measures which fail to secure the assent of Churchmen, although they minister an occasion of dangerous meddling to the Church's bitter

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an infallible Remedy for Blotches on the Skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 25, of Anapolos, N. B., was for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands, being d'sfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predicating symptoms of some disease, which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

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LOBONIO, Apr	11 1	our,	1	000	ð
	8.	D.		8.	ä
Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	42	0	a	43	
Farmers' per 196 lbs	38	9	a	40	
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	9	0	a	9	
Datmeal, per barrel,	35	0	a	36	
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	6	9	a	7	
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4	2	a	4	
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs new	2	9	a	3	
Peas, per bushel,	4	3	a	5	
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	0	a	3	
Hay per ton	107	0	a	115	
Straw, per ton,	50	0	a	60	
Butter- l'ub, per lb		10	a	11	
Fresh. per lb,	1	3	a	1	
Beef, per 100 lbs,	22	8	a		
Pork, per 100lbs	22	6	a	27	
Grass Seed, per bushel,	0	0		0	
Class Secu, per bushel,	33		a		
Clover Seed, per bushel,		9 4	a	35	
Eggs per dozen	1	3	a	1	
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NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale by H. Rowsell, Toronto.

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TOHN CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the SPRING STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,—consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace, Muslin and Crape Sleeves and House of Commons exhibited the young legislator in a very unenviable predicament. The friends of the Chapters protested against his white Lace Veils, Muslin Work, Children's White Lace Veils, Muslin Work, Children's proposal to rob those bodies of their privileges and their rights; the representatives of the Delaines, Muslins, Bareges, and other fancy goods for ladies' dresses, Black and Colored Silk, Black Satinets, &c., &c., Prints, Ginghams Derries, Denhams, Blue Drills, Brown Lines Drills, Bleached Drills, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Fancy and White Shirts, Flan Striped Shirts, Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants, Towels and Towelling, Bleached and Unbleached Shee ing and Shirting, Table Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Table Oiled Clothes, a large lot from 10d. per yard upwards of Dressed and Undressed Holland, Irish Linen, Diapers, Drab and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,-together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing

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THE Stock Books of this Company will be Lopened at the following places in a few days, and will continue open till the 15th of May, when they will be closed, namely—At Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brockville, Bytown, Chatham, Chipewa, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Niagara, Port Hope, Port Sarnia, Quebec, St. Catherines, Stratford and Windsor, at the Agencies of the Upper Canada Bank.

At Bowmanville, Brantford, Cobourg, Picton, Port Stanley, Whitby and Woodstock, at the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal. At Galt, Guelph, Paris and Simcoe, at the gencies of the Gore Bank.

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At all of which places a Prospectus of the Company may be obtained on application, as well as at the office, 54, King-st. East, Toronto, C. W.
April 4th, 1855 April 4th., 1855.

BARRISTER, &c. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post-office, Court-street, Toronto.

N, CAMERON MCINTYRE,

BRITISH PERIODICALS. EARLY COPIES SECURED.

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THE present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items. Crude speculation, and flying rumors of the daily journals, and the ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the times shall have passed away. It is to those periodicals that the reader must look for the really intelligible and reliable history of current events; and as such, hu addition to their well established literary, scientine, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt

reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EARLY SHEETS from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers about as soon as they can be fornished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as herecofore, viz.:

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Trinity College, Toronto. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION Matriculation and for Scholarships

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1855. THE following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open

Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four years during the first two of which they must attend Lectures and examinations in the Arts

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For further particulars application may be made to the Provost of Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE, March 1st, 1855.

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ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto. MISS McCARTNEY begs to announce that her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will reassemble, after the Christmas vacation,

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THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. This Institution is conducted by

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Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christman HENRY ROWSELL, The FINISHING CLASS is under MRS. POET-TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-

ion in foreign languages. MRS. POETTER feels grateful to the parent fher pupils for their kind expressions of satis action at the progress of their children, and beg o assure them that no effort shall be wanting on

acation on the 8th of January, 1855. Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. POETTER.

Toronto, 20th December, 1854 PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

TORONTO, Dec. 15th, 1854. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various

Br order of the Board of Directors E. G. O'BRIEN.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854. THE TORONTO

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Christlan Morals. by Rev. W. Sewell, M.A...... Bertha and Lilly, or the Parsonage of Beech Grove Periscopics, or Current Subjects Extemporaneously Treater

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35tf Foronto, March 29, 1855.

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rmal School, begs leave to acquaint his frienus and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854.

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£10,000.

THE Subscriber having been employed to print an Authentic Report of the case of THE CITY OF TORONTO AGAINST J. G. BOWES, in respect of the Negociation of £50,000 of the City Debentures, with a view to the argument of the Appeal at the approaching sittings of the Court of Error and Appeal, has, at the same time, worked off 100 extra Copies, which will be for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber at the low price of 2s. 6d. each. 6th December 1854. H. ROWSELL

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The School will reopen after the Christ nas

The Neighbours of Russia and History of the present War to Siege of Sebastopol—cloth 3s. 9d.

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HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto

Sept. 1, 1853.

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

EASTER.

congregation is holy. Num. xvi. 3. as to be brought nearer to God. It does tating his example. not follow, because the congregation are 2. As my Father hath sent me, so send I you. holy, therefore none is to have authority John xx. 21. over them. Lord, grant me to preserve As all my authority to come to mankind and increase that holiness thus allotted to and all my power to do good were from me and seek no other.

2. Wherefore then lift ye up yourselves above and your power to do good are from me, the congregation of the Lord. Num. xvi. 3. And as my Father gave me full authority to themselves. The scripture declares vide for their continuance and government that the powers that be are ordained of to the end of time, so I give to you the God, and Moses at first shrunk from the same full authority. Therefore all the responsibility which God imposed on him. ministries of the Church and all its laws, left us to our own unruliness, but given us their ordinance, are from Christ and from governors to restrain and direct. Let me the Father. Let me reverence this thankfully acknowledge this benefit, and authority and rely on this power for good, yield submission and honour to those whom in the church, its ministries and its ordihe has placed over me here, that I may nances. be fitted for my place under the principal.

APRIL 16.

ities and powers of heaven.

1. Seek ye the priesthood also? Num. xvi. 10. lion; dissatisfaction with the station which give them authority to execute it, to guide seek the glory of God, otherwise it would should have fellowship with them in holy be content with his ordination. It does ordinances. Let me be thankful that I am not seek the good of man, otherwise it would be too busy for ambition. It does not seek its own soul's good, otherwise it the spirit which is given to them. would prefer a low estate. Let me learn, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be

They offered them before the Lord, therefore they are hallowed. Num. xvi. 38.

Thus all things or persons which have been offered before the Lord become hallowed, and must thenceforth be devoted wholly to his service. Thus houses or lands once dedicated to him cannot right. fully be diverted to common uses. Thus we ourselves, who have been offered before the Lord, became thenceforth holy to him. Let me observe this rule, both in myself aud in dedicated things. Let me be careful to become wholly the Lord's.

1. To be a memorial to the children of Israel. ful men.

And not only to the natural Israel, but also to the spiritual; teaching us that none who are not called of God, as Aaron was, with an outward call by divine authority, will be published in a cheap form with an outward call by divine authority, every year, if a sufficient number should be beshould presume to undertake to minister in spoken of Mr. Rowsell in the course of this year, holy things, reserved to his appointed ministers. Let me, O Lord, reverence this acceptable. thy memorial; and let me not be tempted, by any supposed necessity or expediency, to contravene thy will.

2. Go quickly unto the congregation, and make atonement for them. Num. xvi. 46.

Thus did God honour his servant, by making him the minister of reconciliation; not for any personal merit, but because he hand in hand, and you will mould may receive this reconciliation through ever concocted. those whom thou hast appointed to minis. But in the attempt to make children ter it to me.

APRIL 18.

are blessed. Num. xxii. 12.

Balaam, though greedy of filthy lucre, vet was God's prophet, and his blessing and curse were effectual. But the very obedience escape her censures.

Who is he that overcometh the world, but he 1 John v. 5.

in him we likewise shall triumph.

APRIL 19. 1. This is he that came by water and blood.

He was manifested by water, when the Father from heaven declared that in him he is well pleased. He was manifested in blood, when he fulfilled the types and fests himself still in the water of baptism for the cleansing of our consciences and the imparting of the purifying spirit; and holy supper for the forgiveness of sins and infirmities of our after lives. Let me see and recognize him in both his sacraments as my Lord, my God and my Redeemer. 2. God hath given to us eternal life, and this

life is in-his Son. 1 John v. 11. Life: not mere existence, but the power of doing all things pure and holy, just

APRIL 20.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY life; because he has died to purchase life and obedience, and consideration for the for us; because he has risen from the APRIL 15 .-- FIRST SUNDAY AFTER dead to assure it to us; because he is exalted to heaven to give it to us; because 1. Ye take too much upon you, seeing all the he gives it by his Spirit to those who are united to himself; because he secures it to This is the pretence of the rebellious in us continually by the remission of sins and all ages, that all are equal, in holiness or renewing of the heart. Let me then take in nature, as it may be. But it does not care that I have the son. Let me hold follow, because all the congregation is him fast by a real and effectual faith in sanctified to the Lord, therefore some shall him; by a diligent use of prayers, of his not be sanctified to particular functions, so holy supper and of his word; and by imi- has laboured to erect.

the Father, so all your authority to go forth This again is the common charge of the to gather in his new people and to govern rebellious, that their rulers take authority them, to, make laws for them, and to pro-We should be thankful that God has not ordained by the apostles or according to

> APRIL 21. 1. He breathed on them and said, Receive ye

the Holy Ghost. John xx. 22. The Holy Ghost was here given to the This was the cause and object of rebel- Apostles for the work of their ministry, to God had assigned to them, aspiring after them in its exercise, to make it effectual something higher. This spirit does not and to go through them to those who blessed with their fellowship. Let me rely that in that fellowship I shall receive of

Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained. John xx. 33.

They remitted sins in baptism, or when they healed diseases inflicted for sin, or ministered the holy communion, or received men back into communion upon contession and repentance of sins which had excluded them. They retained sins when they delayed to baptize or to lay on hands after baptism, when they inflicted diseases in chastisement of sins or excluded from communion. And so those who have received authority from them remit sins in baptism, in communion, in absolution, and retain them in delay of baptism or confirmation, and in exclusion from communion. Let me reverence this divine power in sin-

N. B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others to fill up the whole course of the Church year,

Miscellaneous.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN. was God's priest, and through the Lamb child's mind to see that there is no beauty slain from the foundation of the world. like truth, no enthusiasm like that which his Divine Master "as a sheep before his And so does he honour the gospel minis. realities inspire, and that every page of try; may he make it more glorious than daily life contains a deeper interest, and a that of Aaron, by making it the instrument source for more elevated poetry, than the of a greater reconciliation, through the most tangled chapter of unnatural castrophe same atonement. Grant that by faith I and startling incident that poet or novelist

sensible, nothing should be done which has the least tendency to rob them of the charm 1. Thou shalt not curse the people, for they of childish gaiety and enjoyment. There is no gift so invaluable as that of buoyant spirits; even the gift of good health is inferior to that of good spirits. And child. hood is especially the period in life, possession of the inspiration of God bound indeed the only one, when joy springs out him to bless none but the friends of God, of every thing, when mere existence is a and to curse only his enemies. The boundless cause of happiness, and when church is bound by the same rule; but frolic and laughter seem absolutely necesshall her censures and blessings be less sary to unburden the heart of its superfluoris effectual than those of Balaam? Let me and overflowing merriment. There is an by faith receive her blessings and by holy irresistible charm in this; and since it no necessary tendency to make the character unfeeling or regardless of others, that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God? it is too cruel to damp it for the few short years that we may dare hope it will last. For if we believe that he is the son of Do not impose the gravity and the com-God, we believe that all which he has re- posure that become the years of manhood vealed to us is true; and we therefore live, upon the bright and thoughtless head of not for the things seen; but for the things childhood. So far as amusement is inunseen. If we believe that he is the son nocent, let them blow those glittering bubof God, we believe that all he commands bles while they can; and so far as fun and is just, and therefore avoid the friendship frolic do not infringe upon duty, and of the world and fight against it. If we do not make sport with the feeling or believe that he is the Son of God, we be- infirmities of another, there can be no lieve that he has triumphed over the world, doubt that to give them fair play is more and therefore have courage to believe that likely to allow room for a healthy mind and good feelings to grow up, than if you, as it were, cramp the free supple limbs of childhood into the dignified or solemn gait of its elders.

The effect of too much restraint in early years will always show itself somewhere, Either in childhood it produce morbidness and unnatural gloom, or conceit and affectprophesies, and perfected the obedience of home and education are necessarily dimination; or in youth, when the restraints of ished, the mind, long wearied of its shackles and its prison, will burst forth into excess and error; and having been in the habit of in the communication of his blood in the connecting principle with dulness and stupidity, will throw it all away, and give itself up to a delirious and headlong course of folly and pleasure. Be content with making children good as children, and do not cramp them into dwarfish represent-

ations of men and women. At the same time, but encouraging constant and unselfish consideration for the and good, kind and beneficent, honest and for all the proprieties of life, it will be quite ence to the soul and of his approbation; bonds, and to prevent the joyous little possible to keep their spirits within dae have no end. This life he hath given us, the house, from becoming a set of wild torso far as we will have it; and it is in his mentors whom it is not safe to approach, son, because he has purchased it for us, and whose presence entails a perfect storm and because it comes to us from him; from of noise and uproar, to the exclusion of all the Head into the members. Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift. May I

They should be made to understand that no amusement is innocent which is a source of annoyance to others, and that even their 1. He that hath the son hath life. 1 John play must not be indulged selfishly. The same principles which direct their more Because the Son of God is himself the serious hours must influence their pleasures; comfort of others, must at no time be lost sight of: but be careful how you meet the frolic of youth with pompous gravity, how you make the exuberance of a warm and oyous heart appear a sin aud a shame, lest the flame which would have exhausted itself in a few harmless flashes, should smoulder on in gloom and silence, till the restraints being withdrawn, it break fourth in after-years and destroy all that education

The fault of childhood, the sin of youth, and the crime of manhood-in one word, the great error of human nature, is selfish. ness. It grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength; it chills every good resolution, baffles every good endeavour, and prompts and animates half the bad actions of a man's life. The whole code of Christian morality is aimed against this fatal and universal evil. "To do as we would be done by," "to love our neigh-bour as ourselves," and to "forgive our enemies," all alike strike at the root of this great origin of sins, this great destroyer of unity, and love, and social laws.

And it is against this therefore, that early education should direct its strongest efforts: teach the child to think of others, to feel for them, to pity them, and to yield to them : teach him to find pleasure in sharing anything he possesses with his brothers and sisters; discourage to strong a desire to have things set apart for himself alone to have exclusive possession or enjoyment of anything; prove to him how useless things are when hoarded together, and how they are only valuable when circulated and

The great object of the parent, from day to day, and from year to year, should be in every way, and in every minute detail, to prepare their children for their position in life, both with regard to their highest interests and to the common events of daily existence.

The healthy exercise of all the powers of the mind, is the surest way to procure well developed intellectual powers, welhabits; and forms the safest precaution habits; and forms the salest process.

against dreamy inactivity, the listlessness cacy.

A further advantage in favour of the underpunctual habits, grave study, and innocent amusement, must all combine to keep the mind active, but yet peaceful; the immediate operations, a house adapted to the imagination free but yet unimpassioned. object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c.,

-Early Influences. THE LORD LOOKED UPON PETER .-Surely no malefactor condemned to suffer for the violated laws of his country, ever a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising heard the hour strike upon the prison bell pr with half the agony of feeling with that cock-crowing rang upon the ears of Peter. Still was there a sight which smote far deeper than that sound: "The Lord turned and looked upon Peter." Who can portray the silent eloquence of that last look?

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, Post Paid.

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and What volumes must it have spoken to the Make true sentiment and good sense go fallen apostle! Could he behold that wellknown countenance, and again repeat. shearers is dumb," and again break forth into oaths and imprecations! Could he bear the reproach of that meek eye, and yet remain in the guilty scene amidst those enemies of the Saviour and of his own soul? No! That single glance was all that was required to send home arrows of conviction and repentance to his bosom; he instantly "remembered the word that the Lord had

spoken, and he went out and wept bitterly." -Blunt. THE SLEEPY WORSHIPPER. - Sunday is to the rest of the week in spirituals what summer is to the rest of the year in temp orals. It is the chief time for gathering knowledge to last you through the following week, just as summer is the chief season for gathering food to last you through the following twelvemonth. Do you make the most of this weekly summer? Do you, like wise sons, gather instruction by listening to the reader and preacher? Do you gather fresh stores of grace and strength by diligent and humble attendance on the ordinances of God? Or do you sleep? Surely this question may well be asked in Church. For many do sleep away their Sunday; some at church, and some at home; and many who keep the eyes of their body open, allow the eyes of their mind to close, and are no wiser and no better for all they hear with their ears and repeat with their lips in this place, than if they had not set their foot in it. Verily I must warn you, brethren, such sleepers do indeed cause shame. They are a shame to their minister, whose teaching they refuse to profit by. They are a shame to the Church, which receiveth them when infants into her bosom. They are a disgrace to the Lord and Master whose name they bear, but whose word they pay no heed to, and whose day they waste in sloth and carelessness.

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