TORONTO, CANADA. JULY 12, 1855.

#### Poetry.

Though many a joy be given the pure bounty of all-pitying Heaven,-Bough sweet emotions in our hearts have birth diwers are spangled on the lap of earth,with the flag of Hope and triumph hung ith o'er our heads, we start when life is young, isi caward cheered by sense, and sight, and

ke a launched bark, we enter with a bound for must the dark cloud lour, the tempest fall, at the same chance of shipwreck waits for all. appy are they who leave the harbouring land tor a summer voyage, hand in hand, essure's light slaves; but with an earnest eve triering all the future of the sky: it so, when life's cureer at length is past. the right haven they may steer at last, i safe from hidden rock, or open gale, ar by the oar, and furl the slacken'd sail .anchor deeply on that tranquil shore ere resing storms can never reach them more

fouldst thou be singled out by partial Heaven w ONE to whom a cloudless lot is given? k round the world and see what fate is there. kich justice can pronounce exempt from care:

ere lurks in each some canker-worm of woe; by some thorn the onward step is cross d, e least repining those who 're envied most: be poor have struggling toil and wounded pride. he rich, cold jealousics, intrigues, and strife, d beartsick discontent which poisons life; he loved are parted by the hand of Death e hated live to curse each other's breath.

Hon'ble Mrs. Norton.

### Selected.

From the Church Review. MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

New Testament "Miracles," and Modern "Miracis," the comparative evidence for each. The Naure of both. Testimony of a hundred wit-nesses. An Essay, read before the Middle and Senior Classes in Cambridge Divinity School, by J. H. Fowler. Boston: 1854. pp. 101. Spiritualism, by John W. Edmonds and GEORGE DEXTER, M.D. Vol. II. Third Edition. lew York : Partridge & Brittan. 1855. Nodern Spiritualism; its facts and fanaticisms, its consistencies and contradictions, with an Ap mder, by E. W. Capron. Boston: 1855. The Apocutastasis: or Progress backwards. A new Tract for the Times. By the Author. Burlington, Vt : Goodrich. 1854.

2. Another objection has been made to is effect—that it is impossible for the ins of the dead "to revisit the glimpses sence at their "circles" of such spirits, e simply lies. Here, then, let it be idenstood that we do not put ourselves from the verity of the alleged facts, in the om in which they are alleged. Very from it. To wit: among the wonders which Judge Edmonds puts forth under his was proof that God approved as well as permitted the temptation. atters occurring within the sphere of his an consciousness, is an interview with adry spirits of persons lost in the Arctic, nd others. And among the goodly comainwright, " who made a prayer!" Now edo not believe that the spirit of Bishop inwright was there, any more than our ectors believe it. We have no doubt that blessed spirit was engaged, elseere in much less questionable work. e believe that the thing alleged, in the m in which it is alleged, is simply a lie. et of Judge Edmonds, whom we believe be as incapable of such a thing as we sire to be held ourselves. But a lie of e devil or his agents. We do believe at there was a spirit there, and one too a announced himself to be the spirit of thop Wainwright, and in his assumed aracter, " made a prayer." Do we not there, do we not know by most certain arrant of the holy word, that a great and of witnesses perpetually surrounds And have not good and bad spirits foretime spoken in audible voice to

But suppose there were no spirits there all; and that Judge Edmonds revelation nothing but a delusion of Judge Edmonds. umen that made him so deservedly diswished at the bar and on the bench? any man go to New York, and inquire Ausiness men, who entrust vast pecuniary erests to his charge as a lawyer. Let enquire of his brethren of the legal supernatural causes for these phenena. If, then, Judge Edmonds is deeve that his persuasion of the presence Bishop Wainwright on a late occasion a delusion, but a delusion of the devil, sent was the spirit of Bishop Wainfight. As to the actual presence at any

re everywhere-is not to be denied-

man ears?

be proved to be impossible or absurd, seeing they have done so before this, until our objectors establish contestibly that the condition of the workand men in it at the present day raises at the least a violent presumption against any such idea.

3. Another objection is made, which seems to present greater difficulty. It is this. Almighty God, being, by the very conditions of His nature (so far as we have power to conceive of it at all) concerned to spread among men the knowledge of the gospel of His dear Son, and to secure their reception of it, cannot be supposed to permit anything to happen, the tendency of which is to impede the progress of the kingdom of the Messiah. Yet, according to the views here maintained, good men, wise and learned men, are engaged in this thing, believe it, profess it, are "mediums," receive communications from spirits and transmit them, by voice, by writing, and in various less dignified ways. Large numbers of good men—good as far as we can know, and good, as far as we have any right to judge—christian men, lay and clerical, are believers of it. It'so, and the facts of " Modern Spiritualism " be allowed, as facts, or real events-facta or things done-then this thing is for good. God is wegh bright they bloom to empty outward in it and with it; not as permitting it only, for inscrutable, but undoubtedly wise ends of His providence, but as approving it. Then it is God's work; and if the devil, or any inferior evil spirit, under his command. have anything to do with it, it is only in hich seeks, and seeks in vain, its rage to hide; the same way and in the same degree, in which he or they are permitted to interfere in all things that concern our preparatory life in this world.

But the objection overlooks a somewhat important consideration, which is, that after all, and with all the help which the goodness of God has provided for them-men -the best and wisest-are only men. No grace, till we have cast off the burden of the flesh, is sufficient to make temptation impossible to any, or to certify beforehand that, being tempted, a man will not fall. Even the humanity of the Lord himself was tempted. But his was the only humanity that knew no sin. Now we admit, of course, that God will not permit a good man to be tempted beyond what he is able to bear, but will, with the temptation, send a way of deliverance to them that be godly. What then? Some godly men may have been, may be now the subjects of this temptation. Granted that does not prove it to be not of the devil. So far as it is temptation to any evil, however slight, it is surely not of God, who tempteth no man. It is the man's own "lust," the lust of the spiritual nature; the lust of his intellect, the worst of lusts—that spiritual pride that wrought the devil's ruin in the beginning and that lust of forbidden knowledge which Modern Spiritualists touching the actual prevailed on Eve to the ruin of her race. That any godly man has fallen a victim to it, proves nothing but the frailty of the godly man. It is no more proof that Modern Spiritualism is of God, than the boils upon Job's body were that he was in a higher condition of health than was good for him-or than the fall of our first parents

nitted the temptation Nor is there any real inconsistency hetween our idea of the diabolical origin of Modern Spiritualism and the unquestionable fact that many good men have fallen victims to the iniquity in which it is founded, and to which we suppose it must inevitably lead. Our blessed Lord Himself has anticipated a similar objection, and furnished the answer to it. "Then if any man shall say unto you, Lo here is Christ, or there, believe it not. For there shall arise false Christs and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; insomuch that if it were possible they shall deceive the very elect." Sincere, earnest christian men in the times of persecution, fell away and made shipwreck of their faith. That did not prove the backsliders to have been hyprocrites; much less did it prove the falsity of the faith. It proved nothing but the weakness of the backsliders. No man ever lived on earth, but the holy and just One who was not perpetually falling into sin. But that does not prove that Abraham and Moses, and Peter and Paul were not saints, but only that they were human beings. God certainly permitted them to be addressed by the temptation of whatever kind under which they fell. But that does not prove that ao, or what deluded him? Is he sick? God approved the temptations, much less he crazy? Has he lost any of that that He approved the sin. It proves nothing but that they as well as all human beings were imperfect, liable to sin, and in perpetual need of the disciplines and strengthenings of divine grace.

Notwithstanding all the objections which resion, and they will soon find, that the are made by spiritualists themselves, and of Judge Edmonds' craziness is a far by those who, in spite of the evidence, realer absurdity than any supposition of fuse to admit its supernatural character to our view, that it is the work of the devil; we are compelled to adhere to our opinion led, who, or what deluded him? We both of the reality and the character of the

And here, before we proceed further, by proofs drawn from the authorized pubin person, or by his agents, declared lications of the Spiritualists, to establish our Judge Edmonds that the spirit actually charge against the thing itself; and to prove, that whatever it professes theoretically, and whatever its adherents think of its purpose, he of spirits-truly the spirits of departed its origin, and its effects, it is essentially Tan beings-we express no opinion at diabolic, and its chief operators under Certainly, we shall not presume to diabolic possession; we must once more the possibility of such a thing at any lenter a caveat against misconstruction. t until we are able to put the case of Personally, we know none of these chief appearance of the prophet Samuel to operators. By reputation, we know several under the category of a mere delusion of them; having carefully inquired concern-Soul's senses. But we are not called ing them. We admit the general excel-4 to pronounce either way. For lence of their lives and characters. Some ther any spirits of departed persons of them are as pure in their moral lives as e ever made their actual presence it is possible for men to be. And for In to these mediums or not, that spirits aught we know, or can ascertain, some good and evil were there—as they of them are religious men. Yet are they defiled with their wickedness. We deny

can their making their presence known . Matthew, 221 23, 24

God's business-none of ours. We pretend to judge nothing but " Modern Spiritualism." And our judgment of that must stand the same, even if any of them held the Apostolic office; ave, though we know them to be angels from heaven! For their doctrine is in contradiction of the Word of God. It is a "new Gospel;" other than that which Christ gave, and the Apostles preached. And we have been expressly warned that though the Apostles, " or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, lot him be accursed!". Our stand-point, as we have said, is the

> importance of that consideration lessened pared for its reception." pp. 19, 20. by the fact, which is patent enough all over their publications and operations, that often a very low intelligence is exhibited by the spirits; and that many of their pretended disclosures are-but for the solemnity of the topic-simply ridiculous. The inanity and ignorance of many of them-I they be indeed made by spirits-would, Nor can any pretence of morality or reliacts. If the devil himself were to appear men, as one of themselves, he would be careful to hide the cloven foot. You would never find him in any scene of avowed and shameless vice. He would be a thorough-going puritan in conduct, with the full measure of puritanic intolerance of all indulgences. He would, loubtless, be a regular attendant upon stated preaching;"—but withal a great his conqueror bid him, Get thee behind me, Satan! His intelligence, however the temptation. He overreached himself. And any intelligence of his subor-Holy Spirit to disclose to man, for whom, only, the written Word has been given. ars, contradict themselves.

But for our proofs of the opposition to the Scriptures of truth, which modern Gospel avow their belief that Christianity are of the same class, and had the same ! purpose, as the marvels of Modern Spiritnatism. Thus in Fowler's Essay, read And among these he does not fear to cite as a mortal once on earth," p. 243.

on page 17, he misrepresents the Scripture account of our Lord's appearance on the authority of Mrs. E. the future indications of a new and higher influx of of developed intelligence!" p. 238. life, of divine life, into the world, which is

To the same point Capron eays,-" The foundation on which belief (of Modern Spiritualism) rests is stubborn facts, and o religion ever spread with such unprecedented rapidity, and none ever rested on such positive foundation." p. 438. Speak-

\*Gai. i, 8. \*Fowler's Easy, pp. 31, 32.

cacy of prayer, the divinity of Jesus, &c. | " progress." his children." p. 269.

A main argument of Judge Edmonds' what was to be his ultimate destiny through truth and the finality of the Gospel. the countless ages of eternity." "I asked blind!" Spiritualism necessarily denies both; no impself why may not that now be revealed? matter what it pretends, or its advocates Surely nothing could be more important, think they intend and desire. Nor is the and man was never before so well pre-

If we had space at our command, nothing would be easier than to quote paragraph after paragraph and page after page in Judge Edmonds' book, in which are contained teachings both beyond Scripture and in contradiction either of its truth or its finality. Revelations are made " passim" of the occupations of the departed in of course, prove them to be not of God. the next world; and the leading doctrine of all is that the future life is nearly in gion alter the essential character of the all particulars, but a continuation of the present. There are there rich people and visibly, and dwell in bodily shape among poor people. The luxuries and enjoyments of this present life are continued

Among other pictures which are given are such as follows: A party on horseback; the ladies in purple velvet riding dresses, the gentlemen in a short jacket and cap of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold cord. They were accompanied by dogs. Residents of the far interior, they had heard of disseminator of heresy under the guise of his (Judge E's) visit, and had come to see purity, and with the very Word of God in him, p. 126. The departed live in houses is mouth: as once before he was, when furnished just like our houses here—have vegetable gardens, wherein grow Indian corn, potatoes, beets and lettuce; p. 136; great, was completely at fault in the case orchards of fruit trees, p. 137, a saw mill at work with four saws going, p. 138, paultry, turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens, dinates, acting under his direction, is sure p. 139. The women tend the dairy and to be at fault, when it presumes to meddle make bread, p. 140. The young men and vith matters which it has not pleased the maidens fall in love with one another, and the young folks " tell stories, laugh and are full of fun," p. 142. A venerable matron The devils know no more about the future invites the Judge to make them another than we do. It is no wonder, then, that visit; and she would, she said, give me a when they pretend to make disclosures drink of butter-milk!" p. 144. And "just concerning it, they should lie, and, like all as I was leaving, my wife," (the spirit of Judge E's deceased wife.) "pressed her lips to mine!" p. 146. On one occasion the Judge is taken to his deceased wife's Spiritualism discloses. They are not to be house and there is astonished (nor do we ound so much in plain and formal state- refuse to sympathise with him) to find "her ments of doctrine against Scripture, as in old rocking chair in which she had nursed the general tone and uniform character of all our children, and whose screaking they all their utterances. Everywhere in them, yet remembered so well, and her work the devil (as we have been warned he table which was one of the first articles of would) puts on the character of an angel furniture I ever got her !" p. 163. He of light. Now and then bad spirits (styled takes a ride with the "presiding spirit and "unprogressed") avow their presence— his own wife, in a carriage and four." The but the superior ones are always there; Judge drives, but turning offers to converse apparently to control them, in reality to with his companions, the presiding spirit make the devil's doctrine more palatable. grows fearful of an upset, until Mrs. E. There lacks not however occasional utter- quiets his mind by telling him that "I ances, in which the devil overreaches him. (Judge E.) was at home where I was, self: so that if he had not possession of the and knew what I was about," p. 164. On mediums" and the "circles," he would one occasion the spirit of his wife told him thereby disclose to them the cloven foot. that she was a compiler of planetary history And occasionally the Apostles of the new and a teacher thereof; that she had chosen this pursuit for herself in the world of is either an imposition, or that its miracles spirits, because it was a favorite study of

his, p. 530. So much for teaching beyond the Scriptures. For a few specimens of contradicbefore the divinity classes of Cambridge, tion of the Holy Word and avowals of we have a classification of the Scripture contempt for it, we refer to the same Miracles, which, he pretends, find their volume. "There I saw the devil, if there repetitions in the modern manifestations. is one. Yet he, like the others, had lived

the miracles of our Lord Himself-the "From Heaven's high throne the word uminous appearance at the conversion of has gone forth. From the inconceivable Paul-(which, however, he saye, took brightness around the great I AM. flashing place on the day of Pentecost!)—the in its dazzling radiance, the mandate has descent of the Holy Ghost at our Lond's issued, "The work of man's redemption paptism, &c. &c. Nor does he hesitate has begun, and it shall be finished. blasphemously to quote the Mystery of the "One will again be found to plant the Incornation itself, as being, if not utterly cross on the summit of Mount Calvary, as a lie, at least paralleled by many similar a beacon light to future ages, though he

after the Resurrection, and insinuates the judgment is "distinctly and decidedly" mpossibility of his entrance into the room | denied, p. 527. The spirit of Lord Bacon where the Apostles were assembled, if He | being present is asked "about the existence were not then merely a spirit. On page of matter, and whether it was coëval with 24, he cites the miracle of the cursing of God? It was answered, Matter being the fig tree, with the comment, "One can eternal does not prove that it was from the scarcely tell which is the more ridiculous, heginning with God. It exists eternally, the act itself, or the telling of the story as What idea have you (Bacon) of God? Is a fact in the history of that meek and he a personage or a principle? It was lowly person, Jesus." On page 97, he answered, God is a principle and an idenproclaims the superiority of the new Gospel tity." p. 237. Again: "God does not over Christianity. "From the first creation manifest himself but through his works of the world, there have been periods of and matter." p. 115. "Let the mind go the influx of a new and higher life into this back to that period when the spirit of the earth. It is distinctly traceable through all First Cause sprang forth self-created!" the geological ages, and in the traditions |" It may not be amiss to inform you that and monumental histories of mankind, among spirits of high estate there are many And now we see the most unmistakable who believe that God himself is the product

For further particulars concerning the already opening upon mankind the dawn character and attributes of God and denials of a NEW ERA, as much more glorious than of His proper personality, vide p. 120 and the "Christian" era, as that is more glo-rious than the Mossic." 130. At p. 272, we have present the Bishop of — and others. "After they had gone Lord Baron wrote,-I was somewhat inclined to answer the Bishop cavalierly, when he asked me to write the Apostles' Creed in Latin. I have forgot both the Apostles and the Creed, and hope I shall not again be subjected to the indiging of the organization of the Spiritualists in Philadelphia, the same writer, an actionugh Judge Edmonds and Dr. Dexter are made by a great number and variety their duty to make such provision according to of spirits, male and female; though chiefly their means.

not their sagacity, their learning, their knowledged authority among them, informs by two who announce themselves to be wisdom, their moral purity, nay, if you us they are of two classes: - "First, those Bacon and Sweadenborg. Among others please, their religious excellence. And who still cherish a sanctity for their early are Voltaire, (whom the priests have never as to their wickedness, itself, we do loves which, by education become almost understood, p. 150). Charlemagne, Queen not presume to judge them. That is a part of our nature, and who, hence, feel Elizabeth, General Washington, &c., and that there is a sacredness hovering around a convict whom Judge E. had sentenced the Bible not attaching itself to other books. to death, and who died impenitent. Him Also those who still cherish some of their (as well as others) the Judge preaches former opinions in reference to the etti- to-leads to repentance, and to begin to There is a long struggle, The second class is composed of those who occupying in the relation from page 511 feel cut loose from all authority of both to 522, at the end of which the murderer Bible and church, and who seek to attain who died impenitent-and in his spiritual to a more perfect knowledge of both God state begins the interview with an attempt and man by the study of the great book of at personal violence upon the Judge; and nature, as transmitted by the Creator to garnishes his discourse with a number of very "earthly" onths-becomes penitent, much subdued, thoughtful, and goes away introduction to his second volume, is that saying, "Good night. The way before me Scripture has left unrevealed to man looks so bright: I have left the darkness all behind. I now can see. I once was

This is Modern Spiritualism-in its facts

and its doctrines. We could cite more, had we space; but this is enough to establish our charge against it, that it is of the devil; and that it cannot stand, unless the Bible fall. What then I what then, for us Christians-for our comfort here-for our hope hereafter? Only this: to let Spiritualism alone. "Touch not, taste not, handle not!" Like every other machination of the devil, it will die out the sooner for our avoiding any contact with it. If we refuse to touch it, or to go within the charmed circle of its influence, it will do as no harm. But once within that bound -once voluntarily defiling ourselves with this blasphemous iniquity—we shall be no longer safe. We shall have no longer a right to count upon that protection which knows how to deliver the godly out of a temptation. We shall have chosen to rely upon our own strength: or worse than that, to reject the help of God as He has youghsaled it through the Gospel, in favor of lying spirits of darkness, against whom that Gospel so fully warns us. As then we value our faith in Christ, as the alone Saviour: as we revere the Bible, as the alone Word of God: as we are persuaded that we need for our comfort in this life, and the assurance of our reasonable, religious, and holy hope for the life to come, a solid, enduring, unchangeable, high, noble and holy ground of faith in Him, Who has said, "The heavens and the earth shall pass away, but not one jot or tittle of this word shall pass away till all things be fulfilled,"-let us beware how we peril it all, ty bringing ourselves within the sphere of an influence, which pretends to be wise above what is written in the Word of God, the Author of what contradicts Himself.

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

OCIETY FOR PROMOTING CURISTIAN ENOWLEDGE, 67. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Tuesday, May 8th, 1866.
The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of Melbourne was present. The undermentioned members of the Society having been proposed by the Standing Commit-

were elected:-Rev. R. W. Browns. | Rev. W. G. Humphry. Rev. C.W. Edmonstone, Rev. Dr. Jelf, llev. J. II. Gurney, Rev. John Thomas.

ltev. Richard Harvey, A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Graham's Town, dated Feb. 16, 1855, upon the subject of a grant made by the Society in 1860 towards the erection of a church at Bloom Fon-tein. It appeared that since that grant was made the "Sovereignty," as it is called, beyond the Orange River has been abandoned by the English government. And it was agreed that the grant of £150 intended for Bloom Fontein o assigned to the erection of a church at such

dace as the Bishop shall approve. The Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, in a let-ter dated St. John's, Red River, Peb. 8, 1865, recommended the application of the Rev. John Chapman, minister of St. Paul's, Red River, who is desirous of receiving a grant of books for his school, containing upwards of sixty chiliren The people are composed of Indians and half breeds, just emerging from barburism, but they sent £5 as a mark of their willingness to do what they can, and they hope at some future ime to express their gratitude in a more substantial manuer.

The books requested were granted.

The Bishop of Melhourne addressed the meeting on the subject of Church metters in his liocese:—

"I. As to Church buildings. "Ilis lordship acknowledged several grants which had been made by the Society for Promoing Christian Knowledge to various churches, schools &c., referring especially to the grant by the Society of an iron church and parsonage-house which had been sent out from England. After some delay, arising from difficulties in putting the parts together, the church and parsonage-house had been erected at Williamstown, the port of Melbourne, and the former had been

consecrated shortly before his departure.

"He also described the comparative position of the Church in respect of buildings on his arrival in the colony and at the present time, with reference to Melbourne, the chief city, and Geelong, the next largest principal town. On his arrival there were only two unfinished churches (St. James's and St. Peter's) at Melbourne, and a small neat church at Geelong. There was no parsonage at Melbourne, but there was one at Geelong, a substantial brick building. There was also a neat brick school-building at Geelong. At Melbourne there was nothing but a miserable weather-board building. Since that time the number and the character of the churches, parsonages, and schools, though far from adequate to the wants of a rapidly increasing population, had been such as to indicate no small measure of seal and liberality on the part

"IL As to Prayer Books and Religious Books. "The Bishop stated that he had on his arrival established a Book Depot, and had made arrangements for the disposal of the books furnished by the Society, at such prices as would cover the cost, and, to a certain extent, prove emunerative.

III. As to the Character of the People, and their power to provide Church buildings for themselves.

"As to the Educated Class.—1. A general respect was entertained for religion. They took great interest in the welfare of the Church, and had a strong sense of their responsibility and of

many individuals of that class. As an instance the Bishop stated that a Stipend Board having been established, with the object of raising, by voluntary contributions, a general fund, out of which all deficiencies in local contributions might be made up, and thus a certain supensecured for every elergyman; by means of this Rhard in the year 1852 alone, the large amount of £1652 12s, has been raised (chiefly in the parishes of St. James and St. Peter in Mol-bourne), in addition to local subscriptions for individual parochial ministers.

"As to the Uncludited Class.-1. The mass of this class the Bishop stated to be ignorant, and indifferent to spiritual things.

unaccustomed to give. They were chiefly labor-ers, and resembled the laboring class in Eng-land.

"3. A few of them were, however, godly and liberal.

1V. As to the Principles by which the Bishop had regulated his own conduct in the adminis-tration of his Diocese.

" I. He had endeavored to commend his ac-

"I. He had endeavored to commend his actions to the judgment of all, both elergy and laity, by the most perfect openness.

"2. He had sought to obtain the co-operation of the laity by consulting them, and showing a deference to their opinion on ecclesiantical matters. He had bold two conferences of the clergy and laity to consider the affairs of the Church, which were attended by some of the principal officers of the consider the second of the principal of the conference of the chief theors of Government, and by many of the chief bankers, merchants, and other commercial men, whose time was extremely valuable to them; but who gave up their time for several days, and several hours each day, to the discussion of the topics submitted to their consideration.

"3. While maintaining the closest connexion with the Church in England, he had aimed from the commencement of his episcopate to cherish a feeling of Independence in the colony, which might make the members of the Church trust to themselves rather than to foreign assistance

V. As to the Necessities of the Church in the Colony, and its Claims for help.

"As to its Necessities .- The Bishop referred to cortain returns made by the clergy in answer to printed inquiries circulated by him. These returns showed an inadequate provision for the members of the Church of England in compari-

on with other religious bodies.

"As to its Claims for help.—Those the Bishop stated to be founded-

"1. On the immigration, annually, of many housand poor persons from England; and, "2. On the return of most of the rich to England. As soon as people had made their for-tunes they went home again.

"Thus poverty was constantly flowing into the colony, and wealth flowing out of it."

In conclusion the Bishop requested the pray-

The Rev. Dr. O'Meara, missionary among the Indians of Lake Hurm and Superior, Canada West, in a letter dated London, April 9, 1855, requested the aid of the Society towards the erection of a new church in his mission. He also requested a grant of buoks for the schools

The Board granted £25 towards the church, ul books to the value of LB for the policols.

Letters were read from the Rev. J. Wallace, intel Koulalie Hospital, April 23, 1855, from dates Roulane Rospital, April 23, 1809, 170m the Rev. H. P. Wright, dated Readquarters, Army in the East, above Sobastopol, April 22, 1855, and from the Rev. J. Escreet, dated British Rospital, Smyras, April 80th, 1855. They severally gave an account of the manner in which the books granted by the Society for the use of soldiers and for hospitals in the East had been distributed and requesting further. had been distributed, and requesting further supplies of the books. These requests were

The Secretaries stated that other very considerable supplies of Bibles, New Testaments, and Prayer Books, with religious books and tracts, as well as volumes from the supplemental cata-

Bast and to the military hospitals. A letter was read from the Rev. W. F. Taylor, missionary at Tristan d'Acunha, dated Tristan, Jan. 5, 1855, acknowledging the further grant of books made by the Society for the use of the people under his charge. Mr. Taylor said, "Such a favor was totally unanticipated, but none the less desired. I have also received the books, &c., quite safe; they will be very useful and acceptable. The collection of pictured broad-sheets of objects in natural history will he specially interesting to my young pupils, whose acquaintance with the living objects does ot extend to more than a dozen different animals. For one and all I return our grateful thanks to the Society, and for past as well as present favors. Were you to enter our little oom in which we most to worship God on Sunday, you would see every person, from the oldest to the youngest, without exception, employ-ing a l'rayer Book and Bible supplied him from the first liberal grant of the Society. Our school is almost equally indebted, and our public library contains many valuable works. We have now a next open room, just large enough to hold us all, set spart for school and public worship; and every one on the Island may still be found there twice every Sabbath-day. And they do use their Prayer Books, not merely hold them in their hands. All join with voice, if not with heart, in the holy service; I trust often with both. All now above the age of six or seven can rend sufficiently to use a book. At daily prayers, and on the other holidays, many of the omen, and occasionally some of the men, attend, and good fruits are being brought forth rom all this."

Several grants of books and tracts were Books for the performance of Divine Service were granted for a new Church and two licensed

Thirty-one grants of books and tracts were nade for schools, for lending libraries, and for

Thomas Turner, Esq., gave the following notice motion for the next general meeting on the 5th of June :-

"That the fourth standing order be altered by leaving out the part beginning with the word Except' in the second line, and ending with the word 'And' in the fifth line." The fourth rule would by this alteration stand

IV. "That a general meeting he holden at the Society's house on the first Tuesday in every month, except the months of August and Sep-

tember, at two o'clock." The following donations were announced :--On behalf of the late Rev. Robt. Palk Hartopp 2500 0 Connop, Mrs.

St. Hary's, Lambath, by Robert Parris, Eq.
Cleveland Committee, by Hav. C. Cato
Henley Association of Church Societies, by Rev.
F. K. Leighton

Kendal Committee, by Rev. Joseph Farcett
Whilehurch Committee, by John Lee, Eq.
Evans, Rev. J. H.

Poreign Translation Puvd. er. Wm. Dalton, of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton Legacios.

Ber, Sheidon Jodrell, late of Saxlingham, Norfolk

Sir. Charles Wildgoss, late of Staverton, in the county of Northampton

Miss Shary Lyne, late of the parish of St. Fancras, Reading 200 0 0 No. 50

Tuesday, June 5th, 1855.

The Lord Bishop of Llandaff in the Chair. The Lord Bishop of Colombo, in a letter dated On Visitation, at See, 'The Rangoon,'" April , 1855, wrote as follows:-" Having just completed my visitation, embra-

cing the eastern portion of the Diocese, with Trincomalce and Batticaloa, I gladly employ my ship-board leisure to recount its gratifying cir-cumstances to the Society. The latter has lately been made a full station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by the transfer of the services of the Rev. S. Nicholas, a native Presbyter, who has been now resident nearly a twelvementh, with a native Deacon and Catetwervements, with a native beacon and taxe-chist to assist him. By his activity and seal it has been satisfactorily organized, amid difficul-tics which he has met in good spirit. His ser-vices, both in English and Tamil, are well attended, and the Holy Communion, every fort-night attended, and the Holy Communion, every fortnight alternately in each language, the average number of communicants being about twenty-five and thirty in each. On this occasion of my wish the number was more than doubled, and it was very grafflying to observe so nearly an entire adult congregation remaining to partake of the Lord's Supper. At the early service previously, he presented to me afteen approved candidates for Confirmation, selected from a much larger number, the greater portion of whom he judiciously required should receive further instruction before their admission to the holy rite. The Confirmation was administered in the English, Portuguese, and Tamil lan-

guages. "I observed in his chapel that there are no books for the English Services, and as they have newly and very neatly seated the whole chapel, and obtained lately new Communion plate and a bell from England, and are about to put up a font, I shall be thankful if the Society will kindly grant a 4to. bible, prayer and altar

" The summons by the Metropolitan to Calcutta for the consecration of the likhop elect of labuan will readily be obeyed in October next, if by God's blessing my health enables me to continue so long within the tropics; but I have already obtained the Secretary of State's permission to leave the Diocess for a twelvementh to recruit my enfectied strength, and may be sent home to England at a week's notice.

sent home to England at a week's notice. It shall not however leave Ceylon till after the consecration unives compelled to do so. 2013 Self-Withe college buildings for the divinity stardints are progressing entirfactorily, and we hope to get them covered in before the rains. The Board graited books for the performance of Divine Service in the church at Batticalca. The Bishop afterwards informed the Sectety that, on account of the state of his health; he

that, on account of the state of his health; he had been advised by his medical attendants to visit England; and in a letter dated "The Indus," off Gibraltar, May 28, 1885, he wrote 

and after a short period of retirement with my family, if my health continues to improve a

shall gladly avail myself of an early opportunity of being present at the meeting of the Society.

"A full meeting of the Diocesan Committee was held at St. Thomas's College a few days before my departure, at which I was able to presented; and after a kind address presented to man by the classer, was deputed to convey to the me by the clergy, was deputed to convey to the Society their sincere feeling of reverence and gratifully near the execution of the Church's usefulness and blessings in so many ways. desing in someny ways.

"Our whole voyage has been one of blessing t both vessels on either side of the Isthmus of Bucs, the Bontlack and the Indus, being very full, and in both it has been a real comfort to assemble a congregation of fifty or more in daily service of prayer and thanksgiving every mora-ing; and on Sundays the observation of the day has been correct and exemplary. "It was the ground of, I hope, not unthankful feeling as 3 went on board at Galle, on the tenth anniversary of my consecration, that with so many short-comings I had been permitted to complete the first decennium of the episcopate without having

"The Gospel according to St. Luke, in Japanese and Chiness intermixed, sent by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, was laid before the Board." The Lord Bishop of Cape Town, in a letter dated "Bishop's Court, Cape, of Good Hope; Fob. 8, 1856," informed the Bodiety that, at the village of Plumstead, in his neighborhood, Mission premises are being erected, containing school accommodation for 200 children, but

there will still be a great deficiency." I have said the Bishop, "was commenced about three years ago, and has been already greatly bleased. At present there is an attendance of full 100 children daily in a small dilapidated building, in which also a night school is held, and which is the only place in which Divine Service can be held for the colored people. The new premises are intended to serve both for chapel and school . Through means of this Mission not a few adults both from the Heathen and Mahommedans have been brought into the fold of Christ, and I can safely say that it is effecting great good. It has been taken up warmly by some of the laity residing in the dis-trict, who will be very thankful for any sesist-

ance from the Society. And the state of a school at Rivers-dale, undertaken by a realous layman and this aunt, with a special view to the instruction of Heathen and Malays; in the Christian faith.

this good work also? A farmage of sole to spore erected, we are turning our attention more and more to direct Mission work among the Heathen. For this we are greatly in need of devoted men." The Board agreed to grant £60 towards; the school-buildings at Piumstead, and £26 towards the school at Riversdals.

motion of which he had given notice, and prope-sed the following resolution for the adoption of out the part beginging with the work 'Except.'

R. Perry, Esq., seconded this. It having appeared on a show of hands, that the numbers for the adoption of this resolution and the numbers for its rejection were equal, the Bight Reverend Chairman gave his vote in favour of its adoption. The Rev. R. Belcher gave notice, that at the

'And' in the fifth line."

next meeting he should propose that Bule IV.
stand thus,
"That a General Meeting he holden as the Society's house on the first Tuesday in every month, except when such Tuesday shall fall upon the Tuesday before Easter, and except the onths of August" and September, at two

o'clock."

J. C. Meymott, Esq., gave notice, that he should move that the Rule be restored to the state in which it stood previously to the head tion of the resolution of the Meeting of this day.

The Rev. J. W. Welsh's Report of the victimates

The Kev. J. W. Wester is believe.

That a general meeting he holden at the Scolege's house on the first Teneday in every month, except when such Tuesday shall full wose a halpday of the Church, for which an Edited's and Gospel, any laggedysted, in the Stock of Commen Erayer, and then upon life first, Annalay mot such a holyday; except the months of August and special and the such a holyday; except the months of August and Especialists of the Commen Erayer, and then upon life first, Annalay for the Stock of Comment of August and September: at two events and the society and the Comment of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of August and September, at two events of the Stock of Comments of the Stock of Comments of Comments

since I last wrote to you in the number of emigrants sailing from the Mersey. Two or three years ago the average daily departures were 600, at present they average scarcely 400. This, however, is a large number. They

are chiefly of a much better class than in for-mer years; and a new feature in emigration from this port seems to be commencing, namely, a majority of females."

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, in a letter dated See House, Montreal, May 4, 1855, wrote

As I have not forwarded any account the Society of our proceedings since I was in England in 1838. I will now proceed to furnish you with some facts connected with the expensiture of the grants of money received by me from the Society for this diocese, and also of the distribution of the Service Books and other publications with which we have been supplied. "I have appropriated the following grants

OMBLIS THE GLECTION OF THE	nnde	er-mention
:burches :		
Durham (additional)	£25	currency.
Russeltown do	25	••
Buckingham do	25	44
Petite Nation		
Stukeley		**
Gore of Chatham		44
North Shefford		**
St. Luke's, Montreal		**

£236 currency leaving a balance unappropriated of 814, 11s. 2d.

exception of the one at the Gore of Chatham are either already in use, or rapidly advancing towards completion. "It may interest the Society to knowthat, in

dependently of school-rooms and private houses. where Divine Service is either statedly or occasionally performed, there are now in this dis-cess sixty-one churches, of which forty-six have been consecrated, and fifteen others are in use, but, for various reasons, the conscerntion of them has not yot taken place: some of them are small wooden buildings, which are intended to be replaced by larger and more suitable ones of brick or stone. There are five more also in course of erection, which will, I hope, nearly all of them be sufficiently advanced for use, if not for consecration, before the lapse of many months. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been a liberal contributor to the Knowledge has been a liberal contributor to the funds required for a large number of the various buildings, many of which (in furmer years capecially) I verily believe owe the actual exiswhole cost was defrayed from the funds of the Society, but that the encouragement given to local exertions by the amount of ready money thus granted enabled the inhabitants of many of our poor districts, by contributing inbour and materials, to accomplish their work. I find that of the above sixty-six churches built, or now in course of building, the Society has given assistance to no less than forty, in various proportions from £246 downwards to smaller sums, as in the list returned with this letter. It is satisfactory also to observe, that while the number of the churches is increasing, there is also a very decided and progressive improvement in the style and character of the buildings which are being erected. And though there are many obstacles in our way, such as scantinuss of means, difficulty of obtaining materials or experienced workmen in many of the country districts, yet I find that in almost every inatauce where a church is now projected that there is an auxisty to obtain some approved plans, and, as far as possible, to carry them into execution. Of course, as we can seldem expect to afford much above £100 or £500 for a church, we can hope for no great results; but the same spirit and desire may be manifested, I

hope, in our humble attempts, as in those assisted by more costly offerings, viz. a wish to do whe in a costly offerings, wings it is a difficult with the cost of building, I may inform the society that I am desirous of obtaining a grant of some more sets of Service Books to be placed in them. Since my last report I have placed sets of Service Books in the churches at Edward's Town, Durham, Henryville, Rawden, and Frost Village.
"Out of a grant of books made at the same

time for percochial lending libraries, I have given grants to eight different missions in which libraries have been established. If the Society will be pleased to make another grant for sini-lar purposes, I am sure it will be most accept-able and useful. I have received many applications lately from the clergy for help in estab-lishing these lending libraries.

"On coming out from England to this country, there is much knowledge to be acquired by actual experience amongst the people, before it is possible to form any correct judgment as to the best means of advancing the great work in which we are engaged; and, after all, we must for a long time yet be content with the day of small things, working in faith and with much patience, and praying always that, while we are planting and watering, God will be pleased in his good time to own our work and give the in-

The Board agreed to place at the Bishop's disposal towards the erection of churches £100, Six sets of Books for the performance of Divine Service. Lending libraries to the value of £30 A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of

Rupert's Land, "Bishop's Court, Red River, April 10, 1856." The following are extracts:— "I have the pleasure of informing the Society that I have succeeded in forming a Board of Trustees, in accordance with what I proposed in my last letter. It will be called 'the Colle-giate Roard of St. Johns, and consists of the following members, the two archdeacons and myself being ex officio, the others being elective Thursday 16. Perth in case of vacancy by death or otherwise, but always in the same proportion, three laymen and three olergymen. The first appointments have of course been made by myself.

"I have, with the permission of the Society, drawn one bill on the Treasurers for £600, in

favour of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Com pany, which will be followed by another for £200, in two or three months, these both being from £1000 voted to me.

"Allow me at the same time to return my

thanks for the £100 (the second sum of that amount) granted by the Society to St. James's Church, on the Assinibhine. The £200 so furnished will form the only public aid afforded to the erection of that church. Other kind and liberal donations we have received from friends in England and in this country, but no other public grant. As the responsibility rested on muself. I feel now relieved from much anxiety through the Society's gift, and I hope to con-secrate it, free from all debt and incumbrance, soon after Whit-Sunday. The interior is near ly finished with the exception of the staining which could not be done until the frost had lef

. "I still think of another trip to our distant stations on James's Bay in the course of the summer, but I shall start for Moose with a light beart, having completed the erection of the church, which has been much on my mind for the last three years. Not that beyond anxiety of mind I have had any labour; the Rev. W. H. Taylor has, with his own hands, assisted the man throughout maintime both the avterior and men throughout, painting both the exterior and interior, and superintending all the details of the carpenters' work. The churchyard will not interrogated by Mr. T. Duncombe in rebe ready in sufficient time, for want of wood to ference to his intentions on the subject of

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of ica, who is now in England, requesting Books for the performance of Divine Service in the Cathedral of Jamaica, to which a new chancel

benefit of a large congregation of dissenters in a district called the Red Hills, which has recently come over to the church of England, and which it is most desirable to encourage and foster by every means in our nower.

"With the tender of my sincere and grateful thanks for the aid of the society, without which we could hardly have accomplished the great and necessary work of the rebuilding on an enlarged scale of at least one part of the cathedral of Jamaica, I remain," &c. The board granted books for the performance of divine service, and bibles, prayer books, and

tracts to the value of £15. P. II. Dickinson, Esq., having applied for a grant of books for use and distribution in the olony of Liberia by the Rev. A. Crummell, M.A., who is labouring as a missionary among the coloured people there, books to the value of

Several grants of books and tracts were made.

Dorton State of Distance and an area		
The following donations were announced	:-	-
"Be not weary in well doing"	0	ŧ
Civeraton Committee, by Her. O. Pickering 25	0	•
A Friend, by Rev. T. Loreday 21	0	U
Breutford Committee, by Rev. F. B. Briggs 15	13	o
Carbridge Committee, by Stev. G. Richmond 10	u	u
Heley Committee, by Rev. T laveday 10	Ð	U
Offertory Collection on Fast Day at Peakirk		
Church, by liev. Dr. James 3		4
Do. Do. at Ollaton Church 3	7	Ħ
The Strood Church Ameriation, by Rev. J. W.		
Bheringham 6	0	0
LEGICIO.		

Books for the performance of divine service were granted for four new churches and chapels, and a licensed school room.

Twenty-four grants of books and tracts were made for schools, for lending libraries, and for

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JULY 11. J. R. B., St. Catherines

#### The Church.

TORONTO, THURNDAY, JULY 12, 1955.

Toronto, June 27, 1855.

My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston,-It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes, in accordance with the follow-

	1		,	
	ing list.			
			' I remain, &c.,	
į			Joun To	tosto.
	July, 1	865.		
	Thurmlay	12,	St. Pauls, Whitby	10 a.u
	*	**	Windsor	2 p.n
		10	Bt. (leorge, Oshawa	- 6 թ.ո
i	Friday	18,	St. John, Bowmanville,	10 n.m
	1	44	Orono	2 p.m
	Saturday	14.	Inniskillen	5 թ.ա 10 a.ա
	0	***	Cartwright	8 p.m
	Sunday	15.	Manvers	10 n.m
1		44	Bouth Church, Cavan	3 p.m
į	Monday	-16,	North Church, Cavan	10 a.m
	"	**	Emily	3 p.m
ĺ	Tuesday	17,	Lindsay	10 a.m
	Wodnesda		Peterborough	10 a.m
		44	Lakefield	_3 թ.ո
1	Thursday	19,	Warenw	10 n.m
ł	**		Norwood	4 p.m
ı	Friday	20,	Seymour	- 3 p.m
١	Saturday		Rice Lake	2 p.m
l	Sunday		Cobourg	11 a.m
1	Monday		Port Hopo Grafton	3 p.m
Į	Mounta		Colborno	II a.m
l	Tuesday	24.	Carrying Place	11 n.m
۱	***	-;;	Ilillior	8 p.m
1	Wednesda	v25.	Wellington	10 a.m
Į		26.	Manus Land	. o p.m
ı	Thursday		Marysburgh	11 n.m
ı	Friday		Milford	2 p.m
Į	riuny	-:,	Frankford	II a.m
Ì	Saturday	28.	Rawdon	3 p.m 10 a.m
ı	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Hangerford	3 p.m
ł	Sunday	29,	Belleville	11 n.m
ı	Tuesday		Shannonville	11 a.m
l			Northport	8 p.m.
l	Avoust.		•	•
	Worlneaday		Muhamb Pillana	10
	" ounceun		Mohawk Villago	10 n.m
	Thursday		Napanoe Chrko's Mills	8 p.m·
	*******************		Bath	10 s.m· 3 p.m·
	Friday	-	Adolphustown	13 a.m.
	"		rederioksburgh	8 p.m.
	Saturday	4, .	Amherat Island	II a.m
	Sunday	δ,	Kingston   St. George	li a.u.
	<del>-</del>	••	MINESION ( ,	

	Sunday	5,	Kingston St. George 11 a.m. St. James 3 p.m.	ı
ł	Monday	6.		l
į	Mounda	u,	Barriefield 11 a.m.	1
ı	••	••	St. John's, Portsmouth 3 p.m.	ı
ı	Tuesday	7,	Waterloo 11 a.m.	ŀ
i	Wednesday	. 8,	St James, Pittsburgh 11 a.m.	ı
ĺ	**	**	South Lake Station 3 p.m.	l
i	Thursday	9,	Gananoque 10 a.m.	1
I	**	**	St. John's front, Lansd. 2 p.m.	١
I	Friday	10,		1
Į	••	**	Prescott 3 p.m.	i
I	Saturday	11,	Bellamy's Mills 11 a.m.	
ı	••	**	Lamb's Pond 3 p.m.	1
l	Sunday	12,		l
	•••	**	New Boyne 4 p.m.	l
	Monday	13,		١.
	44.	44	St. John's, rear of Leeds 4 p.m.	
	Tuesday	14.	Trinity Church, rear of	
	•	,	Lansdown 12 noon	
		_		

AHUEMINY	10,	I CFUII	
**	**	Smith's Falls	3 p.m.
Friday	17.	Franktown	11 n.m.
	44	Carlton Place	S p.m.
Saturday	18.		11 a.m.
14	-:;	Ranisay	8 p.m.
Sunday	19.		
••	,	Fitzroy	
Monday	20,	1	. 1
Tuerday	21,	i .	
Wednesday		f t.c.mosoke, trenttem	
Thursday	23.	county	ll am.
Friday	21,		
Saturday	Ξü,	Ninth line, Fitzroy	
44	44	Huntley	3 p.m.
Sunday	26,	March Church, at the	•
		Parsonage	11 a.m.
**	**	March Ch., at the Hall,	
		Mr. Pinhey's	3 p.m.
Monday	27.	Bytown	8 p.m.
Tuesday	28	•	•
		Richmond	10 a.m.
**	44	Merrickville	
1001		***************************************	

		Mr. Pinacy 3	a p.
Monday	27,	Bytown	8 p.
Pucaday	28.	•	•
		Richmond	10 a.
••	**	Merrickville	3 n.
Churmlay		Kemptville	
		Mountain	
riday	81.	Edwardsburgh	10 a.
••	**	Matilda	1 n.
44	••	Williamsburgh	4 p.
SEPTEMB	ER.		
Saturday	1.	Osnabruck	10 a.
• •	••	Moulinotte	2 p.

4, Hawkesbury ...... 11 a.m LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE JEWISH

It appears that in the Imperial Parliaerect a suitable fence; its consecration must the Parliamentary Oaths question, and that therefore be deferred until the following spring the Premier declined to bring forward at \*Begging a continuance of the Society's present any measure on the subject. Lord present any measure on the subject. Lord infant work in this remote land, I am ever,"

John Russell has been since addressed by the reference of religious freedom," and the the Premier declined to bring forward at the " friends of religious freedom," and the

following reply has been elicited: "Chesham-place, May 26, 1855. "Sir.—I did not answer your former letter of the 10th inst., as I wished to take some time to consider the position of affairs as it regarded the Cathedral of Jamaica, to which a new chancel has lately been added, a considerable increase of accommodation having been thus gained.

"I have also," said the bishop, carnestly to request of the society a grant of bibles, prayer books, and achool books, to supply numerous unchanged in their opinion respecting the disputation in my diocese, and especially for the abilities of the Jews, the majority of the House

that the removal of those disabilities may be safely refused. The Government in these circumstances would be only throwing away time n attempting to carry a measure which one House of Parliament is sure to reject. Many liberal members of Parliament, while they would support a motion to relieve the Jews from their disabilities, would consider as inop-portune a question which would not advance the object to be attained. I must, therefore, consider that it would be inexpedient to stir the question of Jewish emancipation in the present Session of Parliament. That claims so just can he permanently rejected I will not believe. But the friends of intolerance naturally cling to this last vestige of religious persecution, and exult in the facility with which the exclusion of a body not formidable in numbers can be main-

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

" Sidney Smith, Esq."

The 'graceful tribute' (as his Lordship's admirers would doubtless term it) paid to the House of Lords in the latter part of the letter is a happy mixture of impertinence and intolerance. According to his Lordship's view, the privilege of having an opinion on religious questions is to be strictly limited to men of his own way of thinking, since it appears that all who venture to differ with him in judgment are stigmatised as the "friends of intolerance;" and in perfect accordance with such meon clusive and one-sided views of liberty, that venerable body of nobles which, in the most perilous times of the commonwealth by cool and unbassed judgment, disinterested patriotism and unwavering resolution has proved itself the only reliable bulwark of the national faith and rafely guided the vessel of state through the storing waves of popular frenzy, is branded with the imputation of "bigotry," "intolerance," Ac. We confess our inability to see by what law of the conscience (for the freedom of which Lord J. Russell is ever professedly contending) the Lords are bound to ree matters in the same light as his Lordship; nor do we see because they fail to do so that they must of necessity be 'friends of intolerance.' If in their estimate of Chris. tian duty and in discharge of the heavy responsibilities inseparable from their exalted station, they refuse to tolerate Jewish senators legislating for a Christian Empire, on what principles of freedom or justice are such epithets as the above heaped upon them? May they not object to see Jews added to the list of Papists, Infidels and Hereticks, who now hold seats in a professedly Christian assembly? The question is one in which right-minded men cannot divest themselves of their religious scruples. The peers may choose to think that a distinctive profession (at least) of a national faith in the councils of the nation is essential to the status of the British Empire: and on the contrary, they may not perceive what benefits are likely to accrue to a land professedly Christian, from its being in part governed by men who have "trodden under foot the son of God and counted the blood of the covenant an unboly thing;" " who have cruci-fied the Lord of glory," men, to whom the mere profession of the name of Christ is standbliog block. In whatever light, in line, we view the matter, we cannot but agree with our informant, that I his Lordship's impertment remarks and imputations on the House of Lords and all who are conscientionsly opposed to the scheme (for the admission of Jews to Parliament) are not the least characteristic features in his

one less sensitive than the liberal leader. Meantime, in these days of unlicensed innovation and political expediency, should we not express our deep gratitude to a merciful Providence in blessing the British nation with a conservative element in the constitution, to keep in check the wild projects of unstable and unpracipled men? that august body under whose wise and genial influences our Christian Church and state may yet go on and prosper.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SUCIETY OF THE DICCESS OF TOROXIN COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES CHAPRES, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE HOCKSE, TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1856, TO BE APPLIED TO THE FUNDS

for the authorit of Missionaries	A PP	015	EU
Previously announced	£4	11	5
Carlton Village, per Rev. W. Stennett	ì	12	()
Elora, per Rev. J. Smithurst			
Rico Lake, per Rov. J. W. Beck	1	17	ti
• 11			

7 collections,	amounting	to.		£	12	0	11
:	STUDENTS'	Fť:	n.				
Previously an	nounced	••••	• • • • •	.02	30	11	9
Christ Church,	Scarboro'	1	0	0			
St. Paul's,	••	ı	2				
St. Jude's,	**	0	7	6			
per Rer. W.	Beit	_				10	0
Carrying Place,	per Rev. J	. เร	dite	dd	0	10	0
184 collection	s, amounti	ng t	o	£2	83	11	9

PAROCHIAL BRANCH Carrying Place, per Rev. J. Padfield 2 10 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS. Rev. W. Belt, for XIII year ..... 2 10 Rev. J. Padneld Baldwin... Mrs. Arthurs. for W. O. F., per Rev.

T. S. KENNEDY,

Correspondence.

MR. F. H. HEWARD AND THE CHURCH-WARDENS. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-Since the publication of Mr. Heward's rticle, in a late number of your journal, we regret to find that gentleman—not content with the extensive publicity of his article in the newspapers of the city—renewing his efforts to give it a still wider circulation; and lest it should be apprehended, from our silence, that the attack upon us is not without foundation, we think it right to afford the public an opportunity of judging how the matter stands in this respect. Had Mr. Heward confined himself to the facts, and embraced in his article all the

of Lords are likewise unchanged in their opinion all the circumstances attending it; to the distance from the foundation as to leave a clear judges of the Court of Chancery, also, this was

of the application. Heward's case was supported by an

made to lease portions of the ground formerly remove them to St. James's Cemetery; which used as a grave-yard—an event which he was was done accordingly, without any unnecessary determined to avert, as he desired to preserve intact a piece of ground containing the remains of his father and a brother and sister; that, it was agreed by the meeting that the new dation of the one destroyed by fire. That, subsequently to such meeting, a subscription list was carried round for the purpose of raising a fund in aid of the building, and on or about the 13th of March, 1850, he placed his name thereto as a subscriber for £20; the subscription list being in the custody of Mr. Wakefield, the vestry clerk and our agent, of which the heading was ns follows:

"Whereas it has been proposed to lease portion of the burial-ground attached to St. James' Church, in the city of Toronto, for the purpose of rebuilding the said Church, destroyed by fire on the 7th day of April, 1849; and whereas a large portion of the congregation of the said Churdh are desirous of preventing the lensing of the same, by entering into a sub-scription in order to raise the sum of £ in aid of the funds for the erection of the said

Church: "Now we, the undersigned, in consideration of the ground or any portion of the said church-yard not being leased, but reserved for ever in accordance with the original deed of trust, do hereby, for ourselves and our legal representatives, bind curselves to pay to the building committee of St. James' Church for the time being, or their legal representatives, the sums of money set opposite to our names, in manuer following, viz., at 0, 12, 18, and 24 months, in equal instalments, by notes of hand, which said notes of hand are to be dated from the day of the date of contract for rebuilding the said St.

"Toronto, March 13th, 1850." That he discussed the matter with Mr. Wake That he discussed the matter with Mr. wake-field before and at the time of placing his name thereto, and made him acquainted with his object in subscribing, which was to obviate the necessity of changing the site of the church, and that he subscribed to the list with the sole intention of preventing the graves of his rela-tives being intermeddled with in any way; and that Mr. Wakefield accepted his signature or knowledge, the site was changed to a situation at or near the middle of the piece of ground That in September following he was disturbed in his business by a person coming hastily up to him and informing him that the graves of his relatives had been broken into and the coffins were lying exposed to the public view, on the surface of the ground; whereupon he repaired to the burial-ground and found such informatio to be correct, except that the remains of his father could not be found, and such remains wore only found after a search of several days. still a laughing stock, as it ever has been a That no notice was given to him on the subject and it was by a against that the ramains of his solutions received any care or attention. That he then addressed the letter to Mr. Wakefield which forms part of the article in the

The evidence adduced by us proved: 1st.—That the subscription paper referred to by Mr. Heward did not emanate from the restry or the churchwardens, and was not set on foot by them, or with their sanction; as letter." We must at the same time, and their opinion and the then determination of the in justice to Lord John, confess that the vestry was in favor of leasing the ground, and steady and unfaltering firmness of the averse to the plan of receiving funds proposed Lords in opposing his pet measure is sufficiently provoking, and enough of itself to sequence of a different determination of the wear out the patience and good temper of yestry from that which they had come to respecifing the leasing of the ground, and then placed by the churchwardens in the hands of the vestry clerk for the purpose of procuring subscribers' names, it was in fact while that determination was unaltered, and for the express purpose of procuring an alteration of it, by influencing a meeting of the vestry, called for the 23rd March, 1850:

2nd-That the meeting of the vestry at which a resolution was passed against leasing the ground took place, not before the 18th March, as stated in Mr. Heward's affidavit, but ter days after that date, viz., on the 23rd. That the condition, if any, annexed by Mr. lleward to his subscription on the occasion of Mr. Wakefield calling upon him, was not made known to the meeting; the document itself contained no reference to it, and neither Mr. Howand nor anyone else made known to the meeting that anything of the kind existed; but allowed the vestry to pass a vote rescinding the resolution to lease the ground in ignorance of such a condition. A copy of one of the affidavits respecting this branch of the case will be found appended to this letter.

Srd .- That subsequently Mr. Wakefield importuned the building committee to change the site from that of the old church to a more central position in the ground; threatening to destroy the subscription list unless his wishes in this respect were complied with; and, finally, prevailed upon them to make a report to the vestry in accordance with the desire so urgently expressed. When this report came before the vestry at their next meeting, in July, its adoption was moved by Mr. Wakefeld, and carried manimously; his object being as is expressed in the resolution, "effectually to prevent the land from being leased at any future period." Although proper notice had been given of the meeting, Mr. Heward did not think fit to attend meeting, Mr. Heward did not think fit to attend it; and Mr. Wakrield, so far from thinking that to the terms of the arrangement made with Mr. lleward, considered (as he stated on oath before Mr. Judge Barrison) that he was carrying out the wishes of those who, with Mr. Heward, were averse to the leasing of the ground-that is, being aware how much opposed Mr. Heward and others were to such an appropriation of it; and apprehending that if the new church should occupy the site of the old one, the ground situtowards the east might be disposed of at some future period to meet the pecuniary de-mands against the church; and to provide against such a etep, employed his utmost cudeavors to procure a change of the site to a posi-tion in the ground which would have the effect of rendering it impossible as long as the church should stand to use any part of the ground for

Wakaid and Mr. Heward until the commence-ment of the legal proceedings: after the cree-tion of the edifice, and a heavy pecuniary responsibility, incurred by the building com-mittee on the faith and expectation that Mr. Heward and others would punctually pay their subscriptions.

the case, as thus made out, warranted them in facts of the case, it would have been wholly pronouncing judgment against Mr. Heward: ground being some distance from the foundation of the said church. As to the count of the said church. our feelings as it is unimportant to the public.

The article in question professing to be an appeal from the decision of His Honour Judge tharrison in the matter, justice to that gentle-man surely required an impartial statement of the church, was actually situated at such a local protection of the church, was actually situated at such a local protection was not process. In or was it raised from the grave by any, until the plaintiff gave me directions to remove it as afterward—part of it, however, was exposed, as Harrison in the matter, justice to that gentle-matter of the church, was actually situated at such a local process.

space of 13 feet between them. That the work due, no less than to Judge Harrison, as will men did not disturb the graves, nor was it presently appear; nor would this have been necessary to do so; and, but for the act of that more than fair towards ourselves, who probably gentleman himself, the remains of his respected are as little indifferent to public opinion as the gentleman who has attacked us.

gentleman who has attacked us. gentleman who has attacked us.

To obtain a correct statement of the case, it is only necessary to examine the documents haid before the Court of Chancery, upon which that court, as well as Judge Harrison, after the theorem all that the ability and ingenuity of coursel could urge on Mr. Heward's behalf, remove coffins from a piece of ground adjoining the that withstanding the change of site so much complete that the graves were first laid, not withstanding the change of site so much complete that the graves were they were first laid, not withstanding the change of site so much complete that the graves were they were first laid, not withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete that they withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much complete the withstanding the change of site so much comp pronounced a decision against him, and, as that where were deposited the remains of Mr marking the absence of anything improper in Heward's relatives: in the course of perform our proceedings, ordered him to pay the costs ing this work the undertaker was necessarily of the application. Mr. Heward's case was supported by an coffins in the two plots of ground, to expose, to affidavit of his own, and one of Mr. Wakefield, some slight extent, the coffins in Mr. Heward's of which a copy is appended to the article in the Ulube. In that by Mr. H. it is stated that, after the burning of the church, a proposal was the others which he was employed about, and

exposure. Contradictory as all this may appear to the statements put forth by Mr. Heward, it e truth of the matter is undoubtedly so. The following are copies of the affidavits haid before the Court with this view, he attended, with other persons, a meeting of the members of the church held a ser copies of the affidavits laid before the Courshort time previous to 13th March, 1850, when of Chancery on the subject; and we may observe that no attempt was made by Mr. Heward church should be a parish church, not to exceed to contradict them in any respect, though £10,000 in cost, and to be erected on the founusual in such cases. In Chancery.

Between Francis Harris Heward, Plaintiff

THOMAS DENNIE HABBIS and LEWIS MOFFATT

Defendants.
I, Duncan Forbes, of the city of Toronto builder, make oath and say that I was one of the contractors for the erection of the present church of Saint James, in the city of Toronto and as such had occasion to be daily at the sit of the said church for several months continu ously, during the year one thousand eight hun dred and fifty, and while the excavations were being made for the foundations of said church superintending the same; and I say that the superntending the same; and I say that the annexed paper marked [E] exhibits the ground plan of said church. I know the piece of ground where the plaintiff said his relatives had been buried. I frequently saw it-pointed out, and well know the position of it. I saw John Ross, undertaker, remove coffins of the plaintiff's relatives from the same. It is marked A] on the said annexed paper; its size is about eight feet by ten; the clear space between it and the foundation of the said church is about thirteen feet. I further say that the erection of the said church on the site which it occupies did not make it necessary to disturb the grave marked [A], and in fact they were not disturbed or in any way interfered with by the workinen employed in excavating for the foundation of gaid church, or in building the same; the fence shout the said piece of ground was very old and I believe was removed, as also some trees This was necessary for the convenient carrying on of the building, and would have been neces sary. I believe, even had the church been placed e site of the former one referred to in the plaintiff's affidavit in this cause, which I have

DUNCAN FORBES. Sworn before me, at the city of Toronto on the day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, baving been first read over to the deponent, Duncan Forbes, whom I informed that he was liable to cross-examination as to its con-tents, and that he was at liberty to add to or vary the same. A. GRANT, (Signed) Master Ex

In Chancery.

letween Francis HARRIS HEWARD, Plaintiff; THOMAS DENNIE HARRIS and LEWIS MOFFATT I, John Ross, of the city of Toronto, underaker, make oath and say, that in the year o our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty efore the erection of the church of St. James

referred to in the affidavit of plaintiff in this cause, which I have heard read, I was employed by the churchwardens to attend at the grave yard mentioned in said affidavit while the excavations were being made for the foundation o the said church, in order to prevent any un-necessary exposure of the collins which it was apprehended would be disturbed by such work, and to have the same decently interred; and I was also employed by various individuals who had relatives buried there, to remove their coffins from the said grave-yard to Saint James' Cemetery, and amongst others by one James Boulton, the plot of ground where his relatives were buried being designated with the letter B on the diagram hereto annexed, and which adjoined a piece of ground (marked on said diagram) of about eight by ten feet, round which a fence had been placed and where the remains of the plaintiff's brothers and sister, mentioned in his said affidavit, and, as was supposed plaintiff's father ware interest. posed, plaintiff's father, were interred; and I say from the proximity of the coffins in the said parcels of ground the removal of those in the piece marked n [Boulton's] disturbed those in the piece marked a [Hewnrd's], so much so that the latter could be seen, but they were not

raised from the graves.

That the Plaintiff having been informed of this he instructed me to raise the coffins and remove them to Saint James' Cemetery, which I accordingly did, but though I searched there I did not find the coffin of his father in the said piece of ground marked [3]—my search was confined to this place, as the plaintiff informed me that his father had been buried there, and be did not direct me to search any where else. I acted as Undertaker on the occasion of the burial of the deceased brothers and sister of the knew that they were interred in the said piece of ground marked [A] as the place where it was supposed by the plaintiff and his family that his father had been interred.

And I further say that afterwards when the workmen were preparing the foundation for a buttress at the point marked [c] on said an-nexed Diagram at a distance of about forty feet from the aforesaid parcel of ground marked [A] a coffin was discovered, and before its removal from the grave I ascertained by the name on the breast plate that it was the coffin of plaintiff's father, and having informed him of the fact, which I did immediately upon ascertaining such fact, he directed me to remove it to his burial place in Saint James's Cemetery which I accordingly did. In my opinion I was the first person who ascertained after the discovery of the coffin whose it was: for before reading the name on the breast plate, I had to remove some earth from it, which, from appearance, I should have judged to have been there some years.

I say that no tomb-stone or other mark whatsoever indicated that the grave of the plaintiff's father was at the place where the coffin was so found, and the plaintiff himself, I believe, for the reason before-mentioned, was not aware up to the time of removing the coffins from the enclosure marked A, but that his father's coffin was deposited at the same place with those of

of rendering it impossible as long as the church should stand to use any part of the ground for ordinary building purposes.

4th.—That the churchwardens were not infurned of the understanding between Mr. Wakgiid and Mr. Heward until the commencement of the legal proceedings; after the creek and plaintiff, by whom I was paid for such services and the legal proceedings; after the creek and plaintiff, by whom I was paid for such services. myself, as herein-before appears, of the coffins of plaintiff's said relatives, or any or either of In the opinion of both the courts alluded to, them deposited in the said piece of ground marked A, or in that marked B, both pieces of

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto, third of March, as to whether or not the res to add to or vary the same. Examined,

A. GRANT.

Registrar. Why then, it may be inquired, if the church-wardens are so entirely free from blame, has Mr. Heward exhibited such a spirit of hostility towards them? The explanation, we believe, is to be found in the fact that the church wardens would not accede to his demand for refunding the price paid for a piece of ground in St. James's Cemetery, as will appear in the corresondence on the subject hereunto appended. The plain statement of facts now given will have the effect, we doubt not, of removing from the public mind any unfavorable impressions with respect to our conduct in the affair caused by the publication of Mr. Heward's article.

Your obedient servants, THOS. D. HARRIS. LEWIS MOFFATT.

Toronto, June 28th, 1855.

Toronto, 9th Sept., 1855. To the Rector and Churchwardens of St. James'

Church, Toronto. Gentlemen, -- Having been compelled to remove the 'remains' of my beloved father, two brothers and a sister from the old church-yard, I applied to T. D. Harris, Esq., for an equivalent in ground for that which I had to relinquish, but was told by him " that such a thing could not be allowed, as the cemetery grounds were entirely different from those of the old church-yard;" and finding it necessary to have a place to place my beloved parent and his children, I had no other recourse lest but to pay as follows for 10 × 20 feet in the cemetery, at 1s. 6d. per foot...... £15 0 0

Four graves at 10s each ..... 2 0 0

For which I hold his receipt, and now bring the enme formally under your notice, to know whether you concur in Mr. Harris's decision. I will only remark, that I am obliged 'remove" from one church-yard to another by would surely entitle me to an equivalent for that which the vestry has deprived me

Your early reply will oblige, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant. F. H. HEWARD.

Toronto, 12th Sept., 1850.

Sir,-I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst; and as the enquiry it contains manifestly arises from some nception on the subject, I have been requested to make the following explanation: Upon the adoption by the Vestry of a Resolution to change the site of the Church, became, of course, unavoidably necessary to remove a certain number of the bodies which had been interred on the ground which the new

building was designed to occupy. It was de termined, however, not to disturb any coffins excepting those which lay on the line of the foundation walls; and the greatest pains were taken to notify previously all parties concerned, and afford them ample time to adopt any measures for the removal which might be most accordant with their wishes. It was also provided that such bodies as remained when the workmen commenced to occupy the ground and were proceeding with the excavations should be removed at the expense of the congregation to mother part of the church-yard; this removal being made under the special superintendence of the Church-wardens, in order that the duty thus incumbent upon them might be carefully and reverently performed. In almost all cases where the hodies pertained to families still residing in the city their surviving friends have chosen to transfe the remains to their respective family burying grounds at the Cemetery, or some other reposi-tory of the dead in the neighbourhood of the city. The remainder have been decently re-interred in another portion of the same church-yard. You will observe, then, that it is an error to suppose that you were compelled to remove, or that an equivalent in ground was refused; no compulsion of the kind having been contemplated, and a full equivalent having been provided in cases where the friends declined to

nterfere, or no friends could be found. The Church-wardens cannot doubt that this explanation will suffice to remove any erroncous impression which may unfortunately have been produced upon your mind; and they indulge the hope that, in the performance of a duty, however unpleasant, officially devolving upon them, and in employing their best efforts to serve a congregation in distress, by assisting to restore the sanctuary of God, of which a trying dispen sation of His Providence has deprived them they will at least be favoured with that spirit o encouragement and sympathy which it is surely not unreasonable to look for from every well informed and well disposed mind.

I have the honour to be, Sir, WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

Vestry Clerk.

F. II. Heward, Esq.

In Chancery: Between Francis Harris Heward, Plaintiff; THOMAS DENNIE HARRIS and LEWIS MOFFATT

I, Thomas William Birchall, of the City o

Toronto, Esq., make oath and say that I am a member of the congregation of the Church of St. James, in the said City of Toronto, and was so in and previously to the year one thousand eight hundred an i fifty. I know that after the Church was destroyed by fire in the previous vear it was determined at a Vestry meeting of the congregation, to lease a portion of the land which was appurtenent to said Church for the purposes of building, to such parties as might be willing to take the same, with the view of procuring funds to re-build the said church: and I am aware that many parties were dissatisfied with such determination, and that at a meeting of the Vestry held on or about the twenty-third day of March, in the year first above mentioned, the resolution authorizing the

church, and I remember a document being produced by William Wakefield, of the City of Toronto, whereby several persons, and amongst others, the said plaintiff, agreed in consideration of the ground not being leased, they would pay, in aid of the erection of said church, the sums set opposite their names; that the said should be although the treat had failed, and the greater than the said should be greater than the greater than set opposite their names; that the said docu-ment was not in my opinion and belief recognized or considered by the meeting or by the churchwardens, the defendants, as emanating from them, and the same was not laid before the meeting by them or either of them; both of them, as well as a very large number of the congregation being in favor of leasing the ground, and voted against rescinding the said resolution at the said meeting of the twenty-third day of March. It was urged at the said meeting by the said Wakefield and others, before the motion to rescind was put, that it was un-necessary to lease the said land, as funds could be raised by voluntary subscription, and as evidence thereof referred to the said document. And I say that at the same meeting it was determined that a "handsome parish church, to be denominated the Cathedral Church of St. James," should be erected on the foundation walls of the old building, the cost of which not to exceed the sum of ten thousand pounds. This determination was then come to by the members | ccived. of the said church, and not at any previous meeting; if the fact were otherwise. I believe that I should be aware of it. I have recently examined the Minute Book of the Vestry of said church, and find minutes of several meetings which took place in said year one thousand eight hundred rnd fifty; but none between the ninth and twenty-third day of March in that year. And I further say that I was present

day of April, A. D. 1855, tion respecting the said land should be rethis — day of April, A. D. 1855, having been first read over to the deponent, John Ross, whom I informed that he was liable to cross-examination as to the deponent of the was liable to cross-examination as to the was liable to cross-examina field, or any one erre, rease that he had been any agreement or arrangement with the se plaintiff, as one of those who signed the undocument as to the terms on which the plaint executed the same or agreed to become an scriber other than as appeared by the said par itself. The document was read at the meet and was relied on as containing all the term and conditions which those who had execut it required to be observed on the part of the having the management of the work referred in it. If any statement had been made that plaintiff or any one clee agreed to subscribe or on condition that the site of the new char-should be that of the one destroyed, I beli that I would have heard it. I this day examine the said Minute-book, and find entered there the minutes of a meeting of the Vestry held the month of July in the said year one thousa eight hundred and fifty; as part of such miss. I find entered in said hook a report purport to be a report of the Building Committee, fr which the following is an extract:— That is Church shall be erected nearly in the centre the ground fronting on King Struct, to star the ground froming on any surnet, to man North and South so as effectually to present the land from being leased or otherwise disposed at any future period." And I find also by my Minutes that the said William Wakefield wasty the meadants. person who moved the resolution adopting a said report and rescinding a resolution of a Vestry, passed at a meeting held on the twent third day of March aforesaid, so far as a same provided that the Church should be erec on the foundation walls of the building dest by fire, and the resolution moved by him carried unanimously. The correctness of the minutes I have no reason to donhe

> T. W. BIECHALL Sworn before me, at the City of Terenta, fourteenth day of April, 1855, have been first read over to the deponent Thomas William Birchall, whom I formed that he was liable to cross-exination as to its contents, and that h was at liberty to add to or vary

A. GRANT, Master Ex.

To the Editor of the Church. DEAR SIR.—I have noticed an article in the DEAR SIR.—I have noticed an article in the last Echo which astonished me beyond measure I had always heard the Echo highly spoten as a christian paper, but when I happened the light upon it the other day in a friend's bear and read such slang as this,—"gull," "st the time of day," "used up garbage," "must be green," I confess I was quite disappointed as differented. I have for him and the statement of the state lisgusted. I hope for his own good that the Editor of the Echo will change his style, as hen he may count on your humble servant

To the Editor of the Church.

As one of his

Fitzroy Harbour, 2nd July, 1855 DEAR SIR, -- I am scrry to perceive that " of the Clergy of the Diocese of Lanark" was assert that he was not aware "that here such a place in Canada" as Bytown. Enquirat his post office would have enlightened him In proof that there is such a place, I send to the official name given at Bytown yesterday.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. P.

### Eurapean News.

Arrival of the Pacific.

From the Colonist Extra. New York, July 11. The Pacific arrived this morning.

The official list of the 18th states that the number of English killed, wounded, and miss was 1,437, including 98 officers. The Free lost 3,337, including 183 officers, among whi were Generals Mograma and Borenno, both whom were severely wounded. Full particular to the severely wounded.

not vet received. The siege of Sebastopol was still progre with unabated vigor.

Lord Rugian was dangerously ill, and as o be recalled. There were no indications of immediate oper ations in the Sea of Azoff or in the Baltic.

Austria continues the disbanding of her ar Breadstuffs dull at a slight decline. Pro ns, produce, and groceries quiet.

Money abundant; consols 911. Arrival of the "America."

*∐alifax*, July 5 The steamship "America" from Liverpoi left at one o'clock on Saturday the 23rd, starrived here to-day at ten minutes past a

Lord Ragian's despatch and the newspaper correspondence are at hand, describing the full lant capture of the Manuelon Tower and the

Quarries. The description is exciting, but main facts are already known. The besiegers have made an unsuccess attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most con tradictory rumours are prevailing. The Esgist

that this is an exaggeration.

The following are the only official notifi Lord Panmure regrets to have to anno that he has received information that the Earlish troops attacked the Redan, and the Fred the Malakoff Tower, on the morning of the 18th instant without the success which is beretofore rewarded our efforts. Both the consideration of the success which is been successed in the success which is the success whic

French and ourselves have suffered consist ably. The names of the officers that have far

en will be forwarded immediately; but it

be impossible to receive the complete ret of all casualties before the 10th inst. at some The Moniteur announces that the government has received two despatches from General Plissier. The first dated the 17th, informs as leasing of said land was rescinded. I attended operations concerted between the General at the meeting with many other members of the church, and I remember a document being produced by William Waksfall of the City although the troops had shewed the green Tower, General Pelissier was obliged to col

their retreat.

Private advices published in the Land
Standard, says the loss of British officers him
the land than the and wounded amounted to not less than Amongst them are General Sir John Campbel Colonel Yea, and Colonel Shadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combination of the Bedan, and th the necessity of eventually retiring from attack, the elaughter on all sides has been mense; and if the information be correct loss in killed and wounded of the British amounts to very little short of 4000. greatest portion of the loss was experient

greatest portion of the loss was experiently the ravine, where a powerful and unexpense battery was opened upon the troops.

There is reason to fear the loss has been a greater, but Lord Palmerston said last well that the contraction had been a second to the contraction had been a that no additional information had been

The Allies lost terribly by the Rassisspringing a mine, and during the confusthey recaptured the Mamelon, which was be ever restormed by the French. Previous advices to the 17th stated that the

any result of importance.
Pelissier is excessively savage against until after the vote was taken on the question discussed at the said meeting of the twenty-

allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the success claimed by the chance but says, that operations against the alies, but says, that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected; that not baving the means to oppose powerful hostile fleets, the garrison had orders to blow up the batteries and retire. That the grain stores burnt by the and retire. I mat the grain stores burnt by the allies was mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supplies of the army, ina-much as they were mostly conveyed by land notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

The Herald says the British carried the out works of the Redan, but were stopped by deep trenches, where they were exposed to a mur, deputs fire from the Redan as well as Malakoff Tower, whose guns enfiladed the out-works o the former. The ships in the harbour poured their shot into the troops on their retreat.

### News by the "Hermann."

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Paris, Tuesday morning.

The following most important despatch has has been received from General Pelissier :-Sebastopol, June 16 .- The bombardmen will re-commence immediately.'

By the arrival of the previous steamer the Baltic, we received brief telegraphic despatches from the camp before Sebastopol of as late date ne 11th, and the following gleanings from foreign files, therefore, only afford details the intelligence of which we had hitherto

out a summary.

The "Courier de Marseilles" of the 17th June, contains the following accounts from the

#### Before Sebastopol, June 3.

This morning General Morris directed strong reconnoissance as far as the village o Baidar. At break of day he left his camp accompanied by General Canrobert, who commanded the infantry. The column, after marching through the Piedmontese camp, descended by the ravines to the Tchernaya, and ascended along the left bank of the river to the village of Baidar, situate close to the gorges of the mountains of Vofouska.

There they found a number of inhabitants who had not fled at the injunction of the Cossacks. I need not tell you that both persons and property were respected. General Morris formally forbidden the plunder and illtreatment of the inhabitants. The column, after halting there a few hours, retraced its steps, and returned to its camp at 7 P. M., after penetrating to a distance of three leagues into the country occupied by the enemy. During this bold march there was but a slight engagement between the advanced guard and a party of Cossacks, five of whom were killed. The Russians continually retreated as we ad-

Monday, 4th .- It was reported that all the batteries would open their fire this morning on the Russian works, but this could not be the case, as I have already mentioned to you, from the incomplete state of our trenches on the lef attack. The English may be ready to unmask the new batteries they have constructed, 700 yards from the Russian fortifications; but two batteries we are erecting within 50 to 120 yards of the enemy must first be terminated before the earthworks of the place can be battered with effect. These batteries will be completed

Tuesday, 5th .- Last night the cannonade was unusually brisk on the left. The enemy endeavored to destroy the new works we are erecting in the cemetery. I have already in formed you that we had succeeded in connecting the T. with the battery 32, in the village of the Quarantine, by taking in the entire cemetery At this moment we are extending on a paralle line and a little in advance of that entrenchment. a new work, which will begin in the middle of the left front of the cemetery and at the bottom of the bay.

This greatly annoys the Russians, who see themselves so completely hemmed in that be-tween the Central Bastion and that of the Quarantine, our works are only separated by the three ravines from the crenelated wall. Notwithstanding the immense quantity of pro jectiles they have thrown during the night, they killed very few of our men, and but slightly damaged our works. The besieged also kept up a heavy fire against the English in the cen-tre, and against the right attack, from 8 o'clock to 3 A. M., but not having seen any body from that quarter, I cannot tell you what occurred

Another French letter of June 5th, from before Sebastopol, says:
"The firing, though very animated for two

days, has not as yet generally recommenced, out the English throw enormous shells into the city. From one moment to another we are expecting the assault, and the attacking columns are aiready marked out. General Morris, who has succeeded General Canrobert in the command of the army of the Tchernaya, made a reconnaissance on Saturday, which lasted 48 hours, but without meeting the enemy. He took off a convoy of stores without resistance.

"The health of the army is good. Epidemic

diseases were apprehended, but owing to the precautions taken by the chief physican of the army, and notwithstanding a heat of 30 degrees, they have not as yet appeared. I do not stop to mention some cases of cholera and typhus which have not an epidemic character. The news from the Sea of Azoff continues good. The occupation of those waters is much

serious than is supposed, because it is thence that the Russians drew the greater part of their supplies.
"Genitchi, Arabat, Marionpol, and Taganrog

are ours, and strategic routes of the greatest importance have been cut and the wells filled up. Ships have been destroyed and enormous quantities of supplies burned. It is calculated that these establishments contained at least three month's food for the Russian army. It appears that the Generals have still more extensive projects, as reinforcements are on the point of leaving for Kamiesch."

#### DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

#### Before Sebastopol, June 5.

My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in in-forming your Lordship that I received intelli-gence the night before last of the evacuation of Soudjak-Kaleh by the Russians on the 28th ult. It appears that previously to their retirement from the place the troops destroyed the principal buildings and the armament, which consist ted of about 60 heavy guns, and 6 mortars, and it is concluded that they have joined the garri-son of Anapa, whence many of the inhabitants

have removed.

Sir Edmund Lyons has been so good as to send me the detached report of the naval operations in the Sea of Azoff, which will reach England either before or at the same time as this despatch. They reflect the highest credit on Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, and the officers and men serving under his orders, and are remarkable for the intelligence, gallantry, and judgment with which they have been conducted; and it is a matter of much congratulation, which will be peculiarly felt by her Majesty, that while great injury has been inflicted enemy in the loss of resources of every description, the most brilliant and unwonted succes has been achieved in an incredibly short time with only only one casualty, and that not of a

These gallant exploits of the navy have spread joy in our camps, and afforded vast satisfaction to every individual in the army. A body of French troops, under the command of General Morris and General Canapbert, and a column of the Sardinian corps, under General La Mormara, made a reconnaissance on Baidar

on the morning of the 3d. The former proceeded along the Woronzoff road and pushed their cavalry several miles be-road Baidar; the latter operated on the left through a mountainous district, and advanced into Baidar, after a fatiguing march; only small number of Cossacks showed themselves.

Nothing has occurred in front of the town. The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAS.

Before Sebastopol, June 5. My Lord .- I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Inspector General of Hospitals, forwarding the weekly tate of the sick of the

The cholera has sensibly diminished in the camps before Sebastopol, but it has attacked the Guards and 51st Regiment, near Balaklava, and some of the new batteries, as well as the followers of the army in that town. the disease will pass from them as it has from the stations where it first appeared. I am grieved to have to say that it has fallen

neavily on the Sardinian contingent, and that General La Marmora is in great anxiety about it. I am rendering him all the assistance in my power. While writing to your lordship, an officer has brought me a letter from him, ancouncing that his brother, General La Marmora, who commands his second division, has been very severely attacked. He has been accommodated with a quarter at Kadikoi, and every

attention shall be paid him.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Panmure, &c. Raglan. THE DEATH OF GENERAL ALESSANDRO DELLA

MARMORA. The Turin correspondent of the London

Times, writing June 12, says:The Sardinian Government received a telegraphic despatch last night from General Al-phouso della Marmora, General Commanding in-chief of the Sardinian expedition, conveying the malancholy intelligence of the death of General Alessandro della Marmora, commanding

The despatch does not mention the immediate cause of the gallant officer's death, but he had long been in a very impaired state of health, and t was in direct opposition to the wishes and ulvice of his friends that he encountered the fatigues of the camp, which in all probability have proved too much for him. At his own suggestion, General Alessandro della Marmora was charged in 1836 with the organization of that corps of riflemen which has since done such good service, and is likely soon again to distin-

guish itself—the Sardinian Bersaglieri.
When leading them at the battle of Goito, he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which has given him constant pain ever since. For had been decorated with some of the highest orders in the kingdom. He had latterly been military commandant at Genoa, which office he held, in fact, at the time of his death; General Gincinto Collegno, the present commandant, having been only appointed temporarily "during the absence of General della Marmora on foreign The death of this officer is felt gener ally as a severe loss to the army, with whom he was most deservedly popular, and especially to the Bersaglieri, who naturally looked upon him

THE RUMOR OF A GREAT BATTLE. The Paris correspondent of the London Times

writing June 18th, 6 P. M., nays:—

The same gloomy reports that prevailed yesterday were repeated to-day; a battle lost—immense loss—General Pellissier killed, and other calamities of the kind were given as accounting for the silence of the Moniteur, and to these was added the illness of the Emperor. With respect to the news from the Crimen, I am informed that up to 2 o'clock P. M. this day no intelligence of importance reached the war

Two despatches were received yesterday, but they related to details of service, and refer to no new encounter with the enemy; so at all events we are told. One of the despatches states the loss of the French in the combat of the 7th to be 600 killed and 2,000 wounded and that sustained by the Russians is estimate by General Pellissier at three times the amount so freely set affoat on Saturday, yesterday, and to-day, nothing is known among official people. THE CONDITION OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writes June 12th, that the official reports of the state of Sebastopol received in St. Petersburg at the beginning of this month no longer exhibit the same satisfactory picture of things as previous to the last bombardment. The South side of the town has suffered very considerably; a number of houses are piles of ruins, of others only the external walls are distinguishable; the theatre, which is endeared to the Russians by so many recollections, has

censed to exist. The Northern portion of the town has by means suffered so much, but yet there is hardly a house there the walls or roof of which have not been perforated by grenade, shell, ball, or rocket, or the window panes and frames of exploding shells. The inhabitants of S. basto pol have, however, by no means deserted the town; with few exceptions, they continue to oc-

cupy their houses, even though battered. In the shops and warehouses traffic is repre-sented as being kept up with but little diminu-tion; even the hotels were not shut. The only promenade which is left the fashionable world in these parts is the boulevard in the neighbor hood of Kasarski's monument, from which there is a fine view, on the one side, of the surrounding mountains, with the allied camp, its trenches, and its fortifications; on the other side, over the sen, with the allied fleets keeping ward and

watch over the Crimea.
On the Northern side, steamers and boats are on the Northern side, steamers and solutions are seen all day and all night plying too and from the Catherine harbour, laden with gabions, fascines, balls, shells, powder, and materiel de guerre of all sorts; while on the landing places stores of cannon and carriages, mortars, beams, and other artillary materials. and other artillery materials are piled up. THE EVACUATION OF ANAPA.

Authentic information has been received that Anapa was to have been attacked by the allies on the 10th, and consequently, many val uable lives have been saved by the voluntary evacuation. The only passage worth mention in the article of the Milit. Zeitung "from the seat of war," is, that toward the end of May, an allied squadron appeared in the bay of Ghelendjik, "and this induced Admiral Serebriskoff, who commanded in Anapa, to quit that fortress with several thousand men in order to restore the communication with the fortress of Edsterinods, which lies on the Kuban, and to protect the frontiers against the "warming Circassians." As soon as he learned that Kertch had been attacked, Prince Gortschakoff sent off the 9th and 15th divisions, under Lieut. General Moller, in that direction. Gegarin, the ex-Governor of Kertch, is at Odes sa, and the Government employees are at Simpheropol.

#### THE BALTIC SEA.

A telegraphic despatch from Dantzic, June 18, says:—"The Cossack, Captain Fanshawe; arrived here last night bringing extra des-patches, from Admiral Dundas, The fleet was patches, from Admiral Dundas, The fleet was at anchor before Cronstadt. Nothing new." The combined fleets lying before Cronstadt, spend the time in reconnoitering the enemy, in exercising the men aloft, at great gun drill, manning and arming boats, &c.

A RECONNAISSANCE OFF CHONSTADT. Correspondence of the London Times.

OFF CROSSTADT, June 9. At noon to-day the Merlin, carrying the French Admiral Penaud and several French and English captains, proceeded to reconnoitre Cron-They were attended by the Dragon, Fire stadt. They were attended by the Dragon, Pire-fly, and correcte D'Assas. Going first along the North side of the island, they approached within 4000 yards of blockships lying in the open water between Cronstadt and St. Peters-

burg.
They consisted of four liners, five frigates, and two corvettes, moored in a line along the three fathom bank, with their broadsides bearing upon the Northern passage. Inside these, 14 steam gunboats lay at anchor, and under the wall of Man-of-War Harbor, anchored in three lines, were 24 row gunboats. When the Merlin

moored bow to bow, with their broadsides com-manding the entrance. The island seems tull of soldiers, for, beside those quartered in the own and batteries, three large camps were

lumense new earthworks have been erected this spring; a complete chain of them runs from the Governor's house across the island to the Kessell Battery, dividing it into halves, one fortified, the other without a gun upon it. Just is the Merlin was returning, and when going bout seven knots an hour, a severe shock was elt, as if she had struck upon a sunken pile. t made the ship quiver from stem to stern.

The engines were instantly stopped and re-versed, but before she had stern away upon her, another blow, ten times more severe than the first, struck her on the starboard bow, just before the paddle wheel, sensibly lifting her over to port, and making her masts bend and shake as if they would topple down.

The Firefly was immediately in the Merlin's

wake, and before she could stop, she ran to starboard of the Merlin, and partly turned round, when a tremendous explosion took place under her bows, causing her to stagger, and proving very plainly that they were over a nest fairs after all.

They then proceeded carefully until they got into deep water without meeting with any more, and then reconnuitered the South side, getting so near the shore as to witness a sort of of the Russian horse artillery, and afterwards returned to the fleet. A diver was imnediately sent down to examine the Firefly, and not the slightest injury could be detected, but inside the ship almost every bit of erockery was broken, and the bulkheads thrown down or

On examining the Merlin, eight sheets of her copper were blown, not scraped off, and the side appeared charred. All the inside fitting of the engineers' bath-room, mess-room, and store-room, were completely demolished. An iron tank, which was bolted to the ship's side, and contained 13 cwt. tallow, was knocked a distance of four feet. Shot were shaken out of the racks, and almost everything moveable in

the ship was displaced.

It is supposed that these machines have been laid down since Admiral Dundss reconneitered the place the last time; for after he returned steamers came from the harbor, and wer ousily employed for some time.

If the information I have received be correct, which I believe it will prove to be, all ideas of attacking either Sweaborg or Cronstadt are abandoned. At the former, the Russians since ast year, have erected no less than 14 additional batteries, some of them mounting as many as 50 guns. The defences of the latter have been onsiderably strengthened, and both are deem

d unassailable by naval forces.

The ports of Revel and Riga are of great in ortance to the enemy, and to wrest them from im would be a step in the right direction, and would show that the most magnificent and most powerful fleet which has ever been congregated n the waters, had performed some of the important objects of its mission.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Report of the Roebuck Committee. In the House of Commons on the night of June 18th, Mr. Roebuck brought up the report of the Army before Sebastopol committee, which, after being reed, was laid on the table

shortly as the subject will allow, the opinio which they have formed in regard to the following heads of their inquiry—namely;—

1. The condition of our army before Se-

2. The conduct of the Departments, both at minister to the wants of the army.

I. THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—An army encamped in a hostile country, at a distance of 8,000 miles from England, and engaged during a severe winter in besieging a fortress which, from want of numbers, it could not invest, was necessarily placed in a situation where unremitting fatigue and hardship had to be endured. Your committee causes bereafter enumerated, and which are nainly to be attributed to dilatory and insuffi cient arrangements for the supply with necessaries indispensable to its health

and effective condition.
In arriving at this opinion, they have made a owance for the unexpected severity of the store on the 14th of November, and they have not of a reserve at Maita was been unmindful of the difficulties which a long until early in November. period of peace must inevitably produce at the

ommencement of a campaign.
In order to obtain an adequate notion of the painful condition of the army, the evidence nust be perused; and your committee wi nly refer to such details as may be requisite

sustain their opinions. From the 16th of September, when the arm anded in the Crimes, until the end of October, r, as some witnesses state, until about the middle of November, the troops saffered from overwork and dysentery, but were not, upon the whole, ill-provided with food; even at this period there was a want of clothing for the men in health, and a painful deficiency of all appli-ances for the proper treatment of the sick and wounded. As the season advanced, the causes sickness increased, and the army with its number of effective men daily diminishing, be came more and more disproportioned to the amount of duty which it had to perform.

From the middle of November this army wa during the period of many weeks, reduced to a condition which it is melancholy to contemplate, but which was endured both by officers and men with a fortitude and heroism unsurpassed in the annals of war. (Cheers.) The exposed, under single canvass, to all the suf-ferings and inconveniences of cold, rain, mud, and snow, on high ground and in the depth of winter. They were suffering from overwork, exposure, want of clothing, insufficient supplies for the healthy, and imperfect accommodation

The fatigue necessary resulted from the in dequacy of the force for the task assigned to it. The British army was a portion of an allied force. The whole scheme of the siege, the exent of front to be defended, the position to be maintained, and the works to be undertaken sepended on military considerations, and were ecided upon in conjunction with our allies. our committee regard these matters as beyond the limits of their inquiry. \* \* \*

IL-THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT AT The responsibility of the expedition to the Crimes rests upon the Home Government. The

duke of Newcastle, in his despatch addressed to Lord Ragian on the 10th of April, 1855, directs careful, but secret inquiry to be made into the present amount and condition of the Russian force in the Crimes, and the strength be obtained upon many points on which little or

June, directs that the safety of Constantinople and expected the expedition to be immediately having been secured, whatever might be the successful, and as they did not foresee the probability of a protracted struggle, they made no in the Principalities should be undertaken, but that measures should be at once concerted for the seige of Sebastopol. 'There is,' it is added, mand the admiration and gratitude of the nation

Fort Kronslot, were 10 steamers of various ample preparation by either army, or of the sizes, some of them screws, and between Krons- possession by Russia of a force in the Crimea lot and Fort Menchikoff, two three-deckers are greatly outnumbering that which can be brought greatly outnumbering that which can be brought

against it."

The Cabinet appears to have been confident of success. Lord Aberdeen states it to have been their impression that Sebastopol would these pages—(loud cheers).

The great debate on Administrative Reform was wound up by Lord Paimerston's accepting was wound up by Lord Paimerston's accepting amondment of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and him in opposition. against it."
The Cabinet appears to have been confident formed outside, two on the North, and the other fall almost immediately by a coup of main, on the South side.

The Puke of Newcastle says that he expected strongest opinion that the order for the expedi-

tion was given at the right time.

This report shows the results which ensued upon the frustration of these expectations. Your Committee have enquired what information the Government had obtained which induced them to order this expedition. In regard to this matter it may be observed that the Duke of Newcastle had in his dispatch of the 10th of April estimated the Russian forces in the Crimea at 30,000 men, and he believes that when the expedition was ordered no more re-liable accounts had been received.

Sir James Graham says, however, that at a harbours, its roads, its productions, and supply of water, and what was most important of all, existence of which is now beyond a doubt, and a statement of the force, which was estimated also that they are not such very formidable afwere cavalry; 40,000 constituted the garrison of Sebastopol, and the remaining 30,000 were dispersed throughout the Crimea. Vice Admiral Dundas had on the 10th of May, 1854. written to Lord Ragian a letter, in which relying upon the information which he had obtained, he estimated the Russian forces in the Crimen

forces, or to their state of preparation.

The terms of reference do not call upon your

The terms of reference do not call upon your committee to pronounce any opinion in regard to the policy of the Government in ordering the expedition to the Crimes; but it is their duty

The Admiral at Biorke Bay.

The Admiral, after seeing the prisoners,

The general direction of the war was in the hands of the Duke of Newcastle, who, in the with the others at Hango. Spring of 1854, held the office of Secretary for War and Colouies. In July these departments were divided, and the Duke, being relieved from colonial duties, undertook the immediate were Lieutenant L. Genest, Dr. R. T. Easton, conduct of the war.

In making the separation between the Secrefollow. The members of the Cabinet did not, not reassemble in council until the second week

At a later period of the year Lord John Ruswhich, after being read, was faid on the table and ordered to be printed. The document fills after than eight columns of the London Times, and its reading occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes. We can only give room to the following extracts:

The added, 'had done much to its recent meeting to repair omissions." Your committee meeting to repair omissions." Your committee meeting to repair omissions." adduced some cases Your committee will endeavour to state, as notice with regret that the Cabinet did not meet in August or September, when these omissions might have been sooner remedied. Lord John Russell also observes that the

House of Commons would expect, after six or seven months' deliberation a final arrangement 

army in the East has been created by discounting the future. Every regiment at home, or swords, and bayonets, and told them what it within reach, and not forming part of that are, however, of opinion that this amount of army, has been aggravated by deputs of battalions under Lord Ragian have been similarly treated. The men sent out to reinforce the army were

recruits who had not get become fit for foreign service, and the depote at home were too weak

It will be seen from the correspondence between Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen, that Lord Ragian had reported that he wished he had been able to place in the position of Balaklava, on the 26th of October, a more considerable force, and also, that on the 5th November the beights of lokermann were defended by no more than 8,000 British infantry. When the Duke of Newcastle informed Lord Rugian that he had 2,000 recruits to send him, he replied that those last sent were so young and uninformed that they fell victims to disease, and were swept away like flies. He preferred

In December the power of reinforcing the army with efficient soldiers was so reduced that the Government thought it necessary to introduce a Foreign Enlistment Bill for the purpose

Your committee inust express their regret that the formation of a large reserve at home, and also in the proximity of the seat of war, was not considered at a much earlier period, and that the Government, well knowing the limited numbers of the British army, the nature of the climate of the East, as well as the Power we were about to encounter, did not at the commencement of the war take means to augment the ranks of the army beyond the ordinary recruiting, and also that carlier steps were not taken to render the militia available both for

Ordnance and Transport service at home and abroad, the medical department, hospitals, the commissariat supplies, forage, &c., and sum up

I think it right egain to mention that the flag

chief points contained in the replies to above so until she landed.

21,000 questions, and in noticing these various

The barbarous and shameful affair will justly 21,000 questions, and in noticing these various objects they have decided them under distinct heads, in order to fairly to apportion the re-world. The London Times of June 20th offers

sponsibility.
Your committee report that the sufferings of the army resulted mainly from the circum-stances under which the expedition to the Crimes was undertaken and executed. The of the fortress of Sebastopol.' And his Grace Crimes was undertaken and executed. The further observes that, 'before the siege of a Administration which ordered that expedition fortress so strong can be attempted, it is necessary that information that can be relied on shall of the forces in the Crimea—(hear, hear). They boat's crew of a British man-of-war on the 5th were not acquainted with the strength of the of June at Hango. be obtained upon many points on which little or nothing is at present known.'

A second despatch, dated on the 29th of June, directs that the safety of Constantinople having been secured, whatever might be the movement of the Russian forces, no campaign in the Principalities should be undertaken, but that measures should be at once concerted for the control of the strength of the

others in progress. Between this harbour and insuperable impediment such as a want of which will doubtless be gratefully acknowledged

with a hope that every British army may in future display the valour which this noble army

winter there, or else, after destroying the fort- thus carrying the House with him in opposition ress, would return to winter on the shores of to Mr. Layard. Having thus obtained the aid the Bosphorus. Sir James Oraham has the of the Opposition to defeat Mr. Layard and his followers, Lord Palmerston, with admirable dexterity, turned the tables upon his allies, and, by the aid of those they had just contrived to overthrow, compelled Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and his friends to give up his amendment at within their grasp.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO. Her Majesty's skip Cossack,

Of Cronstadt, June 11. On the morning of the 26th of May, the Cossack and Esk stood close into Hango, and had obtained from a Crimean authority a complete account of the Crimea, its localities, its Field (of the Cossack.) to bring the vessels out. On the boats getting in sight of these ressels they made sail and ran on shore, and were

deserted by their crows.
On the boats boarding and taking possess of them they were found to be firmly grounded, and, as the telegraph had been at work along the coast from a very early hour, and there was every reason to believe that troops were or would soon be in the vicinity, as several persous were seen lurking about the rocks, and he estimated the Russian forces in the Crimea at 120,000 men. The embassies at St. Peters-burgh and Constantinople were unable to furand Constantinopie were under the turning mish any information upon these important subjects.

Lord Ragian in his despatch of the 19th of July, states that 'descent on the Crimes is decided upon more in reference to the views of the British Comment that can information. the British Government than to any information | Sweaborg, was brought out, and three prisoners. in the possession of the naval and military au-thorities, either as to the extent of the enemy's forces, or to their state of preparation.

The ships anchored at Hungo Head for the night. Early next morning a sloop was brought out from behind the ruined forts of Hango and

expedition to the Crimea; but it is their day, expedition to the Crimea; but it is their day, or it is the preparations made were adequate to the operations which had been Russian prisoners were received on board the Russian prisoners were received to be landed Cossack at Nargen, who requested to be landed

On the forenoon of June 5, the Cossack stood Mr. C. Sullivan, Master's Assistant, and three stewards, as a Finnish captain taken prisoner taryships of the War and Colonies, with the taryships of the Colonies with transference of the Colonies arist from the transference of the Colonies arist from the transference of the Colonies arist transference of the Colonies arise trade, and that the stewards could get stock, and that the stewards could get stock. As the boat pulled in toward the shore alight of behind the islands, the ship she was lost sight of behind the islands, the ship standing off and on under easy sail. There being however, hold any consultations upon the changes to be made, or the best mode of effecting them; they separated as usual, at the close and Field was sent in search. She was observed of the Parliamentary session in August, and as to be pulling along the const in search of the they were not summoned to a meeting, they did cutter, so the ship stood close in and anohored returned, having seen the cutter secured und sell expressed his disantisfaction with the state several dead bodies in her; fearing an ambush of the War Department, and suggested Lord or treachery, the gig did not attempt to bring Palmerston as the fittest person for the office of the cutter out, but returned to the ship. Several persons were seen a little distance off

waving to the gig to land.

About 3 o'clock next morning, both vessels steamed in close to the tolegraph station, and shortly after the cutter was observed with one man in her, apparently wounded, aculling toward the ship. A boat was sent to her assistance, and she was brought alongside, having in her John Brown, ordinary seaman, a young man of color, the only survivor. After being helped up the side he said, "They are all killed." Afterward, in the sick hay, he made the follow-

arrangements are therefore properly laid to the charge of the Cabinet.

At the date of the expedition to the East no reserve was provided at home adequate to the undertaking. Mr. Sidney Herbert states, in his memorandum of the 27th November,—the structure in the East has been created by discounts of the Cabinet.

On the catter, with a ring of truce uping, getting alongside the jetty or landing-place near the village of Haugo, the officers and ilbertaked up a flag of truce to a number of Russian troops, who had addenly sprung up from the cover of houses and rocks—about 500, army in the East has been created by discounts. dressed as riflemen, and armed with muskets, meant, and why they landed; they replied 'that could fight,' or words to that effect. A volley was then fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and afterward on the boat, until all

were supposed to be killed. to feed the companies abroad.

The order to attack Sebastopol was sent to
Lord Rugian on the 29th of June; the formation on the arms in the bottom of the boat, they found Henry Gliddon, A.B., who was only wounded; they took him out of the boat and bayonetted him on the wharf; John Brown, lying beside him, and severely wounded, feigned death; he was dragged from one end of the boat to the other, but luckily not thrown overheard. They then took the arms, magazines, colors, &c The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr. Easton was the first who ell, and the Finnish captain took the flag truce from Lieutenant Geneste, and waive it, shouting 'A fing of truce!'—which they had previously explained to them before they fired. The Russians snoke English, and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance seemed to be an officer. The Russians yelled and fired on the men before they could defend themselves; indeed, there was not an attempt

The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water line. It was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom or she would have filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to leave none to tell the tale, but it ha pleased I'rovidence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shells and rockets at the telegraph, but, a fog coming on, they were obliged to haul out into deep water. There were no troops seen; the cowardly ruffians had evidently gone away. It was not thought prudent to attempt to recover the remaining bodies.

It will be asked in England, "Where are the taken to render the militia available both for the purpose of obtaining supplies of men, and the line-of-battle ships. The Admiral has oralso, in case of necessity for the relief of regidered the captains of line-of-battle ships to conalso, in case of necessity for the relief of regressions in the ments of the line stationed in garrisons in the Mediterranean—measures which they found themselves compelled to adopt at a later period.

The committee then review in detail the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for War, and of Mr. Sidney Herbert as Secretary at War; the management of the Mediterraneal Teachers and Secretary at War; the management of the We can see 10 line-of-battle ships to committee the captum of the strew gunboats (tenders) as one of the ship's boats, so there is nothing but scrubbing and polishing going on. The Bothnya blockading squadron was sent away only yesterday. The Ajax is to remain at Ledsund, the lifegue at Nargen, the Casar at Baro Sound.

commissariat supplies, forage, &c., and sum up their report as follows:—

Your committee have now adverted to the about half way from the shore, and continued

the following comment: It has never fallen to our lot, in the course of

we are at war, so shameful to humanity, as the

war, we participate in the conviction that no effort is too great and no means too strong to bring the authors of this crime to the condign

punishment they deserve.

War, no doubt, is full of horrors, and is marked by a long track of devastation and of blood; but it is also the school of honor, and no laws are more sacred than those which regulate its excesses. Between civilized nations these acts of forbearance and of courtesy, which are not unfrequent even in the heat of the contest, mitigate the wilder passions, and show that in defending the interests of their country the combatants have not forgotten the rights of humanity. The boat of the Cossack was enone of these very errands of civility at he moment when this murderous onslaught was made upon it. It was to convey seven Finish prisoners to Hango, whom the Admiral had no ish to detain, as they were not in the service of Russia, that the boat was sent on shore.

be acknowledged by the permission to buy some fresh provisions. Thus confiding, thus deceived,

Lieutenant Genoste and his men pulled in be-hind the islands off Hango Point. It may bere be observed that this was no plot of our officers to send a boat into Hango harbor, for orders had been given by the Admiral to land the prisoners wherever they pleased, and it was by their own choice that Hango was selected.

Mr. G. F. Hayter.

Singing. he their own choice that Hango was selected.

A flag of truce, visible from the shore, was fiving all the time from the ship, and on apconcling the jetty the officer in command of ie boat again waved the same ensign of peace. It is, however, apparent from the result that the approach of this boat on its friendly errand had been deliberately used by the Russian officors in command at Hango to organize one of the most detestable and bloody strafagoms recorded in history. Five hundred armed men lay concealed in the immediate neighbourhood of the landing place. The liberated prisoners and the officers jumped out of the boat,-they were immediately surrounded by this over The miscrennt commanding the party seems to have been a man of education, for he spoke English—enough, at least, to utter a brutal oath upon that flag of truce which he was about to violate.

By his order the ridemen opened a sharp fire

immediately and indiscriminately on the officers who had landed, on the men in the boat, and even on the Finnish prisoners who had just been set on shore, and who fell to a man under the merciless bullets of their own tyrants. Every man was struck down, and, with one exception, murdered. One wounded man was dragged out of the bottom of the boat, where he and fallen, and bayonetted upon the foat, where no had fallen, and bayonetted upon the jetty. One sole survivor marvellously escaped by feigning death as soon as he was hit, and ultimately outting the boat adrift. This awful crima was not therefore left with-

out a living witness to relate and attest the tale, | tion in foreign languages. and to denounce to mankind and to posterity, in the strongest language of indignation and horror, the atrocious crucky of this unmanly deed. Among the dacoits who infest the banks of the lerawadily or the savage and piratical ribes of the Eastern Archipelago, our seamen are on their guard against every stratagem of bloodthirsty and faithless barbarians; but in what is termed Christian warfare, at a spot to from the sent of Government, sofiarated only by few miles of inland sea from the capital of the Russian Empire, and consequently under the direct control of the supreme authority in that country, we certainly were not prepared for a breach of military honour and of common humanity which would disgrace the remotest settlement and the most harbarous savages of the habitable globe. Had the authorities at llange had any metive to prevent the best from entering their port, or for refusing to receive the fing of truce, nothing was easier than to have stopped the approach of our men by firing s abot across the bow of the boat.

A period of 227 years has not effaced from the memory of the people of England the atrocity of the Amboyna massacre, when an Engficed to the suspicious policy of the Dutch; and a century has not diminished the infamy which the night of the Black Hole of Calcutta left upon the memory of the ruler of Bengal.

As long as the annals of this memorable year are recorded in the pages of history the massacre of Hange with rank with these sinister achievements, for no parallel can be found to it save in the worst and most perfidious actions which have disgraced humanity. Throughout the world, wherever this tale is told, the compassion felt fur the untimely end of these brave young fellows will be followed by a thrill of horrur at the guilt of their murderers.

Throughout the world, where the British navy can carry its flag or point its guns, an avenging spirit will walk the deep; and not a British seaman affect but will remember the boat's crew of the Cossack in the hour of battle. It is that they invest justice herself with the fiercer passions, and render war more pitiess and destructive; but on the other hand, they shew us more clearly with what an adversary we have to deal-how false, how cruel, how moscru pulous! They prove how impossible it is to bind the Russians even to the observances heid sacred among enemies, except by the influence of fear and of superior force. They convince ne more and more that the enemy to whom it is our fortune to be opposed is not only the enemy of England and of France, but of honor and

Holloway's Ginlment and Pills the most celebrated Rem celes for the Cure of Sore Arms.—Samuel Wetworth, of Cape Braton, was for five years afflicted with sore arms, there were four different nelver on them, and the trying nature of his business, (a bootmaker) made him so much worse, that despite of his wishes, he was compelled to railinguish it; he tried various remedies and they falled to bendt him; however about thirteen weeks ago, at the recommendation of friends, he dad recourse to flotjoway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon made him better, and in eight weeks his arms were quite well, and with scarcely the scare perceptible.

#### TORONTO MARKETS. Товокто, July 10, 1865.

New Advertisements.

#### THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL

A SELECTION OF THE BEST National, Constitutional, and Loyal ORANGE SONGS AND POEMS WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF Toasts and Sentiments.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, Showing the most particular events connected with the History of the United Empire and the

Orange Institution.
Cloth, 8s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL.

Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer. N. CAMERON MCINTYRE, BARRISTER, &c.

#### EDUCATION.

M R. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will ustruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DRW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James For terms apply to

ROBERT BEARD. Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

#### THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by The stewards of the mess accompanied the MRS. PORTTRE, the Lady Principal, party, in the hope that this little attention would and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-

The studies include a thorough English educaion, with French, Italian and German, Masic, Singing (for Finishing Pupile) and Drawing.
The religious Instruction is under the kind

(To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

Mrs. Poet'er has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is

teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christmas.

Tun's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Resays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-Mus. PORTER feels grateful to the naren

to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

The School will respen after the Christ use vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER.

Establishment for Young Ladies

DEGS to announce that her Classes for Board-1) ing and Day Pupile will re-assemble after the Easter Vacation, on the 15th of April, 1865. MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domes-

MASTERS. Singing Mr. Hamphrice.
Music Mr. Ambroca.
Drawing Mr. O Brien.

Corman and Italian if required. TERMS per Quarter to Boarders, including the various Branches in English and Prench, with 

BEING BLOCK BYTHEY. Is kindly permitted to refer to the following

A TORONTO POS SERVICES CONTRACTOR REV. DR. LETT, RICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WM. STANTON, Esq.

Dm. Hopden.
Judor O'Reight, Hamilton,
Walter Diokson, Eq.—Niagara.
J. L. Ranner, Esq.—St. Catherines.
H. Mittleberger, Esq.—St. Catherines. Religious Instruction most kindly afforded

NEW BOOKS.

Christian Merels, by Rev. W. Sewatt, M.A. 11.7. \$ 9

Bartha and Lilly, or the Parsonage of Seach Grove \$ 8

Perisonpies, or Currout Subjects Extemporaneously 7

Treated 5

The Life of Martin Leyther and the Reformation, by the Rev. P. Stock, D. D., 10a. 1 gBt. 12 \$ 6

Colsimitir's Anionesed Native, 3 voluments 12 \$ 6

Cusming's Lectures on the Seven Churches ... \$ 8

For Sale by

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY. 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (RETABLISHED 1882.) OWEN & WOOD.

MUSICAL TUITION.

Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street.

Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854.

House, Land and General Agent, 

REFERENCE SINGLY PERMITTED TO T. G. Ridget: Red. I Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassols, Req., T. D. Harris, Req. W. McM' stor, Esq., Mears, Rea Mischell & Ca., Joseph leychet & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawined & Magnety,

Toronto, October 1st. 1882. 7 884 1.803 861 best

FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD COMMENCE WILL NORTH BRITISH FOR

HENRY ROWSELL, Anna,

tants:

1st English Teacher, 2nd ""

superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

(No extras.)

HINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing heither expense metroubleto establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, hereforts may be appreciated and meet with success. Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for

The Finishing CLASS is under Bine Post-

ofher pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and bega

Toronto, 20th December, 1854

116 Queen St. West, Toronto. MISS McCARTNEY

io arrangements.

Arithmetic Mr. Griffith.

Resident French Governess Mad'lle Simon.

Ceptiomen

weekly, by REV. DR. LETT. Toronto, April 16th, 1856.

For Sale by

Bookseller, Stationer, & Prieter,

King Street. oronio, March 29, 1868

PROM LONDON. AND WAR OF Toronto, January 10, 1855.

M. R. R. G. PAIGB, Organist of St. James's
Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the
Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his friends
and former pepils, and the public in general, that
be will devote a portion of his time to giving
instruction in Singing, the Planoforte and Organ.

HERBERT MORTIMER. BROKER.

Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance
Company,
No. 80, KING STREET RAST, TORONTO,
(Opposite St. James's Charles)

Ridout & Brothers. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale in a liberal

NEW VOLUMES or TER that Charle term of and

CUMPLENUS WIR RUBER BERTISH 198

November 1854, and the other Reviews
and BLACKWOOD for January 1855. A light and the other Reviews
Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review of Blackwood, \$8 a year. Blackwood and one Review and Blackwood, \$10.

Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

Toronto.

went in so close two of the steam gunboats came out, and one fired a heavy shot at her, but it fell short.

If the Man-of-War Harbor, were 17 line of battle ships, four of them fully rigged, and the litagian a discretion only, 'in case of some battle ships, four of them fully rigged, and the Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post-office, Court-street, Toronto. TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY | Je shall in no case enter into the kingdom of : THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

രുപത്തുന്നുള്ളി ആര്യൂട്ടുണ്ടു. പുറത്തു പ്രത്യേക്ഷൻ വരം പ്രവസ്ത്രയും വര്യ്യിലൂടെ വര്യ്യിലും ഒരു വിത്രം വര്യം വര ആര്യപ്പെടുത്തിൽ വര്യത്ത് പുറത്തിലൂടെ വര്യത്തെ പ്രവസ്ത്രം വര്യത്ത് വര്യത്തിലൂടെ വര്യത്തിലൂടെ വര്യത്ത് വര്യത്ത്

JULY 15. SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. 1. He ....... took of the poor man's lamb, dom of grace on earth, the other into the and dressed it for the man that was come to kingdom of glory hereafter. To enter into him. 2 Sam. zli. 4.

This, was the ense of David, when he took the wife of Uriah his servant, to gratify the lust which had assailed him. It was even worse than this; for his lust a treacherous enemy. And so how often do we forget the injury we are doing to O Thou, who hast graciously given me the others by our sine; how we destroy their comfort, endanger or impair their property, by day. and tempt them to sin by our example. Let me never be so avercome with self- July 20. indulgence as to forget the welfare of others.

2. The man that hath done this thing shall surely die. 2 Sam. zii. 5.

How truly do we discern the evil of ain in others! How readily do we pass sentence upon them! So true a sense has God given us of the difference between decisions against the sin of others! So just do we seem to ourselves in passing sentence upon them. I humbly thank thee, O Lord, for this judging power which thou hast implanted in me. Let me not weaken it by wilful sin. Let me make it more accurate and ready by always listening to it,

JULY 16. 1. Thou art the man. 2 Sam. xii. 7.

Nine months had David remained under the power of this sin; and now he is so blind to its enormity, that he needs a pa- so long as there is any offence committed rable to bring it before his mind ; nay more. he needs a prophet to make him see that and have not done our best to remove; for evil in himself which he readily discerns if we have not justice towards our neighin another, and condeman instantly and hour, how can we have faith towards severely. So virulent is the poison of God? And if the gift do not represent a wilful sin persisted in, that it deadens con- true faith, how can it be acceptable? O science itself, and takes away the only natural power we have of restoration. Grant me, O Lord, to see the first up- higher. proaches of sin, and to flee from it, as from a sernent.

2. The sword shall never depart from thine house. 1 Sam. xii. 18.

This earthly punishment was to remain, even after David's repentance; in part for a permanent testimony of God's justice, even upon those whom he most approves, in part for a perpetual memento to David himself; that he might be humbled by the wrath we cannot be delivered, until we sight of the mischiefs of his sin, and thus have yielded up all our carelessness and rendered more circumspect all his life after. And if in like manner the effect of my sine continues, let me not repine, but offence. Give me, O Lord, a thorough humble myself before God continually, and complete repentance, that no shadow and walk more warily than ever, lest sin of a cloud from thee may rest on my soul steal upon me again. JULY 17.

1. I have sinned against the Lord ........ the Lord bath also put away thy sin. 2 Sam.

xii. 18.
When David confessed his sin, the Lord did not delay to forgive him, so far as to rebellion against his father and king; then restore him to his love and to communion with him. But it was not like that of Saul. a more confession in words, or one arising only from a desire of forgiveness; How and for us when we are constrained otherwise the forgiveness would not have been so immediate. The Lord saw in that brief confession all that David has expressed in the 61st Psalm. If I sin, let me without delay cast it out by a heartfelt I may no more be the cause of sin to confession, that I may not remain out off from Him who alone can deliver me.

2. I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me. 2 Sain. xii. 28.

This was the conclusion of David in regard to his first son by Bathsheba, whom God took away in punishment of his sin. It was the reason why he should no longer fast and weep, after he know that he was dead. He fasted and wept while the child was still living, in hope that God might spare him; but now that he is gone, he leaves grieving, and turns to consider his own end and the preparation for it. And when I think of those who are gone, let me say to my soul, Prepare to go where C. Small, Esq., of Toronto, and is intended they are.

JULY 18. 1, So many of us as were baptized into Josus Christ were baptized into his death. Romans

Baptism unites us to Jesus Christ, and makes us his members; as therefore he died. so do we by God's mercy and our own profession, and so must we by our own act. He died to sin; for after his death, it no longer had any claim over him; by the addition of a chancel, vestry and and we through him are delivered in haptism from the claims of sin, by panlon, and renounce it by profession, and ought thenceforward to renounce it in act and deed. O gracious Lord, enable me to be dead to sin in my heart, that I may be so in my life.

44 2. Our old man is crucified with him . that henceforth we should not serve sin. Rom

. When Jesus was taken down from the cross the atonement was complete, and he no longer bore with him on his soul the burden of the world's transgression. And so we, when baptized, have left our former selves, our guilt and our corruption, in a manner nailed to the cross. The burden of our sins is taken off from us, and we are emnowered ever thenceforward to receive forgiveness whenever we repent; that our souls may have courage to hope that we can serve God, and may persevere in his service, and that the abundant mercy of God to us in forgiveness may turn our hearts from sin. O that I may daily crucify my old man with all his works.

JULY 19. o. L. He that is dead is free from sin. Rom.

wiIt is the body that dies, and not the soul; | } and the dead body can sin no more, jur is can do nothing more; and so long as it like for all Season.

Temsins in death, it is rescued from serving sin and from suffering from sin. And singularly codes Treasury 3.6 and 1 love the suffering from sin. And Secretary 1.6 and 1 love the suffering from sin. And Secretary 1.6 and 1 love the suffering from sin. And Secretary 1.6 and 1 love the suffering from sin. And Secretary 1.6 and 1 love the suffering from sin. And Secretary 1.6 and 1 love the suffering from sin. And 1 love the suffering f dead to it in our heart and will, so far shall we be freed from it. We shall be free from the guilt and from the power of Glory be to God for this great privilege!" May I be daily more dead to sin, that I may be daily more free from it. \*Z. Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisess,

There is a two-fold entrance into the kingdom of heaven; the one into the kingeither we need a better righteousness than that of the Scribes and Pharisces: for the first, not the righteousness of man, but the righteousness of Christ; for the second, not a righteousness outward, insincere and former, perfect also the latter in me, day

1. Whoseever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment. Matt. v. 22.

How little we reflect on the consequences of indulging anger! If our anger hould be without cause, we bring ourselves immediately under the judgment and condemnation of God. Yet how little do we reflect whether our anger is well our conscience decide that they who sin shall suffer! So severe are we in our for our anger! How easily are we led away by the appearance of a cause! How readily do we justify ourselves by the apparent cause, when God all the while is entering into judgment with us and justifying him whom we condemn. O Holy Spirit of truth, grant me to see things as they are, and to be watchful over myself, that I may so see them.

2. First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Matt. v. 26.

No prayers or offerings or services or sufferings of ours can be accepted of God, against our neighbour which we know, Lord, give me faith to see and do the lower duties, that I may be fit to do the

JULY 21. 1. Then shalt by no means come out thence, till then hast paid the uttermost farthing. Matt.

This does not refer to the place of punishment in the next world, but to our being under God's wrath and displeasure here. in consequence of impenitency for sins against our neighbour. From that state of pride, and have done in heart and will all that in us lies to remove the ground of 2. O my son, Absalom! O Absalom, my son,

my son. 2 Sam. ziz. 4. The grief of David for Absalom was doubly embittered; first by knowing that he was taken away when in the act of open and high-handed transgression and by the remembrance that his own sin had set the example of that sin of Amnon out of which Absalom's rebellion had sprung. to lay another's sin on our own souls! Sadder, if that sin is not forsaken! Sadder still, if the offender is one near to us! O holy Lord, wean thou me from all sin, that

N.B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others will be published in a cheap form suitable for every year, if a sufficient number should be bespoken of Mr. Rowsell in the course of this year to show that the publication would be generally acceptable. The price will not be more than 2s. dd.

On Sunday, July the 1st, the Lord Bishop consecrated the little church of St. John the Baptist at Berkeley. It is built of wood, on a lot of land given by Charles for the use of the people of the adjoining hamlets of Norway and Berkeley and the surrounding neighbourhood. Divino Service is held twice every Sunday and on the principal holidays by the Rev. Dr Beaven, and there is a small Sunday

The church was originally a school house, which was purchased and removed to its present site by the exertions of the porch. The church was purchased, onlarged and fitted up, and the churchyard and parsonage lot fenced, partly by the offertory collections and partly by the contributions of the citizens of Toronto. There is a small, but elegant communion service, a font of stone, and a hell; the last of which was almost entirely the gift of Richard Edmonds, Esq , who resided in the parish for a short time.

On the occasion of the consecration the sittings in the church were crowded; many took part in the responses and singing, and he manner of the congregation was orderly and devout. The Bishop preached luring the service, and, after the conclusion of the consecration of the church yard, addressed the congregation in the open air from the steps of the porch is his usual paternal and effective manner. We trust the day may be long remem-

bered for good.—Communicated.

### Advertigements.

New English Bool	Z.S	<b>;</b> .	
_	8.	ď,	
Tumbelt's Travels and Researches			
tobluson Crusos	3	Ú	
Wide, Wide World		0	
Pearls and Adventures of the Deep	5	•	
The Lamplighter	1	ě	
40 - 0 1 00	-	-	

Fo Sale by HENRY ROWSELL. King Street, Turnetu.

NEW BOOKS.

"THE CLERGY LIST," for 1865.
"THE CHUBUHMAN'S YEAR BOOK," '56. H. ROWSELL Toronto, April 19th.

MASTER'S CHURCHMAN'S DIARY For 1855.

H. ROWSELL, Toronto, J. C. AINSLEY, Port Hope, F. HOUSE, Cobourg. Toronto, May 10th, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED. NATIONAL CALAMITIES A CALL TO REPENTANCE: A SERMON.

Preached April 18th, 1855, (the Day appointe for a General Fast, Humiliation and Prayer,) By EDWARD II. DEWAR, M.A.. Rector of Sandwich,

Published at the request of many Parishioners HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Publisher, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, May 3rd, 1855.



Spring 1855. NEW GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the public generally, that he is now receiving his SPRING STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,—consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace, Muslin and Crape Sleeves and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Ladies' Silk Neckties, Black and White Lace Veils, Muslia Work, Children's Freek Bodies and Robes, Printed Cashmeres, Frock Bodies and Robes, Printed Casumeres, 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 Linen Derites, Benams, inter Druis, brown Linen Deritts, Bleached Drills, Striped and Fancy Shirt-ings, Fancy and White Shirts, Flannet and Striped Shirts, Lamb's Wood Shirts and Pants, Towels and Towelling, Bleached and Unbleached Sheering and Shirting, Table Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Table Oiled Clothes, a large lot from 10s, 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.
His Millinery department will be well supplied
with all that is sensonable in Bonnets, Caps,
Head-dresses, Capes, &c., &c. Children's Fancy

Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Druggets.

His stock of Straw, Tuscan, and Fancy Bon-

nets is unusually large, and will be offered very low, to insure a speedy clearance before the senson is gone; also a tremendous stock of cheap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer. An early call is respectfully solicited. No

JOHN CHARLESWORTH,

TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, King-street, Toronto.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened L. after the Winter Receas, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1835.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. L. D. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. II. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edunud Baldwin. , Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Foronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Sec-

return of the Church Society. Toronto, 3rd January, 1853.

#### SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK. Victoria Regia;

THE GREAT WATER LILY OF AMERICA: With a brief account of its discovery and introductions into Cultivation IMPERIAL FOLIO, WITH SIX SUPERB PLATES, BY WM. SHARP.

Colored to Nature, from Specimens grown at Salem, Ms.—By JOHN FISK ALLEN.

IMIS is one of the most splendid works of its class ever published in America, containing Six Cromolith Plates, Printed in Colors, each Plate on a sheet 30 by 24 inches. The letter pross description, printed on new Great Primer Type, 10 pages of the same size, giving the Ristory of the Plant, and its mode of Cultivation. A few copies of this splendid work on sale, price £2 5s. Od., by

HENRY ROWSELL Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 3. 255. 28-tf.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received from New York. A MERICAN Girls' Book, enlarged—cloth 6s. 3d. The complete Works of George Herbert and the

Satires and Psalms of Bishop Hall-cloth 5s. The Neighbours of Russia and History of the present War to Siege of Sebastopol—cloth 8s. 9d.

Getting Along—2 vols., cloth 7s. 6d.
Ups and Downs, or Silver Lake Skotching by
Cousin Cicely—cloth 6s. 3d.

Frank Lesslie's New York Journal of Romance, General Literature, Science and Art, published monthly-price 1s. per number. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,

Toronto, March 6th, 1855. King Street FINISHING SCHOOL,

# For Young Ladies.

MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a few more pupils, having been able to secure the assistance of a Lady long accustomed to tuition, who will dovote herself especially t the Junior Class. Pinchurst, St. George's Square,

Toronto, Jan. 15, 1885. NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale by H. Rowsell, Toronto. "THE CASTLE BUILDERS," by the author of Heartsease, 8s. 9d.; do do in paper, 2s. 6d. "THE SUMMER LAND," by a Child of the

Sun, 3s. 3d.

"GRACE LEE," by Julia Kavanagh, 5a.; do in paper, 3s. 9d. April 12th, '55. 37

## Mr. Henry J. Haycraft,

(FROM LONDON,) Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett,

Lasociate of the Royal Academy is London, and Member of the Conservatorium in Leipsic, PROFESSOR OF HARMONY, PIANO FORTE, & SINGING,

BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Doronto, and will be happy to receive Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy

of Music, London. Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street East. Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.

General Registry Office, Established under the patronage of the

ful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the argent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in vicinity: and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested in di-

ency.

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an ngrecable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner 'Ana," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumsch used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of

immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, can also be leased on favourable terms.

The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam betroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor maignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is heautiful, and the steamers and vessels on the Lake nass within a few varils of the house the Lake pass within a few yards of the house

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, POST PAID. The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and Junch, to copy till further orders. 3-tf

Amberstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854. MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

R. G. PAIGE, Late SMALL & PAIGE,

King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C. W. Has constantly on hand and for sale, 

Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes. From the celebrated establishments of Collard Collard, London-Beron & Raven, N. Yorl

-Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia - A. W. Ladd loaton, and from other good makers. AGENT FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER

> CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS. Welodeons, &c.

BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR NDS, Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best

#### Church Music,

consisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Services of Boyce, Green, Croft, Nates, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and

others.

137 The latest music from England, Paris Germany, and the United States. Toronto, December 27, 1854.

New Books just received. X ATHARINE Ashton. By the Author of Amy Helbert, The Fail's Daughter, Margaret Perceval, &c. &c. Two parts, cloth to Do. paper ussia. Translated from the French by the Mar-Russia. Translated from the French by the Marquis de Custine.

Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.

By M. V. Cuesia. Increased by an Appendix on French Art, by O. W. Night
Art, by O. W. Night
Translation and Percussion, By Dr. Joseph Shoda
The Churchman's Penny Nagasine for 1853
Lectures on Tractarianium, delivered in the Two Hall, Highton, By Rev. Henry Newland, M.A.
The Church Choir; containing Pesin and Hymn Tunes arranged for the Organ or Pisausforte by Joseph Mueuscher

AL10. A fresh supply of Henck's Field Book for Railroad Regineers, con-taining Formults for laying out Curres, deter-mining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c HENRY ROWSELL, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto

#### CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

non-resident student of Trinity College wishes to receive a pupil daily for instruction in the elements of a Classical Education, &c. TERMS MODERATE. Reference kindly permitted to

REV. T. S. KENNEDY, Church Society's Office, King St. Dec. 11th, 1854. Phil

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS.

Spratt's Obstetric Tubles, COMPRISING graphic litustrations, with de-scriptions, and practical remarks, exhibiting, on dissected Plates, many important subjects in Midwifery. A few copies of the above on sale at the reduced price of £1 10s. currency. -ALSO-

Spratt's Compendium of Toxicology—illustrated

with coloured figures of the principal indigenous!

and exotic Plants -at the reduced price of 7s. 6d. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookuiller, Stationer & Printer, King Street

Toronto, March 23,

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto. Toronto Pehritary, 1252

SITUATION WANTED.

GENTLEMAN who can give the highest tratimonials is desirous of obtaining a situation in a HARDWARE STORE, either in town or country. Apply, if hy letter post paid, to the Secretary of the Church Society, Toronto.

of Music, London.  Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street East.  Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.	MEDICAL BOOK	15
General Registry Office,  Established under the patronage of the  FEMALE PROTECTIVE, SOCIETY  No. 71, Adelaide Street East,  (Late 104 King St. West.)  WHERE respectable Female Servants of every description or class can be provided at the shortest notice.  The husiness of this Office will be extended to he obtaining of Clerks. Book-keepers, Mechan- cs, Apprentices, House and Farm Servants.  JAMES MILLS, Sole Agent, 71, Adelaide Street East. November 17th. 1853	Burner Principles of Midwifer	0 15 15 17 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
A DESIBABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.  PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Ambersburg, or Fort Malden, known as	Perigra's Materia Medica and Therapeurics, 2 vols 2 Hooper's Medical Dictionary	10 10 4 16 4 15 15
Elliott's Point, and having thereon a spring possessing power- ful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its	Witson on Diseases of the Skin	5 11 15 2 6

The mission on Potnomary Consumption 0 flushman's Principles of Physiology 0 Owen on the Skeleton and Teeth 5 Sargent's Minor Surgery 0 towne's Chemistry for Students 0 fluse's American Medical Formulary 0 fluse's American Medical Formulary 0 fluse's Ausculation and Perceasion by Skoda 0 What to observe in Medical Cases 0 Dickemon on Life, Step Pain, &c. 0 flomosopathy, its Tenets and Tendencies, by Singson 0

FOR SALE BY HENRY ROWSELL. 8, Wollington Buildings, King Street. Sept. 20th, 1654.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED:		
		đ.
MOORE'S Poetical Works, mor	9	436
IVI Byron's " "	. 4	3
shakespere's Dramatle Works, mor	п	3
" cloth	6	0
Life and Beauties of Shakspeare, cloth	3	9
Croley's British Ports, cloth	4	6
Proverblat Philosophy, cloth	3	11/2
Isabel Carrollton, or Personal Retrospect. By	_	_
NHTHE WITE	3	9
The Gentleman's Laxleon, or Pocket Dictionary	•	1034
Esop's Fables. By Rev. T. James, M. A	!	1012
Hamilton, the Young Artist	٠.	
Letters to Young Ladles By Rev Just Bennett.	ı	1012
Wild Western Scenes, a Narrative of Adaentures	_	
In the Western Wilderness. By J. B. Jones	3	11/6
Jno. Bigland's Natural History of Animals	3	0
The new Universal Letter-Writer		6.
The Works of Josephus	. 9	41/4
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	17	0
Dr. Goldsmith's History of England	4	3
A Child's History of England. 2 vols. By Chas.	_	_
Dickens	.7	6
New Modern Atlas. By Appleton	80	0
the Poetical Works of Lord Byron, royal mo.		
mor. gilt	16	10]6
Mrs. Heinau & Poetical Works, royal bro gilt mor.		0
" handsomely bound	ຆ	0
Poetical Works of Milton, Young, Gray. &c., &c.,		
mor. gilt	75	0
Postical Works of Rogers, &c., complete, mor.		

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, Sept. 30, 1854

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. History of Cuba, or Notes of a Traveller in the Tropics. 3 8
Bistory of the Unusales—their Bise, Progress and
Bestilis 1s 3d; gilt. 15
The Grimpel Expedition in search of Sid-Franklin
Lagraria Discurreries in Sinceats 4 3
Journey to Central Africa, by Eaylor 7 0
Ancedotes of the Ballonad and Strambast 2 4
Gasette of the United States, new edition 3 9

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

Bock-eller, Stationer & Printer, King Street 23 Toronto, March 29, 1855. NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED:

Till Charalty of Worlds; with an Introduc-

Title Cheshing of Worlds; with an Introduce to the time of the Grinaell Expedition in Search of Sir J. Truth stranger than Fiction. By Catherine Boscher 

yan by Southey
Youatt on the Horse
True Reme't for the Wrongs of Women. By
Catherine F. Beecher
New Clerk's Visitant and Book of Ptactical

HENRY ROWSELL. 5, Wellington Buildings Angust 2, 1834.

#### New Books.

MY Brother's Keeper," by A. B. Warren, author of Rutherford's Children, 5s. Kenneth, or the Rear Guard of the Grand Army, by the Author of Heartscase, 5s. Treatise ou Land Surveying, by Wm. Gillespie, A.M. Civ. Engr., Illustrated with 400 plates.

History of Turkey" by A. DeLamartine, 5s. of the Christian Church, by Dr. Hase, The Chemistry of Common Life, by J. F. Johnston, M. A. F. R. S. F. G. S., 2 Vois., Illustrated, 13s. ALSO,

A fresh supply Heartsease. For sale by
H. ROWSELL,
Toron King Street, Toronto)

Toronto, May leth, 1885.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67. HARLEY STREET.

(Incorporated by Loyal Charter, 1853,) FOR GENERAL PEMALE EDUCATION, AND FOR GRANTING

Conneil.

CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE RIGHT HON. & RIGHT RRY, THE LORD BISHOF OF LONDON.

THE REINT REV. THE LOAD RESHOP OF LICEFIELD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LOAD RESHOP OF OLIPPED.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LOAD RESHOP OF NORWITE.
THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS CAUR, D.D., late LOT? Bisho THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS CARE, D.D., IARO LOTTO OF ROMEN.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SEE JOHN PATTERON.
RIE FHARLES LERON, RANT., M.P. F.R.S.
FRE JOHN FOREER, M.D. D.C.L. P.R.S.
THE REV. J.S. M. ANDERAON, M.A.
THE REV. R. W. RROWNE, M.A., Ph. D., F.G. S.
FIMING BECENT DESISON. ESQ.
THE REV. T. GARVIER, B.C.L.
THE REV. T. GARVIER, B.C.L.
THE REV. T. G. G. L. M. A.

THE REV. T. G. HALL, M.A. THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D. Committee of Education,

Consisting of the Professors of the College. Chairman—Rev. R. C. Tarnen, B.D.
Deputy Chairman—Rev. C. G. Nicolay, F.R.G.S. Ligray Cholyman—REV. G. U. NICOLAT, F.R.G.S.

Edward Armitage, Esq.
W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.
Adolphus Bernava, Ph.D.
Isidore Brasseur, Esq.
The Rev. Michael Biggs, W.A.
Henry Warren, Esq.
The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.

Lady Visitors,

The Duchess of Argyli.
Miss Barnard.
Lady Bell.
Mrs. Rooth.
The Viscounters Canning.
Mrs. Carr.
The Counters of Charlemont.
Mrs. E. B. Denison.
Mrs. Lawis Evra.
Mrs. Douclas Galton
Mrs. William Hayes.
Lady Herschel.
Mrs. Arthur Hobbouse.
Mrs. Arthur Hobbouse.
Mrs. W. James.
Mrs. Jardine.
Mrs. Marcett.
Miss Marcett.
Miss Marcett.
Miss Maurice. Mrs. Milman.
The Lady Monteagle.
Mrs. Murray.
The Lady Laura Palmer.
Mrs. Proctor.
Lady Romilly.
It. Mrs. Edward Romilly. Mrs. Edward Romilly.
Lady Rav Shutileworth.
Mrs. Stanley.
The Lady Caroline Stirling
Mrs. Strutt.
Miss Emily Taylor.
Miss Twining.
Mrs. Hensleigh Wedgwood.
Mrs. Gonlon Whitbread.
Lady Wood. Lady Wood.
Noise Williams Wynn.
Lady Lyell.

Professors. Arithmetic and Algebra ....... Mr. Cock. -Mr. Welgall Andieap Mr. Warren — Mr. Weigall.

English Language & Literature Mr. Plumptre.
French Mr. Brasseur.
Geography Mr. Nicolay.
German Dr. Bernays — Dr. Fischel.
Ilarmony and Musical Composition Mr. Bennett — Dr. Steggall 

Michaelmas Torm commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will Michaelmas Torm commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec 17. Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April. Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close 1st July.

The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s, for the year, or £9 9s, for one term; or £1 11s, 6d, per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s, for those which meet once. All

payments to be made at entrance.

Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its Individual instruction in Vocal Music in ita higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messra. R. Barnett. O. May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Instruction for advanced Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three Guineas per Term. Guineas per Term.

The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for prac-

tice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during Term. PREPARATORY CLASS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE EIĞILT YEARS OF AGE.

This Class has been established to supply the want of good Elementary Instruction, and as Introductory to the College Course. Arithmetic ...... Mr. Cock. Biblical Instruction ...... Mr. Plum Drawing Mr Weigall.
English Grammar Mr. Plumptre
French Mr. Brasseur-

Callethenic Master...... M. Rolla.

Lady Superintendent ...... Miss Parry.
Assistant ............ MissWorth. The year of study extends from the last week in September to the last week in July, with Va-cations at Christmas and Easter. The payment is £15 15s. per year for Pupils under 13 years of age, and £21 for Pupils above

Elementary Instruction on the Piano-forte given under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Bennett. Fee, £2 2s. per Terin.

Lady Resident, MRS. W. ROWSELL.

The ordinary periods of Examination for Cer tificates are the last week in each term, but ladies unable to attend at those times may, on special application, be examined at any time during term. Fee for first Certificate, £1; for every

Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Saturday before two o'clock.

WILLIAM HODGINS. ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

RAMILTON, C. W.

February 16th, 1854.

TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0 The following published by the S. P. C. K. No. 333—Davy's Village Conversations on Confirmation 7 3

No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation 7 6

No. 653—Meaning of the answer "I do," in the Confirmation Service 5 0

Also the following, published by the Bristol Truct Society.

No. VIII A short Catechism Preparatory to Consation 5 0
Confirmation Tiekets 3 9
Confirmation Certificates 7 6
Confirmation and Communion Certificates 10 0 MISCELLANEOUS,

A large supply of Tracts always on hand, including the Publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristel Tract Society. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

NEW BOOKS.

C Watson
Lander's Natural Philosophy. Third course;
Meteorology, Astronomy.
The I-dians and the Gold Mines; or, the scoree
of true Niches, with situstrations; by W. . 0 10 4 Tankee Stories: by Judge Haliburton...... 0 3 6
For Sale by HENRY ROW Seller,
Bookseller, Stationer & Printing
King Street
37-tf

Toronto, March 13, 1614

THOMAS BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS to intimate that be is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Clothe his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English

In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be

enabled invariably to meet with an article got up in the best possible style. In a few days a well-assorted stock of men's Mercer will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch of the business.

In Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Estab. lishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854

WILLIAM HAY,

Ecclesiastical Architect, &c. Has removed his Offices to No. 16 King-street. Toronto, May 24th, 1855.

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, Life and Pire Insurance Agent, erdker, commission meromant

OFFICE-Over Mr. Rowsell's Book Store, King

AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messis. Frson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. Particulars of property for sale, &c., will be found in the advertising columns of the Old

Countryman newspaper. Toronto, C. W., Feb 3nd, 1854.



HOME DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE-No. 71 King Street, Turonto.

TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, L Buildings, in general, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS: JOHN MCMURRICH, Esq., President.

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, James Shaw Alex'r McGlashan, Thomas Clarkson, Joseph Sheard. John B. Warren, B. W. Smith, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, J. RAINS, Secretary.

Toronto, June 5, 1850. FRIEND of THE CANADIAN

Moil must be post-paid

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Weston (Back Store,) Toronts
dated the 9th Uctober, 1854.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Weston (Back Store,) Toronte dated the 3th Uctober, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mather was afflicted for mywards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed by have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for meedicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvillons; by rlow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy five years old.

(Signed)

REMARKABLE CURE OF BROPSY AFTER BEING

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifaz, Nova Scatia, dated the 25th August, 1854. Copy of a Letter from Amony sommers, and a Section Agents, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Str.—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pilis, to cases of drupy. For nine months I suffered the greatesttorture with this distressing complaint, was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors a baving become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me that a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pilis, and immediately seat for a quantity, and con menced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

[Signed]

ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottelown, Prince Edwards Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

Prince Educards Island, dated 12th ever-seed.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—Law happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most internet general delidity and langour, my liver and howels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. It is described wany medicines, but they were of no good to me, until 1 had recourse to your Pills by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recomm nd your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

l remain, Sir, your humble servant, (Signed) WILLIAU REEVES.

These criebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the Ague Diopay Indiammation Sore Throats
Asthma Dysertery Jaundice
Bilious complaints Female Irplaints Blotches on regularities Lumbago
the Shin Fits Consumption Gout
Colless Fits Recumentor Of the Blowel's Head-ache
Constipation Gout
October Blowel's Head-ache
Consumption Indigestion
Debulity Representation of Consumption Indigestion
Colless Fits Consumption Gout
Consumption Indigestion
Consumption Indigestio

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (wear femple Har). London, and 30, Maidea Lone, New York; also by all respectable 1 ruspists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Chilfred World, at the for-owing prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling each bex Por There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.--Directions for the guidance of patients in every diameter are affixed to each box.

"The Church" S Pentistae every THURSDAY MORNING, by HENRY ROWSELL, at ols Office, Wellington uildings, King Street, Toronto,

TERMS: The Shillings a year, if pand within overmonth; or I walve Shillings and Sixence. If paid within all another of subscribing or from commencement of rollman-firster Shillings if not paid until a later period.

The Volume commences on Aug. I, in each year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 71d for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s 9st for the first insertion, and is, for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d, per line for the first insertion, and id per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written in-cructions, dil be inserted until forbid, and charged so-

The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this 

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK

DON'S IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.