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Poetry.

AT A POETS GRAVE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Let him rest! Let him rest! With the green earth on his breast; The dassies grownbove him and the long sedges

What call or right have you.

Ye mercensity crew, To tiff the pitying well that shrouds him in the

'I'm true this man could sing, Like lark in early string.
Or tender nightingals, deep hidden in the bow-

'l'is true he was wise.
And that his heavenward eyes, -aw far beyond the clouds that dim this world o

But is he yours, when dead,

To rake his narrow bed, And peer into his heart for flaws, and spots, and

stains; And all because his voice, Bade multitudes rejoice, And cheer'd Humanity smid its griefs and pains.

H

Let him rest! Let I im rest! With the green earth on his breast, And leave I oh leave I his fame unsulfied by

And leave I on the vertical states are unusually your breath I Enen day that passes by, What thousand raindrops fall into the seas of death !

His merchandisa for sale Pries into evidence to show how mean were

they.

No libel touches them Ao aurious fools condemn,

Their human frailties sleep, for God not man weigh.
And shall the bard alone

Have all his follies known, Dug from the musty past to spice a needlos

That Envy may exclaim,

At minition of his name,
'The greatest are but small, however great they look?'

Let them rest, their sorrows o'er,

Atl the mighty bards of yore!

And it, yo grubbers-up of scandals dead and gone, Yo find, amid the slime,

Some sin of ancient time, Some fault, or seeming fault, that Shakespear

might have done--some spot on Milton's truth

some spot of Article Struck, or Byton's glowing youth, some error, not too small for microscopic gaze Shrond it in deepest gloom, As on your father's tomb

You'd hush the evil tongues that spoke in h

dispisse.
Shroud it in darkest night,

Or, if compelled to write—
Tell us the respiring tale of pertis overcome—
(if stringgles for the good,

Ot courage unsubdued, But for their fraction rest, and all their faults be dumb! Avish.re, 1854.

FIGHT BETWEEN A JAGUAR AND CROCODILE.

The chiguires that escaped past the crocodile the next instant plunged into the river and disappeared under the water. They would come to the surface for breath in ten or twelve minutes, but at such a distance off the same enemy

Our travellers took no notice of them from the moment they were fairly out of the bushes. They saw that the crocodile had knocked one of them over, but the eyes of Guapo and Don Pablo were directed upon a different place—the point at which the chiguires had sallied out of the underwood. These knew that the animals had not issued forth in their natural way, as if they were going to the scream to drink, or in search of tood. No-quite different. Their bristles were erect—they were excited—they were terrified-beyond a doubt they were pur-

Who or what was their pursurer! I might be an ocelot, or the vaguarundi, or some of the smaller cats; for many of these prey on the detenceless capivaro. It might be one of these thought Don Pablo and Gnapo; but what if it was not? What else could it be? What else? The jaguar!

It was the jaguar! As they stood gazing with looks full of apprehension, the leaves of the underwood were seen to move, and then a beautiful but terrible object, the spotted head of a jaguar, was thrust forth. It remained a moment, as if reconnoitering; and then the whole body bright and glistening glided clear of the leaves, and stood holdly out in front of the underwood. Here i halted another moment-only a moment. The crocodile had turned itself, and was about closing its jaws upon the body of the chiguire, when the jaguar, seeing this, uttered a loud scream, and making one bound forward, seized the dead animal almost at the same instant.

They were now face to face-the great lizard and the great cat; and their common prey was between them. Each had a firm hold with its powerful jows, and each appeared determined to keep what he had got. The yellow eyes of the jaguar seemed to flash fire, and the black, sunken orbs of the saurian glared with a lurid and deadly light,

It was a terrible picture to look upon. For some seconds both remained apparently gazing into each others eyes, and firmly holding the prey between them. The ste of a carbine than at the same distance deposited them in the muteum of Nantes. tail of the jaguar vibrated in sudden angry from a wild buffalo. The difference they jerks, while that of the crocodile lay bent said is this that the ball of a carbine may into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a only wound but the horn of a buffalo is sure into a semicircle, as if ready to spring at a long that a semicircle is a semicircle into a

moment's notice. The inaction did not last long. The fury He was indignant that he, the king of the of all their eloquence to turn me from my description to his will; and, indeed, the crocobility was about the only creature in all the control of the only creature in all the control of the of the jaguar was evidently on the increase. tention to hunt one. They then made use wide Montana that dare oppose him in open fight. But he was determined to conquer even the enemy, and for that purpose he had

prepared himself.

ly forward, throwing one of his great paws counsels, those frightful pictures of the it is no less tone that our first hone only, per large of his adversary; for he well knew that appendix to increase the pictures of the it is no less tone that our first hone only, per large one only, per large of his adversary; for he well knew that appendix to increase of the it is no less tone that our first hone only, per large one only, per large one on would sink so low!

Stop, stop, ground the unhappy youth, lett, to pursue his own course. the latter was vulnerable neither upon its long snout nor its gaunt jaws, nor even upon the tough scaly skin of its throat. Its eyes alone could be injured, and these were the objects of the jaguar's attack.

The thrust was a failure. The crocodile had anticipated such a manœuvre, and suddealy raising himself on his forelegs, threw up one of his great scaly hands and warded off the blow. The jaguar fearing to be clutched between the strong forearms of the saunan, drew back to his former position.

The manœuvre and its counter manœuvre were repeated several times and although each time the struggle lasted a little longer than before, and there was a good deal of lashing of tails, and tearing of teeth, and scratching of claws, still neither of the combatants seemed to gain any great advantage. Both were now at the height of their fury. and a third enemy approaching the spot would not have been noticed by either.

From the first, the head of the crocodile had been turned to the water, from which he was not distant over ten seet. He had, in fact being carrying his prey towards it when he was interrupted by the attack of the jaguar; and now at every fresh opportunity he was pushing on bit by bit, in that direc-

tion. He knew that in his own proper element he would have been more than a match for his spotted assailant; and no doubt he might have es aped from the contest by surrendering his prey. Had he been a smaller here we halted. I was sure of my gun, and crocodile, he would only have been too glad I conceived I was equally so of my soft-posto have done so; but trusting to his size and strength, and perhaps not a little to the justice of the cause, he was determined not to go without taking the capivaro along with

The jaguar, on the other hand, was just as determined he should not. He too, had some rights. The capivaro would not have been killed so easily, had he not frightened it from behind; besides, the crocodile was out of his element. He was poaching on the domain of the forest monarch.

Bit by bit the crocodile was gaining ground; at each fresh pause in the struggle he was urging forward, pushing the chiguire before him, and of course causing his antago

nist to make ground backwards. The jaguar at length felt his hind feet in the water; and this seemed to act upon him like a shock of electricity. All at once he let go his hold of the capivara, ran a few feet forward, and then, flattening his body along the ground, prepared himself for a mighty spring. Before a second had passed he launched his body high into the air, and descended upon the back or the mocodine just over his fore shoulders. He did not settle there, but ran nimbly down the back of the saurian, towards its hinder part, and his claws could be heard rattling against its minutes after, I heard the crashing of the scaly skin. In a moment more he was seen branches and the young trees that the buffaclose squatted along the crocodile's body, and with his teeth tearing fiercely at the his course. His advance could only be root of its tail. He knew that after his eyes, this was the most vulnerable part of but a few minutes time, he would soon have like an avalanche; and at this moment, I disabled the crocodile; for to have seriously confess, I experienced such lively emotions or twelve minutes, but at such a distance off that they needed no longer fear pursuit from the same enemy.

Or twelve minutes, but at such a distance off that they needed no longer fear pursuit from to have destroyed his essential weapon of that my heart heat with extraordinary rapidity. Was it not death—aye, and fright-the same enemy.

> was close to the river's edge, and perceiving tance; then, with distended nostrials, head the advantage against him, and that there bent, and borns projected, he rushed towards the advantage against him, and that there was no hope of dismounting his adversary, he dropped the capivaro, and, crawling forward, plunged into the water. When fairly launched, he shot out from the shore like an arrow, carrying the jaguar along, and the next moment he had dived to the depth of the street was one of the most down one time friends who have so long hung about you? One poor sixpence! It will buy me one glass of grog to allay my burning the jaguar along, and the depth of the most down of the most down of the most down one time friend! next moment he had dived to the depth of the dilemma was one of the most done one true fried!
>
> The water was lashed into cided and unavoidable that could possibly the spoke thus, and with the words came foam by the blows of his feet and tall; but be: Conqueror or conquered, there must rushing through his mind the memory of the in the midst of the froth the yellow body of be a victim—the buffaro or me, and we the jaguar was seen rising to the surface, and after turning once or twice, as if searching for his hated enemy, the creature headed for appeared less cowed than angry and disap- My heart, so vividly agitated while the tero venge; and then seizing the half-torn cag- now beat no longer. My eyes were fixed his shoulder and trotted off into the thicket. either closely or continuously. They had been too busy all the time. From the com- though the dogs were still barking at a short dreaded lest the jaguar might either first sented his sharp pointed horne, stopped for overpower the crocodile and then attack a moment, then with a sudden plungs, he them, or, being beaten off by the latter, might take it into his head to revenge himself by killing whatever he could. With these apprehensions, therefore, they had hastilw carried everything aboard, and drawing preparing to fire my second barrel, when hourse, treinulous tones. 'Give wherewith hourse, treinulous tones.' Give wherewith hourse, treinulous tones. 'Give wherewith hourse, treinulous tones.' in their cable, pushed the balza from the shore. When the fight came to an end, they my victory was complete the mons'er had to had got fairly into the current, and just as the jaguar disappeared, the raft was gliding swiftly down the broad and rippling stream.

BUFFALO HUNTING.

The Indians look upon buffalo hunting as the most dangerous of all their wild sports, was cut up in pieces, and borne in triumph and my guards often said they would rather to the village. As the victor, I took his stand naked at twenty saces from the muzwith the utmost possible coolness, my in-

requires something more, and, ab ve all, the most extraordinary coolness and self-possession are essentially necessary.

This is the way in which it is done: the

hunter takes a gun on which he can depend, without taking any part in it, or being exampled and places himself in such a position that posed to any danger.—Therety Years in the the buffalo must see him ou issuing from Philippines. the wood. The moment the animal sees him, he rushes on him with the utmost velocity, breaking, rending, and trampling under foot every obstacle to the fury of his charge; ho rushes on as if about to crush the enemy, then stops within some paces for a few se-conds, and presents his sharp and threatening horns. This is the moment that the hunter should fire, and lodge his ball in the forehead of the fee. If unfortunately his gun misses fire, or if his coolness tails him, it his hand trepibles, or his aim is bad, he is tost-Providence alone can save him ! This was, perhaps, the fate that await d me; but I was resolved to tempt this cruel proof, and went forward with intropidity-purhaps to death. We at length arrived skirts of an extensive wood, in which we felt assured there were buffaloes, and session; I therefore determined that the hunt should be conducted as if I had been a single Indian I placed myself at the spot where it was fully expected that the animal would come out, and I forbade any one to remain near me. I ordered every one to his proper place, and I then steed alone on the open ground, about two hundred paces from the borders of the forest, to await an enemy that would show me no mercy if I missed him. It is, I confess a solemn moment, when one stands between life and death by the more or less certainty of a gun, or the greater or less steadiness of the arm that holds it. I was, however, perfectly tranquil. When all were at their posts two hunters entered the forest, having first taken off some of their clothing, the more readily to climb up trees in case of danger; they had no other arms than a cutlass, and were accompanied by the dogs. A dead silence continued for upward, of half-anhour : every one listening for the slightest noise, b t there could nothing be heard.— The buffalo continues a long time frequently without betraying his lair; but at the end of the half-hour we heard the repeated barking of the dogs, and the shouts of the huntare, the minute was aroused from his cover. He defended himsel for some time against the dogs, till at length, becoming turious, he sprang forward with a bound to wards the skirts of the forest. In a few lo rent saunder in the terrible velocity of monster - or, I might alm set say, of some The jaguar would have succeeded, had mo? Suddenly the buffale made his apthe encounter occurred only a dozen yards pearance. He stopped for an instant; gazed, the encounter occurred only a dozen yards as if trightened, around him; suiffed up the farther from the water. But the crocodile air of the plain which extended in the dis-

ointed. He seemed to vow a future re- clous animal was rushing through the forest, Our travellers had not watched this scene nothing elso. My mind was concentrated on one object atone, in which I was so nim-sorbed, that I could actually hour nothing, ced his skuil, and I was half saved. The animal fell within a pace of me, like a mass of rock, so loud, and so heavy. I planted her staff. breathed me last sigh. My Indiana then rifle, when, with steady aim, I had shot the buffalo. I was brave. I had won their configure; I had stood the test. My victim

had of this animal, and one day occlared, proof to which my Indians had subjected me was sufficiently serious to give them a decided opinion of my courage, and to satiscounter, especially as I was not accustomed to that sort of warfare—and such a combat is, in tact, a struggle for life or death. But mouth I indulged in this exercise, which would fisten to nothing. I had spoken the imparts such lively sensations; and I recogword : I would not discuss toe point, and I nised the facility with which one may lodge Still holding on to the capivaro, and looked upon all their counsels as null and ball in a plain surface, a few inches in watching his opportunity, he sprang sudden-, void. My decision was right; for these kind diameter, and at a few paces distance. But

imongst themselves to judge of my courage company us. I had taken the precaution by my acceptance or refusal of the combat. to station two linkings at his side; but when My only answer was to give orders for the I quitted them to take up my ownpost, he hunt. I took great care that my wite improductly sent them away, and soon at-should not be informed of our excursion, for, the buffale statted from the wood, and and I set off, accompanied by half a score of rushed upon in. He fired both his barrels Indians, nearly all of whom were arrived and missed the animal; we beard the reports with muskets. Buffalo bunting is different and run towards him, but it was no late! in the mountains from what it is in the Ocampo was no longer in existence. The plains. On the plain one only requires a buffale had good him through; and his body good horso, with address and agility in was ploughest up with frightful wounds .throwing the lasso; but in the mountains it But no such accident over took place again; for when strangers came to witness our buttalo hunts, I made them get ep in a tree,

NO GOOD FROM PASSION.

or on the crost of a mountain, where they might remain as speciators of the combat

Will putting one's self into a passion mend the matter? said a venerable old man to a boy who had picked up a stone to thrownt a dog. The dog only barked at him in playfulness.

Yos, it will mond the matter, said the passionate boy, immediately dashing the

stone at the dog.

The animal, thus enraged, sprang at the boy and bit his log, while the stone bounded against a shop window, and broke a page of

Out ran the shonkooper and seized the uns simusto boy, and made him pay for the brokon pane.
The passionate boy had mended the mat-

ter finely, finely indeed!

It was the other day that I saw a little boy fall down; and I should have helped him on his log- again, but ho set up such a bellowing that I left him to himself, that he might find our whother that would mend the matter.

Take my word for it, it never did and nover will, mend the matter to get into a passion about it. If the thing be hard to hasing about it. It to thing to harder having will give you their hands. Go to want out, but he could not read. It is beart boat wildly in his bearm, and his soul was when you are in anger.

THE LAST SIXPENCE.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK.

Ir was on a chill, blenk morning in Norember that Charles Aubry emerged from an old shed where he had passed the last part of the night under a pile of sheep skins. He was a young man, not over two and son, though his clothes were torn and dirty, and his face pale and haggard. Only one year before he had been left an orphun, with eleven thousand dollars in money in his possession. He had always been a generoushearted, frank, and loving companion, but evil associations had gathered about him, and in an unfortunate hour he gave himself up to their influence. He thought not of king voice, I have come to-to-tell you the value of money, but designing knaves, that my course of wickedness is run, and under the guise of friendship, could always from this moment 1 am-a-2 draw it from him. But the poor, misguided youth had run the race, and was now alone, His money was gone, and his sunshine companion had left him. He had his antagonist, and if he had been allowed furious and diabot, at being. Down he came reached the goal towards which for a whole year he had been dashed on,

As young Aubrey stood there now, his lips were parched, and his limbs shook as though with a palsy. He mechanically pecket, and took therefrom a sixpence. - He searched further -felt in every pocket-but he could find no more. That single sixpence was the

last of his fortune.
Ah, Charley, Charley, he murinured

He remembered his mother as she held him; the last time to her bosom and blessed him; and he remembered when he the resolution he had taken. for his hated enemy, the creature headed for the bank, and climbed out. He stood for a moment looking back into the stream. He that father had loved him and blessed strength a little before you try to work. him with his last breath. And he remembered one other, a bright-cycl, joyous girl, in M. He would be glad to have you cass of the capivara, he threw it lightly o upon him, my gaze was rivetted on his toto in whose keeping he had once placed all his head in such a manner that I could see love, and all his hopes of joy. But it was If recover your wasted strength you shall gone now ! Thus he stood, with the small coin in his hand, when he heard footsteps approaching. He raised his eyes, and bemencement they had been doing all in their distance, as they followed their prey. At power to get away from the spot; for they length the buffalo lowered his head, pre- came tottering on, slowly and trembling. — You can pay me for this if you Her garments were torn and tattered, and the thin gray hair bung matted and uncomrushed upon me and I fired. My ball plor- bed. She stopped when she came to where of the earth are not worth redoeming, then the youth stood, and leaned beavily upon

'Charity good Sir!' she uttered, in a long and notion bollowing in-scatted that I to purchase a single meal, and I'll ask God bless thee.'

By my life, good woman, you are the came up Their joy was succeeded by ad- very one I have been wishing for. Here miration: they were high ecaticy: I was every one I have been wishing to.

—it is all I have —it is my last supence!

Take it. I have only wished that it could be a construction of the construction of the could be a construction of the could be a construction of the construction of buy me one true friend.' The old woman hesitated.

'Will you take it ?' asked Charles, earnestly. Take it, so that I may feel that I have one friend. 'I need it, sir,' the woman said, 'but I

dare not take it from you, for you would not profit by my friendship.' 'Yes I would. It would send a ray of sunshine through my soul, to knew that one human being blessed me.'

'But what good could come of that while you continued to curse yourself? The youth started, but he spoke not. 'If you would have me as friend, will you

up, once more. I knew your nother, Chartins in crery shape, but he hesitated not once. es Aubrey, and I remember well how kind His mind was made up, and he made but of the District within 40 days afterwards. nity. Turn now and go up the hill. Go

O, who shall give me the first lift to regain all I have lost I' · I will.

You! Who are you! You say you knew my mother. Who are you !" · Never mind. Suffice it for you to know that I have suffered as deeply as you ever ing-room one oroning, after the rest of the did. I know what it is to suffer. I say I can give you the first lift. I mean by that I can show you the way. Follow my coansel, and you may yet recover all that you

have lost. can never make up!"

A) das he spoke he bowed his head and covered his face with his hands

. Let not such feelings be with you now. First resolve that you will turn from the evil that has brought you down. You know what it is as well as I do. Can you do this ?"

But, I had done it ere you came up. Then take the next step. Go and make triend who can help you further. Go to Amos Williams and---

No, no, not there. O, not there,' interrupted Charles.

. Go to his store and freely confess to him all your faults,' resumed the women, without seeming to notice the interruption. 'Tell more.

. No. no. I dare not go to him. · Bot listen : I heard Mr Williams say with his own hps that he would give you his hand if you would only help yourself.

· Did he say that P uttered Charles engerly.
He did. And now, Charles Aubray, be assured that you have not lost everything. Let people know that you mean to arise and be a man, and all whose friendship is worth

'I will go.' 'Then give me the sixpence.'

Amos Williams stood at the great dosk in his counting-room, and he was alone.— While he thus stood, casting up a column of figures upon a page of one of the ledgers, od a happy suite was upon her face. But the door was opened and Charles Aubrey the smile faded away, and her lips trembled. She entered. He was yet pale and haggard, and looked as he did when we saw him two hours ago. The merchant started back twenty, and yet retained great beauty ofper- hours ago. The morchant started back with an utterance of pain and surprise as he recognized in the miserable form before him the once happy and beloved youth whom he had delighted to honor.

. Chales, he attered as noon us he could command his speech, ' why have you come bere ?

Mr Williams,' spoke the youth in a cho-

Here he stopped. He hesitated a moment, and then his feelings overcame him, and bowing his head he burst into tears, and sobs, loud and deep, broke from his lips, The merchant was deeply affected, and with the warm tears gathering thickly in his own eyes, he started forward and placed his hand upon the youth's hend.

'Charles,' he uttered in a tremulous, ea- away again !' · With God's help I will be a man again! was the youth's reply. 'Is your money all gone?'

much, for he knew his unworthiness; but the

· You can pay me for this if you choos to you need not be delicate about it; and as for your unworthiners-when the lost ones some other standard of worth must be regarded than that simple one which Jesus of Nazareth gave to his followers." So it was settled that Charles should m

out into the country and remain awhile. He found Mr. Williams, the brother, ready and happy to receive him, and there he soon began to regain his health and spirits. In two weeks he was us strong as ever,

and at the end of a month the marks of dis- grant. sipation had all left his face. Then he returned to town, and entered the store. A- hauge a picture. It is a splendid painting mos Williams gave him a lucrative station, and bade him remember nothing of the past save the one great lesson, he had lear-

'Charles,' he said, ' you know the widow Swan ?' · Yes, sir.'

" Well, I have engaged board for you there. I hope the arrangement will sui 'Yes, sir,' returned the youth with a

strange emotion. From that time Courles Aubrev went on nobly and truly in the path he had marked

his became loss frequent, and he was flushy lett, to pursue his own course.

Little did Charles Aubrey knew how close. lett, to pursuo his own course.
Little did Charles Aubroy know how close-

ly he had been watched. Mr. Williams know his every more next to his prayers which he poured forth in the privacy of his own apartment. Thus passed away three mouths, and at the end of that time Mr Williams called the young man in the countoople had gon'e 'Wall, Ch who, the merchant common

'how would you like to change your board-

ing place ?'
There was something in the look and tone

'It you would like,' the merchant resumed in the same low, attange tone, you may it was last year, but now there is no trouch come and board with me. I will not deceive work to undergo, and the men are well fed you, Charles. Until I could that you would end well clothed. Had the weather been entirely reform, I dared not carry you to my as savere last winter and spring, is is doubthouse. But I am satisfied now. I have tul whether the slege works would have not doubted you, but I would prove you. And now, if you please, you may inform Mrs. Swan that you shall board with her no more. She will not be disappointed, for I have spoken with her on the subject.

With these words Mr. Williams loft the store, and as soon as Charles could recover from the strange emotions that had almost overpowered him, he called for the porter come and lock up, and then, having locked up the great safe, he took his departure...

On the next morning became to the store him all, and then ask him to trust you once and when his employer came he informed h m that he had given his notice to Mrs ·Very well,' returned the merchant .-

This evening, then you will go home with Evening came, and Charles Aubrey accompanied his old friend home. Tee was

endy, the rest of the family, had caten an hour before. After ten Charles was conductod to the sitting-room, where lamps were burning, and where Mr. Williams informed him he could amuse himself by reading. Charles sat down there, and his employer

atrangely worked upon. O, how natural oversthing there appeared. And many happy blassed hours he had spent in that same room. Thus he sat, whom the door was slowly opened, and a female appeared with-in the spartment. She was a bright-eyed, conuciful maidon, and when she first enter-

a moment more her eyes overran with tears and then Charles started up, the could doubt no more. Why clee should be have been brought hither? why left thus? why placed on each probation? He beststed no more. With one quick step he aprang forward and without a word caught the fell. ward, and without a word caught the fale

girl to his bosom,
'Mary' he uttered, as he gazed into the
sparked eyes of the fair being wheatill
clung to him, you still love me you forgive me all—and trust me once more? "Aha-so you've found him have you

Mary ?' he cried in a happy, joyous tone. "Mr. Williams," uttored Obarles, still hold ing blary by the hand, and speaking with difficulty, I hope I am not deceived, IO, you have not brought me here to kill me I You cannot have passed this oup, to dash!

'Ay, dear Charles : and you know why I did it . 'Here—do you not remember it?'; And as she spoke : he drew: from her bosom a small silken purse, and took, therefrom a sixpedoo.

The youth recognized it in an instant! *O I's he cried, as the strained the noble Of he cried, as he strained the noble girl to his bosom, what can it say? Mary—Mary—my own heart's truest loys—let my life in the years to come tell my gratifude. O, by all of life is yours, and my last breath shall bear your name in gratifude to God. And Charles Aubrey never forget his promise. With this noble compassion by his side he travelled up the hill and in his path the flowers of life grow thick and frager.

Listen? yes.'

'Then let this be your lowest value of information of the Militia act, Commanding officers are informed to muster their battalions on the fifth once more, but bereputed them with a term firmness to at left them no hopes up, once more. I knew your nother, Chares Aubrey, and I remember well how kind

STATE OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA

CAMP, SEBASTOPOL, April 30102023 Monday Morning, 7 am .- The ground will covered with anow, the sky is obscured by a Black Sea fog, and all the struggling fogu-tation of the plateau and of the adjacent rallings is exposed to a severe trial. The which is from the north, but it is not very

strong, and so the cold is not much felt, but the thermometer is down to 20 deg. This is not of the man as he spoke those words that day last year was almost as gloomy, except that thermometer was 12 or 13 degrees in never make up! the average been considerably greater than and it was last year, but now there is no trouch work to undergo, and the men are well fed and well clothed. Ilad the weather been enabled the allies to make their assaults on the 18th of June and September the 8th.— The Russians say the heavy rains which fell in 1854 provented their reinforcements com-ing up, or that they would have tried us again by a second lukermann before the

It is now 10 a.m. The snow is all good from the plateau; the thermometer is at 33 dog., and there is a strong northerly wind, sweeping a cloud of steam-like fog over the camps. All around is block, raw, and black -so much for the elimate of the Critical which mover coases to astenish us by its fickleness and violence of transition. The rest mon, however, are happy, comfortable, and well fed, in excellent health fit for any

work that may be out out for them.

They continue to procure abundance; of fuel from the ruled buildings of Sobsestopol, and their hardest work is ball-practice, which is so general that occasionally the brisk fusiliade from the ravines puts us in mind of old times. The malefactors or those in the hands of the Provest-Sergeants are employe in makingd and repairing reads in cleaning the camps, and in collecting the camps, and in the ray: ince into hoaps -a work for an army in it-

A board is appointed to condemn unterviceable storm at Belakiava. What's tor-day that unservious be stores ! Why, it might?! be made to include many of the land Trans. be made to include many of the Land Transport carts which have just come out of the saw some yesterday, the anichoxes of which were gaping and of which no man living could remote the tilboards without the aid of a hammade. The Russian commissarian train equipment of very rude, and presents a very hirking could succeed the analysis of our training the same and presents a very hirking could succeed the analysis of our training to the analysis of our training beat and whother the analysis and, dreakes of country of the analysis of the present of the analysis and department of the french are preparing a great ball to night, at Kadikol, in a huge booth his living its free to all English and Sardinian of the ore, but each Frenchman pays of for admission

ors, but each Fronchman pays of for administ? invited by those who have made the acqueint ance over the boundary stream, abus lake : uncortain if they can come.
Whatever may be the cause of it show an - of it

pears to be more sympathy of loss religions between the Preudi and the Russian than there is between us and our late chialine my. It is rare to see an English or Bardintani officer, engaged in conversation with a Rus odd sian across the Pohyranya, in comparison rest with the frequency, of apait hater level on rest the part of the Freugh. Were 13 not that he 'Of course not,' returned the merchant. Bardinian officers speak. French, word that the part of the French. Were it not that the Bardinian officers speak. French, would imagine that the resolved may not toll you all, something, too, for our nettens freserve wis it. It it you a year. This noble girl, has the proficiency in that language of many set. Inover ceased in love you, and whou you Russian officers, few of whom speak English. To word the lowest down, she level you that 'Yes, sir. This morning I had one soltary sixpence left, and that I gave to a poor old woman who bade me to come here.'

'Ay, I know her. She is an unfortanate creature, and has suffered much. I hade her if she saw you, and you were cast down and repentant, to send you here, for I heard yesterday that you were at the foot of the precipice. Now if you are determined in the recipice. Now if you are determined in the resolution he had taken.

'And now,' said Mr Williams, after the matter had been talked over some time and insist find a place where you can recruit your strength a little before you try to work. There is my brother, who owns a farm out in M——, He would be glad to have you come there a while; and when you wholly recover your wasted strength you shall have a place here.'

'At first the youth refused to accept so much, for he knew his unworthiness; but the muchant simply answered him:

'You, Mary? you in diaguise?' quested

'Ay, doer Charles: study ou know why I work and statistically the study of the more and the could. At sup race she integrated and the latter will be a supposed to sality the same of love you; and work whose you waste sufficiently the profit on a wroched pony, informed, us, that he post might save you if she could. I could not tell her may not if she accould. I could not tell her own, and you were at the foot of the precipice. Now if you are determined in the foot of the precipice. Now if you are determined that your facency was gone, and that your facency was gone, and the resolution he had taken.

'And now,' said Mr Williams, after the must find a place where you can recruit your strength a little before you try to work. There is my brother, who owns a farm out in M——, He would be glad to have your of the precipical strength in the facency of the profit of the pr the army and mon continues excellent, build we have reason to believe that our littles are not quite so healthy, and that our littles are not continued to the form typing and had she food. Their sentines look as dry as unpainted food. Their sentines look as dry as unpainted food. Their sentines look as dry as unpainted for chaplains, as may have being again, from us the orders for some time past, are it a state of transition, and many are sentining hew duties on are going home. Of the thir of a state ob the state of the

Mary-my own heart's trues loys-let my consistence to the Freech army fairn the first pours and my fast breath the Crimon, not users than three mr low are in Co, my all of life is yours and my fast breath the Crimon, not users than three mr low are in Co, my all of life is yours, and my fast breath the Crimon, not users than three mr in the Crimon not users the missions arrived the crimon of Charity nave also indicate the crimon of Charity nave also indicated the crimon will be the flowers of life grew thick and fragment.

Upon the wall of his sitting-room hangs a picture. It is a splendid painting of the Prodigal Bon's resturn. Upon the many discount with the missions arrived the crimon to the mission arrived the crimon the crimon the mission arrived the crimon the crimon the mission arrived the crimo

THE VISITATION.

On Wednesday last the Lord Bishop of Toronto held his visitation, in the parish church of St. James. Prayers were said by the Rev. S. S. Strong, D. D.; the Lessons read by the Rev. Aminadab VanRanselaer of Rochester; and a plain practical discourse well adapted for the occasion was delivered by the Rev. T. B. Fuller.

We are very sorry to say that, as usual the musical part of the service, was disgracefully neglected. An attempt to perform an anthem, signally failed, and with great difficulty a few verses of a hymn were executed.

How long is this important Diocese to be without a Cathedral, where the worship of approve the enactment of such a measure. God may be performed decently and in or-

The charge delivered by his Lordship embraced a number of interesting points. We subjoin two portions of the document. relating to Education and the progress of the Church :

EDUCATION.

The system of education estublished in Upper Canada seems, at first sight, to have something very favorable in its general aspect. It proceeds upon the principle, that the great and indeed the first object of education is to give men and women such instruction as shall enable them to pursue with efficacy any calling to which they may turn their attention. And so far as it furnishes the tools and instruments best adapted for the advancement of the scholars in the arena of social competition, it promises a fair measure of success. Religious subjects are not allowed to interfere with any of its arrangements, nor is the necessity of adopting any distinct religious teaching admitted. On the contrary, to avoid all such difficulty, the Gordian knot is cut, and the process of instruction is almost entirely secular, and confined to that description of knowledge of the practical utility of which there can be no doubt; and Christianity and its doctrines are left to be delt with by every one according to his

This I believe to be a fair representation of the teaching of common schools in Upper Canada.—The system has assumed great dimensions, and no labor or expense is spared to promote its efficiency.

On referring to the Chief Superintendent's Refort for 1854, I find the number of schools to be 3,244, being an increase of 243 upon 1851. The schools in which the Holy Scriptures are to any extent used, may be taken at two-thirds of the whole number; as there appears only a trifling difterence since 1851,—showing that of the 3,244 common schools in Upper Canada in 1854, two-thirds (2163) read the Bible, and one third (1081) did not.

one-third (1081) did not.

One new feature, which I consider of great value, and for which I believe we are altogether indebted to the able Superintendent, deserves special notice; it is the introduction of daily prayers. We find that 454 schools, or about one-seventh of the whole number, open and close with prayer. This is an important step in the right direction, and only requires a reasonable extension to render the system in its interior, as it is already in its exterior, nearly complete. But till it receives this necessary extension, the whole system, in a religious and spirital point view, may be considered almost

I do not say that this is the opinion of

lieves his system very nearly perfect; and so far as he is concerned. I am one of those who appreciate very highly his exertions, his unwearied assiduity, and his administrative capacity. I am also most willing to admit that be has carried the meagre provisions of the several enactments that have any leaning to religion, as far as seems consistent with a just interpretation of the law. But with all this, I am fully convinced that the whole system of education over which he presides, is rotten to the core, and that its tendency is to produce general unbelief. For surely the cold and scanty recognition of the gospel which we have noticed, and the partial reading of the Scriptures in a portion of the schools merely by sufferance, and the permitting prayer at the opening and closing of one-seventh only of their number, will be found quite insufficient to prevent this unhappy result. Much more is required to cherish and bring forth the truits of true religion. How so many able and good men continue so long to support such such a system, may not be easily accounted for. But it may in a great measure arise from bearing assertions constantly made that its basis is Christianity, assertions which a thorough and earnest examination would prove utterly fallacious. In the meantime, I conscientiously feel that such mon, however good their intentions, are laboring under an unbappy delusion, which nothing short of a thorough knowledge of the Scrip-

If the children are confined to arithmetic. geography, algebra, &c., while religion as matter of instruction is never introduced. it is absurd to affirm that under such arrangements you are giving them education. Education requires much more; it is to give your pupils a moral training favorable to the good order of society, to the performance of their duties to God and man, and to become useful to them here and hereafter.

tures can remove.

Now this cannot be done separate from the Christian religion. At page 14 of the Common Schools Report for 1854, we have the sum of the religious instruction ever given in these seminaries: "In each school the teacher should exert his best endeavors, both by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of all children and youth committed to his care and instruction, the principles of piety, and a sacred regard to truth; love to their country, humanity, and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, frugality, chastity, moderation, temderance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of society, and on which a free constitution of government is founded," &c.

Now, it so happens that these very same words (which the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada quotes from an avowed Unitarian Service) are literally when introducing his resolution on Educa-tion? And what comment does his lordship

make upon them? "Ithis obvious," says he, manner and value of the instruction impart- lue their privileges, endeavour by meek per- soon as they see that such sacrifice will that so far as these words are concerned; ed. they might have been enacted by the Senate of Rome before the introduction of Christian character."

After admitting that many eminent men were in favor of the Secular System, and who think that to attend the public schools during the week and afterwards receiving on the Lord's Day distinct religious instruction, either at Sunday-school or at home, children may be brought up good Christians, his Lordship adds, that those favorable reports are nevertheless called in question, and with regard to our own country, there are great authorities against it, and there is a strong public sentiment which would not He quotes two authorities only, that he might not be tedious-Dr. Arnald and the Rov. Mr. Cook. Dr. Arnald says, " the moment you touch on what alone is education, viz.," the forming of the moral princi-ples and habits of men, neutrality is impossible. It would be very possible if Christi anity consisted really in a set of theoretical truths, as many seem to fancy; but it is not possible, inasmuch as it claims to be the paramount arbiter of all our moral judg-ments; and he who judges of good and evil,

The opinion of Dr. Arnald is confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Cook, a gentleman of great experience and intelligence: -"I have confined my observations hither to to the secular aspect of school studies, because objections are generally made by possons who believe that the time of children in our National Schools is absorbed by the Church Catechism and unintelligent reading of the labor; and at the same time firmer and Old and Now Testaments. But I do feel bold once more to record an opinion deliberately formed, and confirmed by a long and minute acquaintance with the working of elementary schools, and the one great influence which has elevated and developed the intelligence of those children-which has given clearness and accuracy to their perceptions-which has moulded their udgments, exercised their reason and expanded their imagination, has been the careful, daily and uninterrupted study of the Word of God. The religious instruction of our best schools is of an excellence which has never been rivalled in any system of National Education, and which can be appreciated only by those who have had opportunities both of constantly examing the children under instruction and of watching the effects of that teaching upon their conduct in after life.

"Iknow many young men and women who are now doing their duty heartily and faithfully in their appointed sphere of ac-tion, who gratefully acknowledge the measure of success which has rewarded their exertions to the impressions, instructions and habits acquired in our National Schools."

His Lordship then asks, whother will you have Schools conlined to those secular objects to which I have adverted, or whother you will introduce into them moral instruction; and concludes with rejecting Secular Schools, because every Body requires more than they can give, and introducing the Holy Scriptures. Now, I firmly believe, notwithstanding the apparent acquiescence in the system of Schools established in this the same as in England, and that most parents consider any plan of education imper-

Portunately this system, vicious at it is at present, may be very easily amended, and without losing a particle of its value, may be made to supply with officiency all that is wanting.

1st. Let Separate Schools be admitted in in all villages, towns, and cities, when required, and let the same privilege be extended to the country, whenever the population warrants their introduction.

and Till this regulation take effect, let it be provided that all Public Schools, whatever, be opened and closed with prayer, and a portion of the Holy Bible be daily read; and farther, that the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, and the Ten Commandments, be regularly taught in every such School; provided, nevertheless, that no child be compelled to receive religious instruction, or attend any religious worship to which his or her parents, shall on conscientious grounds, object.

with nothing of unportance that exists in the present system, nor in any way disturb its elaborate machinery, which would apply as well as it does now to every exigency that might occur. All the different denominations which desired it, would have their Separate Schools, and could arrange, according to their particular views, the religious instruction of their children. Hence all the heartburning that at present exist, would be removed. Nine-tenths of the Protestant, and all the Roman Catholic population would be satisfied, and throughout the country, where the thinness of the settlers Schools, the inhabitants would rest content volume of human knowledge in his left. under the second provision, till they were able to support them.

Before passing from this important subject, there are two or three points in which we, the ministers of religion, are especially interested, and to which I, therefore, request

your serious attention. We must not wait for the adoption of these amendments to our system of Education. Thankful shall we be for them when obtained. But in the meantime, we must redouble our exertions to protect our flock. and especially our children and vouth, by increasing the number of our Sunday Schools. You ought to have one at each of your Stations. The difficulty to find surrounded by numerous and powerful adteachers, I know from experience, to be versaries; but as we hold the truth, let us great; but I likewise know, that in most dispense it in righteousness, and not withcases, it may be overcome by activity and hold spiritual sustenance from our peope, kindness. In most places we shall find, by or discourage them from bearing their part a dilligent search, sober and pious individuals, willing, under your occasional assistance, deemer. Be not careless or indifferent in advice and encouragement, to undertake the your manner of of performing divine offices, labor. If sincere in the work, they will soon but show that your heart is in them, and become themselves anxiously alive to the then you will reach the hearts of your concopied by Lord John Russell in his speech progress of their classes, and begin soon to gregation. Let the ministrations of the sa-before Parliament on the 6th of March last, discover that their regular attendance is erament be duly and reverendly performed; rather a pleasure than a toil.

You must not be content with merely teaching the articles of faith, and forms of Christianity, for there is nothing in the devotion. These can be very soon learned words which bear the mark of any distinct by the children, but without a tender and minute explanation, they do not reach the beart.

Young persons taught in this way, are apt to consider themselves possessed of re-ligion, where it has as yet no sure foundation, and finding that it does not enable them to withstand temptation, nor when they have sinned, does it excite a lively remorse and repentance, they infer that it is useless, and become indifferent. Hence while offering no opinion of his own he says, when assailed by wicked companions, they easily fall into transgression. Again, wher they find themselves defenceless against ordinary cavils, and feel surprised at their inability to answer them, instead of seeking more correct information, they too frequent ly fall into corrupt unbelief, which they discover to be more acceptable to their pasions and a solace to their ignorance.

In imparting religious knowledge, ever portion should be patiently and thoroughly explained as we proceed. This, no doubt requires natural ability in the teacher .-Some acquaintance with sacred and profane history, and a roadiness to illustrate what he is inculcating with apt examples from the Bible and other sources; but in all this they right and wrong, without reference to its will find encouragement from you, and with authority, virtually denies it." you can direct them, they will rapidly acquire the knowledge necessary to enable them to dispense it with satisfaction to their scholars. Your teachers, while instructing other, will rapidly advance in learning themselves, not merely intellectually but morally and after a time they will become more patient and forbearing-more cheerful under

> more just in their decisions. The teachers receive great encouragement when the minister catechises in public. It is the mode of instruction which was universat in the first ages of the Church, nor is it long since it was general in our own. It was sadly neglected during the latter part of the last century, and the early part of this: but it has of late years been revived, and is extending on every side, and may be considered one of the most healthy signs of the times. Such public catechising not only benefits the children themselves, but confers a blessing upon all present, and is peculiarly interesting to the teachers, and more especially when you can induce them to ask you to explain any difficulties that come in their way, and encourage them also to question their own hearts as to the progress they are making in their spiritual life.

> There are times when all clergymen of a serious and reflecting character, feel painfully dissatisfied at the little intercourse which has been kept up between themselves and those of their flock, whom they have prepared for confirmation.

The intimate acquaintance which grows up between the paster and his youthful parishoners during the preparation for the hoty rite, naturally produces confidence and good feeling, and is commonly attended with many acts of kindness and affection—but all seems dissolved and gone when the Bishon departs. Not perhaps always, because the first Communion in many well ordered parishes soon follows and keeps up the endearing connexion. But in general the confirmed are to a degree lost sight of, and the ten-Province, that the general feeling here is der influence which the clergyman had acquired is gradually loosened till it altogether isappears. Now there seems no better feet which does not instruct their children plan for continuing this salutary influence in their duty, both to God and mon, on a and strengthening the moral habits which may have been commenced, than that of establishing occasional meetings with the confirmed, perhaps, once a week, or even once month, to converse on religious subjects. Such meetings may, by a judicious clergyman, be turned to infinite advantage. It is the father meeting his children, and instructing them as their parent-conversing with them indulgently and frackly, and encouraging them to impart their difficulties, their hopes, and their foars, that they may be counselled and directed. He can suggest such books as may be most profitable for them to read, and, as occasions offer, he can point out the p rnicious tondency of promismous reading, and the errors of such popular publications of the day as come in their way. Such intercourse begets confidence, and in time friendship - and may, under a wise guidance, be made exceedingly pleasant and ready to assist him in promoting schemes of parish and neighborhood. These simple provisions would interfere

stood, is it opposed to Divine law. Ther are not rivals or enemies, but in the closest agreement, for they both come from God. of nature equally manifest His power and among them in leaven. Nor dare we, as I moting the moral and mental amelioration of our fallen race.

Let, then, the good Angel of the Lord preside over all our educational institutions. prevented the establishment of Separate with the Bible in his right hand and the of the Protestant Dissenters, now that our result as the capital of the commutation, continued he, it seldom troubles a Bishop of

PROGESS OF THE CHURCH. The progress of the Church, depends, under God, entirely on ourselves. If we discharge our duty in humble dependance upon our blessed Lord, nothing can keep her back; but if we are cold and indifferent and fall out among ourselves by the way, instead of advancing she will wither and decay .-Never let us forget for a moment our great responsibility, or leave anything undone which devoted affection can suggest, to preserve our church and people from the dangurous encroachments of Rome on the one hand, and the frightful errors of Dissent on the other. We are seemingly a little band in the defence of the church of their Re-

suation to convince them of their spiritual importance, and win them back to the habits and feelings of former times. Be not ashamed to bring the Church prominently forward in her spiritual and excramental character as the body of Christ and the dispenser of his word and ordinances; for you have olemnly promised so to present her in all ter fulness, principles, claims and privi-leges as a kingdom of heaven upon earth. Let her teachings and holy practice he systematically offered to your people, with impressive explanations, that they may be able great the provocation. o give a reason for the faith that is in them and be no longer surprised or confounded at

the cavil of herenemies.

The Church

In decent and regular discharge of your ninistrations, beware of giving an exaggerated or undue importance to externals. anything be wanting or deficient, graduatly approach nearer to the system prescribed by the Prayer Book; and if you proceed w th a frank and honest discretion, ther will soon appear among your congregation a great increase of piety, devotion and charity. Do nothing harshly or unadvisedly; and should you be driven into controversy, direct your studies to the subjects, and after careful coult. Condemn not without anxiously glory on the day of his appearing. reading, and making yourself thoroughly acquainted with the real opinions of those you contend with. This is absolutely necessary in any controversy, and particularly with Rome. In such you must be at special pains to arm yourself with the soundest wenpons of defence. Here, weak argument, in correct statements, and hasty conclusions. will only bring you to shame. They are skilful controversalists, and desire nothing better than an antagonist whose notions o Poperv are gathered from the flimsy declaration of popular orators at the public mee tings of the day. Do not suppose that the Romi h 'hurch is only a medley of fooleries and blasphemies, nor expect to cry it down as if it were feeble and had nothing to urge in its defence. These who think so can have no adequate conception of so cer-

rupt and wonderful a system.

If Romanism contained nothing more deep and true,-nothing more subtilely adapted to the cravings of man's heart than that which such silly opponents recognise, it would not be the formidable enemy that we find 250. it. And as there are few of its doctrinal corruptions which are not attached to some original truth, the result of such indiscrimi nating assaults is, that one class of inquirers is hurried on to reject the truth and the corruption together,—and another is driven by an indigrant repulsion of feeling to cling to the overgrowth of error, as well as the

In fact, the formidable character of Romanis harises from this very possession of much truth; for with this it deceives, offering the primitive verity to the eye, and trine of Developement, it can from time to time furnish new doctrines at pleasure, -one instance of which, the Imaculate Conception, is of recent occurrence. In this, however Rome seems to have forgotton her usual caution, for in the Book of Revelation there are no novelties. It came as pure and per fect from heaven as God intended it. Accordingly, the most awful anathemas are pronounced upon those who add thereto or di minish therefrom. Thus Moses, in the 2nd verse of the fourth chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy, says, "Ye shall not add unto the Word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish out from it,-.-that ye may keep the commandments of the Lord God ry man that heareth the words of the pro- strictly investigated be found, he believed, which are written in this Book. He which testifieth these things saith, surely I come quickly. Amen, even so come, Lord

Jesus."
"Many of the leading doctrines of Popery," says Bishop Heber, " are to all appearance subversive of some of the plainest and most essential articles of the Christian salutary, while it extends the influence of faith. Yet I cannot read the lives of Belthe nastor over many minds who will be lamini, Charles Borromeo, Vincent de St. benevolence and good-will throughout the that they were hely and humble men, incessant in prayer, and devoted to God, and The progress of human knowledge can to their inquiries after truth,---or without a er views of God's dispensation which I believe myself to possess, I should be happy beyond my hopes, and certainly beyond my The written word and the unwritten page deserts, to sit at the feet of the meanest human knowledge join hand in hand in pro- were under the suidance and teaching of that | cial debentures into other securities yield-Spirit, from whose inspiration only such virtues as th ir's could proceed."

are determined to patronise Christianity, they must come forward and assist us on the Bible in our schools, and on the proper observance of the Sabbath to keep it holy.

tlat Dissenters should not attack the Church. be prepared to defend them with energy, zeal, learning, and perseverance. They must ever be to us of infinite moment, invol-Articles, our Church Government, our Micommon language, our kloly Catholic

the Holy Cathoic Cuirch only, but on Chris-, he candidates 141 times; number confirm the head of his household. sacrifice of absr, time, means, and health women. The spectacle was one of deep infor the sake of the religion they profess, as terest.

Adelande, New Zealand and unfortunately, they had not been in a position and if you find your people negligent in sacrifice of abor, time, means, and health women to the their attendance, and disposed to underva-

But whether we are involved in controversy with Romanism or Dissent, we have, if faithful to our dnty, nothing to fear from the result : bitterness and hard words add no force to argument but rather induce suspicions of its weakness.

It is also reasonable to hope that this But whether this be so or not, we must on for the good of the church; but in carryour part exclude strife and salumny, and if reviled, we must not revile again, however they had not power to do until they could

All this we can well afford to do, because that the Bishop of Adelaide and said that in defending our Church, we are defending the great bulwark of Protestantism, and the purest form of teaching the gospel of our

Lord Jesus Christ that exists in the world. Having thus touched, however imperfectly, upon all the matters on which I propose enfor ing it on the wilful and contumacious. on this occasion to address you, I have now to thank you for your kindness and patience in bearing with me so long, and to commend you to Almighty God, who alone can conclisate unto us the will and ability, through the assistance of His Holy Spirit, to imitate our Great Exemplar, Jesus Christ, whose blessed recognition of our imperfect services preparation and in a Godly spirit d liver the shall become our rich reward and crown of

the decision of the diocese took a promi

nod. The rural dean, the Rev. S. Givins

Toronto, 30th April, 1856.

THE SYNOD

We are sorry our columns will not admit a full report of the proceedings of this most important meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto, which was held on Thursday and Friday of last week. We give, therefore, an abridged account. for which we are indebted to the Colonist, and Leader. Divine Service was held on each morning in the Cathedral, after bistricts, or rather Kingston, nothing had which the Synod assembled in the St. Lawrence Hall. The roll of Clergy being called pastoral letter or the resolutions of the Sy-

by the Clerical Secretary, Rev. J. G. on his appearance to assume his duty as Geddes, 138 answered to their names. The names of the lay delegates from each cure of encouragement, and found it useless to or mission were received by the Lay Secre- proceed. Nevertheless, a course seemed to tary, Dr. Bovell, of whom there were about thority, by some few individuals in Kings-

FIRST DAY.

and read the following address as reported by the Leader:

give no correct information respecting them. The Lord Bishop of Toronto presided, Indeed, he regretted that he had been under the necessity of noticing this want of duty and respect for the Synod, but the After the closing of the Synod in Oct 1854, they were employed in arranging the commutation, to which the clergy, to their silently passed over. He trusted, however, that those who had been its promoters, lasting honor, had given their intelligent and would return to their duty and heartily cofree consent. By this noble and uninteropperate for the future in promoting the obested act the c'ergy had merited the gratijects which the Bishop and the Sytude of the Church of Canada for ever, and nod were so anxious to accomplish, for the slightest breach of unity amongst them in won themselves the cordial admiration of giving the modern corruption into the hand, all true churchmen throughout the world, the present crisis of their affairs must be Moreover, by the late invention of the doc. It had been no easy matter to arrange, the attended with much evil. The proceedings numerous details of this great and imporof the last Synod held in October 1854, and lant mensure, and to reduce them to such a especially the declaration, had attracted shape for the consideration of the Governmuch notice, and been generally commendment, that each might appear in its proper ed. In transmitting them to many Richere place, and the grounds on which they re-t- and clergymen, he invited criticism as suged might be justly appreciated. Yet this gested especially in the articles of the convist labor, requiring so much skill and ability, was happily for the church willingly and stitution, being anxious to make it as perfect as possible. Two art cles only have called forth observation and been recommenzealously undertaken by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, and to him the Church ded to slight alteration. It is suggested on this account, as well as many o hers, was that the fourth article, which provides that infinitely indebted. But for that gentlethe number of representatives from any cure man's steady perseverance, clear intellishall be one or more, not exceeding three gence, and untiring energy in examining should hereafter he confined to one only.every application from individuals as well as 1st-Because the rule as it stands and is bodies, we felt that the adjustment could not acted upon, infringes upon that perfect which I command you." Again, St. John, have been so happily or so well effected, equality which ought to be long to each o the Apostle and Evangelist, says in the 22d and although certain applications still re- the three branches which constitute the Sychapter of the Book of Revelation, 18th, main to be satisfied, which stood upon dif- nod. 2nd-- Because a moral inflence always 19th, and 20th verses, "For I to tify to eve- ferent grounds; they would also when accompanies sup rior numbers, and several clergymen from the United States have told phesy of this Book if any man shall add undereving of a fair consideration. A cord me that they often felt such influence bearto these things, God shall add unto him the rect list of the Clergy from whom commu- ing upon them, and giving the lay element plagues that are written in this Book. And tation had been effected, had appeared in undue prepon erance. 3---Because timid f any man shall take awa from the words of the public journals, and must have been clergymen, when they found two or three of the Book of this prophe-y, God shall take seen by all the members of the Synod their prominent parishioners of a different away his part out of the Book of Life, and Under the by-laws adopted by the Church opinion from themselves, have been known out of the Holy City, and from the things Society, a covenant had been entered into to decline voting, and even to pass over by that body for the payment of an annual to the other side. Hence the true rule salary to each clergyman who had commu- would seem to be that one representative ted, and had hitherto received the same only be elected within any one cure. from the Clergy Reserve Surplus Fund. In the fourteenth article, all after the The salaries for the last year had been word meeting is judged an excrescence and paid from this source. The sum received offensive to good taste. It is further enfrom Government had been £188,342 5s. sured as in some degree sullying the purity stg., half of that amount being in five and of the fundamental maxim of the polity of the other half in six per cent debentures of the Christ an Church, that nothing be done the Province, payable in London, of which, without the knowledge and consent of the Paul, Fenelon, and Pascal, without feeling bowever, the government had retained in that they were hely and humble men, indon the sum of £9,500 stg., being the shop Hobarton this subject. He asked him amount of five per cent upon the whole sum how it happened that in some of the dionever be arrested, nor, when rightly under- painful conciousness that with all the clear- to await the adjustment of the value of the cesan conventions, the Bishop's rights are respective debentures, which were to be questioned, and he becomes little more than finally determined in the month of July the chairman of the club, or the moderator next, under the arrangement made with the of a presbytery. The g od Bi-hop said, 'it government in March 1855. The com- was a serious defect, and much to be lamenmittee appointed by the by-law of the ted, and contrary to the sacred character of glory, and both are essential to social im- conceive, deny that men like these, how- Church Society had been for several the church, and had been wholly unknown to provement. The gospel of Salvation and of ever grievously mistaken in some points, months engaged in converting the provin- ecclesiastical history." ing a larger return, and their exertions had American Church to the unhappy times and hitherto been so far successful as to have the great ignorance amongst the clergy as

He attributed its introduction into the I do not feel that the progress of the considerably increased the fund. He was well as the laity at that early period of the Church can be much impeded by the efforts | yet unable to state the sum total that would | toue principles of church polity. After all temporalities have vanished and ceased to because the proceedings of the committee of firmness and discretion, and indeed our be a source of contention. I trust that a investment could not be brought to a close more intelligent people begin to feel that the conciliatory spirit will take the place of for- for some time to come. But it was not, Bishop does not preside over his Synod by mer bitterness between us, and unless they he thought, desirable that any incomplete election or communace. He sits there by statement should be furnished, until the divine permission, and an interest inherent whole of the arrangements were finished right which the people can reither give or great question of religious, as distinguished and all the commutations finally closed with take away, and the moment he leaves his from mere secular education, on the more the Government, there being still, as alreading the Synod ceases to exist. It is, necordial and general reception of the Holy dy mentioned, some claims remaining for ar-vertheless, a pernicious error, and from Bible in our schools, and on the proper rangement and increased stipends under the time to time threatens great evils in dioceses consideration of the proper authorities, where the Bishop is weak or irresolute, and But be this as it may, we do not expect The Bishop then gave an account of his would soon sink them into a species of Prestwo confirmational visits, the first through byterianism, but for the House of Bishops her doctrines and discipline; and we must the Home District, commencing on the 17th which has proved i self, by wise and timely May last; and the second commencing on interference, the safety-valve for all such the 9th July, and continuing 64 days, dudificulties. Of late years these have been ring which he visited all the parishes and of more rar occurrence. The children of ving as the lo our Prayer-Book, Creeds and stations below Toronto, numbering 96. The a family, continued the Bishop, might as well results of his summer's labor were: confir- dethrone their father as a Synod dethrone nistry, our nitual-in all which consists, in mations held, 141; Bish p addresses, 115; their Bishop. The government of the common language, our Holy Catholic Provost of Trinity College preached 23; Church of Christ is paternel throughout; times; the Rev. Rural Dean Givens, and the Bishop ats at the head of the Synod It would be a libel, not on our branch of preached 3 times. The Bishop addressed as a father in a well regulated family, sits at Acts, would prevent anything in the shape

I see before methere are not many anxious, tentiary at Kingston, and baptised 58 men; the House of Lords, but was stopped in the sideration of the constitution which they discover that their regular attendance is craments be duly and reverendly performed; resolute, and well prepared to make any and 2 women, confirmed S1 men and 5 House of Commions. Nor in any of the might wish to have for their own guidance

The Bishop then recapitulated the steps | Nova Scotia, in all of which the bishops clergy, and but are three distinct orders, that had been taken to divide the discess into three hishopries, and to the holding of and the consent of all is necessary to all act-diocesian synods or convocations. When binding upon the Diocessar

The effects of our Synodal action have the triennial visitation or conference met in been most extensive and beneficial. Our October, 1853, the first thing that was done, first conference in May, 1851, seemed to with the Eirhop's consent, was to declare itself the Synod of Toronto, as it had an un- rouse up the church members in our Eastern Colonies who were suffering under the same doubted right to do so. Their difficulty was course will be followed by our opponents, not the meeting in synod and taking order disabilities, and they have not only followed in our wake, but Meibourne or Victoria has now got before us in the race, having obing out their rules and regulations, which tained a law which enables the bishop, clergy and laity to provide for the regulaobtaichome special enactment. It was true tion of the affairs of their church. In the meantime we have acquired the guarantee he required no such power from the Legislaof Her Majesty's Government for even ture, because all ought to be submissive to more than has been conceded to Victoria. the Chu ch; but human nature was infirm. for the disparch of the late Sir William and they had already become convinced that Molesworth grants the division of the Dioa wholesom: discipline, and the power of cese and the election of Bishops; and that of the Hon H. Labouchere concedes all was absolutely required. Among other things that has been granted to Vectoria. Hence, if embodied in our statute, which can easily nent place in the deliberations of the synod The hope of getting endowments from England having vanished, they were encourabe done, we shall acquire as complete a measure as we can desire a measure also perfectly harmless in respect to other denominaged by the general prosperity of the Protions, and affecting churchmen only. While vince and the rapid increase of the neode in wealth and intelligence, to appeal to the on the subject of enactment, I have to remind you that we are under great obligato the Church members within the proposed tions to His Grace the Archbishop of Candiocese. In the Western portion of the terbury, for his kind advice and countenance Province great progress had been made and throughout our whole proceedings. The the amount so far advanced as to induce the Rural Deans to hope that they would be Bill which His Grace brought into Parlinment and carried through the House of able to report a sufficient endowment for the Bishopric of London, in Oct. '54; and Lords, was a great advance on that of the had it not been for the proceedings of the hon Mr Glads one; although it did not sa-Provincial Legislature in regard to the tisfy all our requirements. The Archbishop was from the first friendly to the division of Church property, and afterwards the absorthe Diocese, and thought it not unreabing attention required to adjust the comsonable that we sliculd appoint our own mutation, these expectations would have Bishops, if called upon to furnish them. At been verified. Similar exertions were made the same time he thought it would be better in the counties below Kingston, with similar and contribute more to our peace and harsucces-, but partialy suspended from the many, to take our first Bishops from home. same causes. With regard to the Midland I have only to add, that I have placed my resignation of the Elas and West portious of my Diocese in the hands of the Archbishop, to be used as soon as the new Bishops are appointed to relieve me. I may here collector, was met with discourtesy instead remark, that we have on the whole succeeded in our objects much beyond our most sanguine expectations and that instead of ave been improperly adopted, without auuneasiness and impatience, we ought to be most thankful for the progress we have ton. But as the steps taken had never been made, and redouble our diligence to remove communicated to him (the Bishop,)he could any obstacle which may yet remain. The pri cipie of these seem to be the endowments for the two Sees. So far as Kingston is concerned, I think we have a tail claim on the Commissioners of the Episcomovement had made itself too public to be fall Fund in England, as I brought it promi nently under notice in 1850. It was noted in their proceedings, and was believed to be lavorably considered. Fortunately London does not require any such assistance, and I trust can do without it. There is one little matter which I had almost forgotten, but which requires to be noticed. The names of the Bishopries are almost universally objected to as interfering with Sees already established. Might not London give way to Westminister, and Kingston to Portsmouth, or some other name more agreeable n the clergy and people? And now, Brethren, I commend you to the aid and guidance of God's Holy Spirit in

your important deliberations. Let us remember that we are Christians, engaged in our Master's service, and that in all meekness and harmony of purpose. Let us universally pray that we may feel in all purity and disinterestedness, the very great responsibility which rests upon us, that all things may be done to promote the glory of God and the extension of the Church.

DISABILITIES OF THE CHURCH.

Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P., seconded by Rev. Mr. Ardagh, moved-

"That a Conittee of seven members four clergymen and three laymen, be appointed to draft a petition to the three branches of the Legislature, for the passage ef at. Act to enable the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, to make rules and regulations for the management and government of the Church in Canada, and also to draft the Bill to be brought in upon such petition, and to report the same to the Synod."

There were many speakers on this motion, among whom were Col. Ermatinger, and they rather occupied the meeting to little purpose. The chief speaker was the mover, who was listened to with great attention.

In submitting this motion Mr Cameron said his lordship and the delegates were aware that during lest session he brought a measure before the Legislature for an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the removal of those liabilities, which a large number of the clergy and laity believed to exist. Whether they did or did not exist there was no doubt that a large number of persons, of whom he was one, believed that they could not enjoy those rights to which they were entitled, unless they received the sanction of Parliament, either the Imperial or l'rovincial. In the despatch lately received, Her Majesty's Government expressed a willingness that there should be Parliamentary action, although not Imperial action, for he supposed it was felt that that would open too large a door, but they indicated that the difficulty was one which might be removed by the action of the Crown, concurred in by the various branches of the Legislature within the Colony. As the Province had been given the control of its own affairs, it had been deemed advisable by Her Majesty's Government at bome, that they should take this course with a view to being relieved from those disabilities which many members of the church conscientiously believed to interfere with its free action. He proposed then, that a petition be drafted to the Legislature to place them in that position. There was one point, in regard to which, on account of certain statutes of our own Province, it was absolutely necessary that some legislative provision should be made. It was necessary that they should have the right to make regulations about the temporal matters of the church, which they could not have without some legislative enactment, because the provisions of the Church Society aed Church Temporalities of reference to committees. They all felt, however, that they did not desire in any tianity itself, to say or to think that in so ed 4,299; miles travel ed about 2,670. In No trace of this dangerous innovation is however, that they did not desire in any large a body of Ministers of Jesus Christ as the course of his tour he visited the Peris found in the Archbishop's bill which passed way to submit to the Legislature any con-

unitedly as they ought to have done, alwith one exception the most numerby their position to have weight with : Legislature and the country—they had not hitherto for those reasons been in a nowind to obtain from the Legislature that stice which every small denomination, alinough numbering 5,000 souls, could obtain. But now the time had come, especially when their property had been taken from them. when they were in a position to demand the legislature that they should be relieved of tios disabilities which trammeled them. and be entrusted with the management of parishes represented therein. their own affairs. (Applause) That was at they asked, for he did not believe there was a member of this assembly who would cesire to cut or sever the connection which bound them to the United Church of Figand and Ireland. (Applause) They dd at ask from the Legislature anything in the shape of a constitution, for they were cute capable of framing their own constitunon themselves, in their general Convention. of Provincial Council, or Synod, or whatever it might be termed. All he would tropose in any measure to be submitted to the Legislature would be this, that they should ask the same rights as others now enwed -that they should have the right to meet together, and frame constitutions, and schberale on those things which were necessary for the good guidance and government of the church. They desired to have the right to act in matters of discipline, and to have that form of church government among themselves, which they felt would introduce a vitality through it, and which if they had had years ago, and had had assem-blies of the laity meeting with the clergy as they had to-day, would have saved the church from being stripped of its rights, and being in the position it now occupied. But if they could get what they desired, neither from the Imperial Parliament nor from the Provinced Legislature, then those who felt as he did, and had conscieutious doubts about being able to act without legislative sanction. would feel that they should no longer be debarred from their just rights, and would consider that a necessity was laid upon them to remove the difficulty themselves. (Applause) The motion was carried, and the follow. mg gentlemen appointed Committee:

and Mr Palmen, and the Hon P. D. De-Blaquiere, J. H. Cameron, and Judge Bos

RULES AND CANONS. Dr Beaven rose to move a resolution with

The Reverends Dr Strong, Dr Cronyn,

reference to the establishment of a code of rules and canons for the guidance of the church in this Colony. A great deal of attention had been directed from time to time to this subject and it was a matter of doubt how far the canens of the Church of England were in force in these Colonies. It had been held by high legal authority that all the rules and canons of the Church of England extended to the Colonies. He desired that in the first place they should inrestigate whether this was so or not, and he would therefore move that a committee be appointed to enquire what part of the ecclespecical law of England was in force in this country, and to advise such additions as may be required by the circumstances of this country, and to report at the next meeting abody of canons in accordance with the re-

Though the learned Doctor had a most important matter in view, it was thought better to defer it, till legal authority had been

sults at which they might arrive.

Mr Gamble then gave notice that when this motion was again put, he would move that the same Committee be instructed to report upon the constitution and canons of the Episcopal Church in the United States. REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. H. Cameron, from the committee appointed to report a petition to the three branches of the Legislature, and to draft a bill for certain purposes therein contained, presented the following report:

REPORT

The following petition and a bill were repor ed by the committee:
To the honorable the Legislative Assemb'y of the Province of Canada in Provincial

Parliam int assembled. The petition of the Bishops, Clergy, and

Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners being desirous of meeting in Synod to make rules and regulations for their own guidance, and government in the management of the affairs of the Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Toronto, and of obtaining the same rights for the members of their Church in all Dioceses of this Province, obtained from your honorable House during the last se-sion of the Provincial Parliament, an address to Her Majesty asking for the repeal of any English statutes which disable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada from meeting in synod; and by the answer to that address, which has been transmitted to your honorable House, your petitioners have been made aware that Her Majesty has given her favorable consideration to the just demands of your petitioners, as expressed by your honorable House, and has evinced her willingness to give assent to any measure that the Legislature of this Province may pass for that purpose; and your petitioners therefore pray that you bonorable House will pass a Bill to enable

your petitioners to regulate and manage their own church affairs in the same manner as other religious communities, and thereby reheve many conscientious persons from the doubts which they sincerely feel against any synodical action until authority is given by legislative enactment.

talatory address proposed to be presented to ilis Excellency the Governor General. after a slight alteration at the conclusion.

Archdescon Bethune then read a congra-

ADDRESS TO SIR EDMUND MEAD.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT.

Notice of motion was given for appointment of a new committee, to take into convideration the provisions of the Church Tem-Poralities Act. VOTE OF THANKS TO THE HON. J. H.

CAMERON.

Rev Mr Bettridge gave notice that he'ly ask that, if it should happen that any one would move that the thanks of this Synod should be guilty of conduct that should renbe presented to the Hon. J. H. Cameron, der it necessary that he should be removed one education than he was, but after careful

THE TREASURER'S REPORT. George W. Allan, Esq., submitted to body of Christians in Canada, and entithe Board of Audit, the Treasurer's Report which, he regretted to say, instead of showing a balance in that officer's hands, exhibited a considerable deficiency.

ELECTION OF RISHOPS.

Rev Mr Denroche moved the following resolution, seconded by Dr Lett: "Whenever a meeting of clergy and lay representatives shall be held for the election of a Bishop, the nomination small proceed from two-thirds of the laity, reckoned by

Mr Denroche's resolution elicited a long and exciting debate, the resolution was followed by an amendment by H. C. Baker, Esq., of Hamilton, seconded by Rev. Jonathan Short,

"That all after the word 'that' in the motion be omitted, and the following inserted- Whenever the clergy and lay representatives shall be assembled to elect a Bishop, or agree to the recommendation in such behalf of the Crown or Governor General, the powers and duties of the two orders shall be the same in every respect the lay representatives voting by parish s. The amendment was supported by Revds. B. Cronyn, A. Palmer, F. Evans, Patton, and several laymen. The res lution was supported by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Townley Fuller, and Ilon. J. H. Cameron, and also several laymen. This debate ended at 2 o'clock on following day.

SECOND DAY.

The minutes were read and appoved. The various reports of the Rural Deans on the subject of the fund for the endowment of the new Bishoprics were read, and referred to a committee.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Rev. Dr. Beaven read a report from a committee appointed to enquire into the right of the Bishops to issue marriage licences. The committee stated that the right ve ted in an Act of Parliament, but had not been exercised by the Bishops in the North American Colonies, although exercised by the Roman Catholic Bishops. The committee having stated certain reasons why it had been thought that the right could not be properly exercised, recommended that the opinion of an ecclesiastical lawyer in England be taken, with the view of ultimately procuring a legislative enactment, if it should be found necessary.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. Rev. Mr. Townley gave notice of motion for a petition to the Legislature, praying that the right of baving Separate Common Schools, be extended to the Church of Eng-

ELECTION OF BISHOPS

The debate on the above subject was resumed by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh. Rev. Mr. Osler (Rural Dean) maintained that it was a matter of as deep interest to went on to say, all missions had been supporthe laity as to the clergy, who was to be ted principally from two sources, the New there Bishop. When it was in order he England Company and the Indian Depart-would submit the following motion:— That ment. The latter source is likely to be rein the election of Bishop, the Clergy and laity have equal voice; that three candidates all to bestir themselves to supply the deficilaity have equal voice; that three candidates be named, and their names submitted to the ency, and to appeal for assistance to their Glorgy and Laity, with which has been Bishops of British North America, and from friends in England. the three candidates, one be selected by the Bishops as a Bishop of the vacant see."

The speakers were numerous on this day both for and against Mr Denroche's resolution. As the resolution and amendment stood, their was evidently no hope of a satisfactory reconsideration of parties. until the seconder Dr. Lewis, very happily proposed to withdraw the resolution, and to institute the following which was unanimously receiv-

"That so soon as the endowment shall plated new dioceses, the clergy and lay delegates of each section, respectively, shall meet at such time and place as may be appointed by the bishop to organize the dioceses; such meeting to be presided over by the bishop."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. J Grassett.

Hon. J. H. Cameron was in favor of the mendment last proposed by Dr. Lewis. It offered a plan at once admitting application and promoting unanimity. The members of the Church were, by the bill now about to be presented to the Legislature, going to ask that body for leave to frame constitutious in each diocese, and during the framing of such constitutions the whole question ould have to be gone over again. (Hear iear.)

Before putting this motion the Bishop renarked that he felt sorry that a question exiting so much difference of opinion, and which had consumed so much of the time of the Synod, had been mooted at all. He desired most ardently that entire equality hould prevail between both bodies-(Applause)-and he would much regret the existance of any d sposition to exalt one body over another. (Much applause). It was his wish that the resolution last moved by Dr Lewis should receive the unanimous

approbation of the Synod. (Hear, hear.) The motion being audibly read by his Lordship was then adopted by the Synod

THE BILL PREPARED BY HON. MECAMERON.

Hon. Mr Cameron said that as there would be but a tew weeks until the present ession was over, and as they were desirous of presenting their petition for this act to-day, they should lose no time in agreeing upon the bill that had been drawn up. The bject of that bill was this, that the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England and Ireland were desirous of having the power to make those rules and regulations for the management of their property and of their own affairs which were necessary, and which were enjoyed by other denominations, and which it was their inherent right to make and for which they required Legislative au-The address was unanimously adopted thority. They required this because there were laws existing to prevent their having that power. They did not ask the Legislature to say what the should do, nor did they propose to tell them what they intended to do. They would tell them that they intended to make no law that should contravene any act of the Legislature, nor did they intend even to impose fines upon any of their own members. They would mere-

sary that they should have the power of holding a general assembly of representatives from all the Dioceses to discuss matters in which all had a common interest. After some further explanations he mored the bill to legalize the Synod.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS The members of the Synod then formed in a procession and proceded to present their petition to the three branches of the Legislature, and the address to the Governor General, in the following order :---

The Bishop, his Secretary, the Archdescons Secretaries, Clergy, Lay delega-ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

On motion of Mr. Baker it was resolved. that in order to expedite the business of the

Synod it be required for the feature that the clerks of the several vestries in this Diocese send to the Lay meeting of this Sy god within six days after their election the names of the Lav Delegates elected at the meeting during Easter week, and that a list be made by him as early as possible and sent to ever member of the Synod, and that the Lay Secretary of this Synod is to meet at nine o'clock of the first day of meeting. to accord the certificates of said Lay de e- | white was agre d to.

RULES AND CANONS.

On motion of Rev. Dr Beaven, a commis tee was appointed to examine what part of the Ecclesiastical Law of England and Scotland, or if the law in force in the United States is applicable in this portion of the Church, to advise such additions as may be required by the circumstances of this country, and to report to the next meeting of the Synod, a body of canons corresponding the results at which they may arrive. The committee to be as follows :--

The Archdeacon of York, the Provost of Frinity College, Rev. H. J. Grassett, Rev. D. Blake, Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay. Rev. E. C. Dewar, Rev. F. J. Boswell and the mover.

ADDRESS TO HON. J. H. CAMERON.

Rev. W. Bettridge moved that a committee be appointed to draw up an address to the Hon. J. 11. Cameron. This motion would, he said, appeal to the heart of every member of the Church of England, for their debt of gratitude to Mr. Cameron was one that could never be cancelled. (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr Lett rose to second the motion He went on to say that it really required no seconder, for it was one that would meet the unanimous support of every member of the Church. (Cheers.)

The motion was carried with great ap-

Rev. D. O'Mears moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the state of Indian Missions; and also as to what measures shall be taken to give them efficiency and permanence. Up to this time, he

Dr Lott had given notice of a motion for some conversation be agreed to refer it to great difference of opinion provailed. the executive committee proposed by Mr report should be printed and distributed. A committee was then appointed as fol-

Von Archdescon, of Kingston, Archdescon of York, Revers, Dr. Biarn, Cronyn and Lett, Revers. Mesers. Blake, Bettridge, Ful "That so soon as the endowment shall ler, Givins, Garrett, Palmer, Patton and be completed for each of the two contem- Chutt. The bon. P. B. Dellisquiere, Cameron and Boutton, Dr Bovell, Messra. Baker Gamble, if gles, Kirkpatrick Menburn Patton, Simpson and Harrison

SELECTION OF PRALMA AND HYMNS Ray Mr Osler moved for the appointment of a committee to make a new selection of pealms and hymns. It was, he said rory desirable that a muiform selection of psalms and hymns should be used in all the parishes, and a valuable selection migh saily be made from the selections now in use in England and perhaps in the United

States.

Mr Ermatinger thought the selection of pealms in the prayer book was as good as they could devise. (Cries of oh, oh!) They had plenty of music but not enough singers He thought they often bad too many attempts at tine singing. The new school were on ford of solus and that sort of thing

(laughter).
Mr Denroche said that pealmody was at very low obb, for they came from all parts of the Province and had gone morning after norning to the cathedral, and to their great lisappointment they heard no music at

Dr Beavon said that there had been many rersions of the Psalms by persons of high attainments from which selections might be made with great advantage After some further discussion the motion

was put and lost.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. Rev Mr Deproche moved for the reep pointment of the committee appointed las year, to enquire what alterations ate desiraable to make in the Church Temporalities Act. He thought that there were deficioncies in the Act-for keeping of free sittings in churches, nor for the appointing of sidesmen, nor for the auditing of churchwardens accounts when there has been no election. Also by this act, any person holding a curtificate of a sitting might vote at vestries although he were an infidel; while a communicant, although attending church with his family, and renting a pew from a brother ecommunicant, could not vote at a vietry meeting. Another thing to which he object ed was that Ea ter Munday only was allowed for bulling vestry meetings, which by was allowed for vestry meetings. For these reasons he thought a rovation of the temnoralities act was necessary.

Atter much discussion the motion was withdrawu SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Rev Mr Townley moved that it be resolved ed that application should be made for the right of having separate schools being exended to the Church of Eugland

Mr O'Brien, in seconding the motion ontended that religious and secular elucation, shou'd go together. He condemned in strong terms, the present system, as tend-

ing to premote infidelity.

Roy Mr Palmer said, that no man could be more strongly in favor of having religi-

sion that to attempt to break the escatish ment of separate schools for the Church of England was simply improveduable, and that Mr P morest the tectowing resource in

1. If at the Senal estimaty desires that such measures shall be taken as shall impart. to the Common Schools of this Pravious sit for as in its unnappy state of religious or rision can be done consistently with the richts of conserveree - and to this end that all the Common rebools be open dand closed with prayer, and must a portion of the Holy Scriptures be daily road there miprovided, atways, that u chief shad be compolled to be present at such provers or readng of the Serbinios, whose parchis or guardien-shall object to his donn, see

2 That the Synod does not deed it experform to seek the establishment of any other separaco schools, except those we the monibors of the Church shall themselves be onabled to establish, square that in con-tending for S. parato Schools as part of the fournes report arriver, they would only be seconding the ten successful effects of system of intolerance and superstition at o public expense.

after the discussion they had, it would be bette, that the motion should be withdrawn,

BUSTENTATION PUND

Mr Gamble moved the following reco'uon with regard to the necessity existing fo the deliciency in the commutation tund ber ing made up by voluntary contribution -They had the means of paying the incomes of the clorgy under the commutation up to next January, but after that they had not the means of doing so without encroshing on the prine pat The resolution is as follows That this Synod, fully alive to the necessity of establishing a sustentation turd, doore that his Lordship will take such stops from time to time as he may do ma most expediont to obtain this important object.

The Bis op romarked that he had suggest ed this course eighteen months ago, but enconstances which aftewards arose made him think it more desirable to delay for a winter His pian was to call a public incoming, and put it to the inhabitants to make a collection for a fund torthe purpose of applying the deficiencies of the cummutation and he new proposed to earry out this planat the close of the year; e though an old man he was rather sanguine as to the result, and was confident that in this way he would succood in raising £50,000. (choers.)

He then put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

MEMORIAL TO THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

On motion of the Roy, Henry Patten, a iomorial was voted to the society for pri moting christian knowledge, and to the Com-mittee of Bishops, for establishing Colonial Bishoprics, praying a grant his life of the Episcopal fund, for the establishm at of new lioceses in this Province.

Votes of thanks were then given to the Bishop for his charge delivered at the visita tion (published in Thursday's issue), to Rev Mr Fuller, for his surmen on the occasion. To the Clerical and Lay Secretaries for their kind services during this seasion of the Synod; and lastly, to the Lord Bixbop, for the great ability, the nowearled patience In repty, his Lordship spoke in high terms the appointment of committee of revision of of the extreme courtest with which the protest constitution of the Sand, but atter ceedings had been conducted, and where

With this the procoedings terminated, and Cameron, with instructions to report at the the sitting of the Syund duclared, to be a next meeting of the Synod, and that their an end until again summoned by the Bos



Der Doupaations are upon the bely hills.

The crowded state of our column consequent on the length to which the proceedings of the Synod extend, compels us to defer the invertion of several communications.

Hamilton, Friday, May 9, 1856.

THE SYNOD.

Though much indisposed, we do not like to let the week pass without at least a short notice of the late Synod. Its principal important acts were

The adopting and presenting by the Bishop, clergy and lay delegates in person to the two Houses of Legislature and to Hi Excellency the Governor General, of a petition for an act legalizing the acts of Synol in so far as they relate to the members of the Church in their spiritual relatious.

The adopting by the Synod of a Bill for the above purpose.

The making the necessary resolutions for enabling the Lord Bishop to call together the clergy and lay delegates of the proposed new Bishoprics, for the purpose of electing their Bishops and making laws for their internal government, so soon as the funds necessary for the endowment of the respective Bishoprics shall be satisfactorily secured, and the above-mentioned Bill shall have become law.

The passing of an amendment proposed by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Brockville, leaving the proportion of influence to be exercised by the clergy and lay delegates respectively in the elections of their Bishops to be decided after their formation by the different Synods, each for itself.

The Synod was one: of extremely inter. esting character, attended by 240 of the clergy and 205 lay delegates. The speaking was the best we ever heard on a similar occasion, less prosy and much less of individual egotism by persons forcing themselves and their often barren speeches upon their wearied hearers.

of the is ations for a how to legalize its moved the following amendment. We ren of the Church. Mr. Ardagh, it apfunctions was an exceedingly imposing fact; should have functed there was some types pears, has introduced the Catechism into the effects of the Course of his the schools in his mission. If so, he should the effects of the Course of his the schools in his mission. If so, he should of the Clabs and the Leader is a sufficient mane, had we not been in some degree pre- have kept silent about the matter, for we evidence. It proved cornectness on the pared for it, by being present at the dis- fully expect to hear, some of these days, in part of high clergy and laity; near 400 of cussion concerning the election of Bishops the Globe or Leader, ful and particular acthe most influential gentlemen of the Pro- and hearing with amazement his democratic counts of his during, Puscyit'sh audicity in vince were not likely to undertake so public sentiments, which, we may here state, pro. committing so flagment an outrage against a demonstration unless they felt determined duced very different impressions on the the beautiful non-sectarianism of the School themselves, and wished to show others that minds of a majority of the laity than he lAct.

event; we think it has proved so, in showmer the establie of the Canadian Church, gates on the speech of another preminent and also in manifesting her treak points dergyman from the West. The following thereby putting her correct thinking children is Mr. Palmer's amendment: upon their guard, and affording the Church | 1 That this Synod carnestly desires that at home an invaluable opportunity of mark' ing our dangers and assuding them, when the Romes Carbolic Church, to mentente us over they obtain, as obtain they will, the rights of Convocation. Indeed, we felt The Bishop expossed his opi on that truly thankful, when we saw how recklessly many of our lay brothren were ready to scize upon the functions of the Christian priesthood, that the resumption of the powers of Convocation was being so gradually brought about, as thereby, we pray and hope, the proper functions of the different members of Christ's body will, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, be duly considered and rightly apportioned. The spirit of encroachment on the part of the Jaity, in functions which angels uncalled would fear to touch, was what alarmed us. The particular matter under discussion, we considered as comparatively unimportant the feeling, however, was too evidently, as a quiet brother, who took no part in the discussion, whispered to us, "Religion made ensy-every man his own priost!"

Still we do not despond; the movement clearly originated with a few ambitious. anspiritual, self-sufficient individuals, whose very unhallowed recklessness would sconwe may hope, have defeated its own object had it not bean from the countenance they unhappily derived from a very few elergymen, who appeared to have forgotten either the teaching of the Prayer Book which they had sworn to inculeate, or the principles of that sacred volume which commands us " to perform unto the Lord our oaths." We trust that the plea of Saul, when he disobeyed the Lord, the "fear of the people," or the last of Herod for praise, who sought to slay St Peter because he saw that the murder of St. James had "pleased the people," had no part in causing this very painful defaleation of duty on the part of our clerical brothren. The conduct of too large a portion of the

Synod, on the resolution brought forward by the Rev. Adam Townley, of Paris, to petition the Legislature to "extend the right of Separate Schools to the United Church of England and Ireland in Canadasts was to us a sad exhibition of secular expediency. More pitiable evasion of the great principles of the absolute necessity of distractive ovangelical Christian teaching, for respect to separate schools, as tare enjoyed the sake of avoiding what, after all, are by our Roman Catholic fellow subjects; and more apparent than real secular difficulties, also such further alteration as will provide we have seldom witnessed, and it certainly tended deeply to strengthen our conviction, that laymen, at least in an age when the world is so much in the Church, are little suited to be judges in martinal where relagious and secular interests are apparently antagonistic. We say laymon, because we are happy that the number of the clergy supporting such unevangelical views was very small For our own part, we declare which squarated Radicals from Conservain sober sadness our fear that the Synod, by tives, the Clergy Reserves. In 1854 his its want of action on this vitally important question, has done more to satisfy carnest minded Romanists with their own system, deeply erroneous as it is, than Bishop Charbounel could have effected in his whole life; a d that for two reasons—because in this matter their conduct has been so much in accordance with the tea hing of Holy Scripture than ours, and because they, in defiance of political opposition and ration alistic sneers, have manfully followed out vancement and popularity with the a scend with pain so eminent a person running up the principles of the Catholic Church in its ancient purity, which requires Christians to place their children under the incessant teaching of the Church from their earliest infancy; while we, although as a Church holding these principles as strongly as them selves, have with ruinons weakness and cumbed before the fanatic, the worldling and the scorner! Earnestly do we pray that the time may not come when it shall be but too plainly soon in the Canadian Church, that in thus acting "the fathers maxim -- doing evil that good man come; the children's toeth are set on edge!"

From the Hamilton Gazette. THE SEPARATE BOHOOL QUESTION.

While the harmony and courtesy that

generally characterized the important proceedings of the Church Synod last week, of opinion on many important matters, are reason for thankfulness and hope, still there adapted to produce amongst them also mingled feelings of disgust and alarm. Wa allule to the conduct of three or four of the members of Synod, who have hitherto most imaginative of all our readers have communion of saints and the forgiveness of May 6, 1886 has the

We stated, some weeks ago, that we dignantly remarked-"We do not like such true principle we should contend for in his

to the Common Schools of this Province, so their feelings when they reflect on the morfar as in its unhappy state of religious divi- tification that it must have caused to their with prayer, and that a portion of the Holy Scriptures be daily read therein; provided, always, that no child shall be compelled to be present at such prayers or reading of the Scriptures whose parents or guardians shall object to his doing so.

2. That this Synod does not doom it expedient to seek the establishment of any other separate schools except these which the members of the Church shall themselves be enabled to establish, seeing that in contending for separate schools as part of the Common School system, they would only be seconding the too successful efforts of th Roman Catholic Church to inculcate its system of intolerance and superstition at the public expense.

Well might the sound-hearted exclaim with astonishment at such sontiments from such a quarter. We now beg our readers to examine the following coport, the adoption of which was moved at the Synod of 1854 by the same reverend gentleman-the Rev Arthur Palmer, D. A., Rural Dean-and then form their own apinious as respect, his consistency:

The petition, &c., &c., humbly showeth -That your petitioners, impressed with the deepest conviction that secular and religious nstruction should over be combined, and auxious that the youth of their communion should be thus instructed, again respectfully urge upon your honorable floure the justice of necording to the United Church of Engestablishment of separate behools in is onjoyed by the Roman Catholic Church.

That your petitioners eannot comeion tionally anietion a system of education from which, in a large number of instances, the Hible is practically evoluded.

That your petitioners protest agains being considered as holding doctrines or opinions little differing from those, of the one refugi betrapping appropriation uniform head so Protestants; as sampliful them are ound theny who deny the very fundamental

principles of revealed religion. Chay therefore, pray your ligeorable House to make much alteration, in the prorent Common School Act on may secure to the members of the United Church of Eng land and Ireland the same privileges will or the deliveracing of the Holy Scripture in all the other Common Schools, without leaving it to the option of individual trus-toes or why other parties connected with such schools.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c., Mr. Palmer has frequently alluded, in terms of just indignation, to Sir Allan McNab and the other professed Conservatives who gave up the only real question was the first hame on the committee list nominated by the Bishop to report on that question. In that able document occurs the following passage: "" Many of those members upon whose support in such an emergency the Church bud every good remon to rely have taken part with her chemies, and have laid themselves open to withstanding his long, and in many respects, the suspicion of having truckled to a base great services, Lord John Russell is not expediency, fer the mare purpose of self-ed-

ant party." or menestima a manche all We shall not draw uny analogy between the case of those whose back-sliding Mr. 1'. rebukes and his jown, but shall merely urge upon him the propriety of abstaining from further criticism upon those gentlemen-We share in Mr. Palmer's, Mr. Brough's and Mr. Ardagh's sentiments, with respect to the intolerance and superstition of the Church of Rome; and therefore we cannot approve of their adoption of a Roman ave eaten sour grapes, and that therefore in other words, inflicting a wound on their own Church, in order that by doing so they may inflict another on the Church of Rome

Time will not permit us to do more than glance at the opiates for their consciences proposed by Mr. Cameron, and warmly approved by Messrs. Palmer & Co. The Creed, the Lord's prayer and the ten commandments are to be introduced into all the even when there were marked differences schools. We have no objection whatever that they should be introduced into all those calculated to give all sincere churchmen in rural places, where the Church could not have her own schools, but at the saune time was one feature in the proceedings well when we remember that a large proportion of school teachers are of no religious belief -that another large portion are members of the various sects-and still another portion Romanists-we cannot come to the been locked up to as pillars of the faith, in conclusion that their explanations, for exthe matter of Segurate Schools. Could the ample, of "the Holy Catholic Church, the

as they had not had the opportunity of for his unwearied exertions in promoting or suspended, they should have the power consideration, he had come to the childtine together in bodies like this, and actthe interests of the Church.

The process around the collective System of the childtine together in bodies like this, and actthe interests of the Church.

We want to the childtine together in bodies like this, and acttine together in bodies like this together to be to the childtine together in bodies like this together to be together to be together to be together to be together togethe

intended them to do, for as one delegate in- Our venerable Diocesan laid down the expected this Synod to be a most important transparent toudvism." Romarks of a simi, charge, where he says that it should be our lar nature were made by several lay delu. object to obtain the principle of establishing separate schools in the chief cities, towns, &c. How Mesers, Palmer & Co. could have so soon forgotten the lessons of warning he then gave them on this very subject such measures shall be taken as shall impart is a mystery to us, nor do we envy them ion can be done consistently with the rights | aged Bish p, when he saw some of the capof conscience—and to the end, that all the tains on whom he relied in fighting the good Common Schools be opened and closed fight deserting the flag of Christian truth; under which they had so long battled together for a sound Christian education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Quardian. M. Henry Babut, Chaplain of the Reformed Church, attached to the French army in the East, ded in the Crimea on Easter Sunday.

The death of the Roy. Adolphe Monod

is reported at Puris. The Times was seized at Paris last week. on account of its containing Berauger's new

song on the Empire. Several batteries of artillery, just returned from the Crimen, were received in triumph on Sunday last at Strasbourg; 20,000 citizens marched a mile out of the town to meet the troops.

It is stated that Colonel Rawlinson, who is engaged in prosecuting, the discoveries commenced by Layard and Butta, has laterly discovered, in a stitle of perfect prosect ration, what is believed to be the mammy of Nebuchadnezzar. The relie is for the resent preserved in the museum of the East

India Company. Dr. Vehie, the German historian, has again fallen under the power of the law! The third volume of his history having been judicially declared to contain a libel on one linike, a Mecklenburger, the Doctor has been

sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Dr. Wangen, the Director of the Picture Galleries of the Royal Misseum at Herling spoken, as about to accept the post of Director of the National Gallery in London, has inserted a notice in various papers; designnating the report at A parfectly without all ground, as be well knows that nothing of the sort is intended in Ringland, and he had non ver had any intention of putting himself for-

ward as a cundidate for that office." A Roman journal bearing an official chargacter, the Civilia Onttolica, unlarging upon the friendly disposition whichtithe Li ror Alexander II. manifeste in favor of the Koman Catholics of his prepire, sanounces that M. do Kingoloff, Russlan, Minister at Home, will be charged to nego inte a new concordat upon more liberal basis then that

which was granted some few years ago. A letter from Jerusalere, of the 17th March, says the Holy Places were crowded The religious ceremonips of the Passion Week had passed over william the usual scandalous conflicts between the Latins and Greeks, owing to the circumspect conduct of the laster.

With reference to the education debate the Tings declares- "there is a complete want of sympathy an ulter incompatibility between Lord John Russell and the present House of Commons. Whether or no we attribute this phenomenon to the right cause, there can be no doubt of its existence, and as little, we should think, as to the solution of the difficulty. Lord John Russel can scarcely expect to regain the foremost place in the deliberations of the House of Commons; his struggles to regain his lost place are futile as regards himself, and painful to his friends. We do not suppose, either, that there is anything indiscret or improper in adverting to the fact that, notlikely to be returned again for the city of London, and we confess that we should see and down in search of a constituency, or driven to the inglorious alternative of accepting a seat from among the boroughs or counties which own the influence or the Duke of Bedford.

MARRIED.

On the lat inst, at the residence of the bride, Dundas, by the Bev M. O. Stark, William James Lockhart, Esq., of Ayr, to Ada youngest daughter of the late Richard Wonten, Esq. On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Sit McClure,

at the residence of the Brides Mother Augustus B. Marris, Esq., third sou of Thou D Harris, Esq., of Toronto, to Agnes Ruth bird daughter of the late E. Clarke, Esq., of DIED.

In Hamilton, on the lat inst. W.J. Hicks Esq., son of the late Liout. Col. Hicks, C. B. Bombay Army, Superintendans Great Wast-ern Hallysy, agod 59 years, On the 20th etc., of Consumption, Sarah On the 20th ult, of Consumption; Sarah Anu, daughter of Thomas Dougles, Esq. of Nelson, in the 23rd year of her age. On the 9th ult, at Freechay, near Bristol, England, General John Greenstreet, of the Bengal Army, father of H. J. Greenstreet, Esq., of Paris, C. W., aged 75.5

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Main Street, Hamilton

RUMOBED ABDICATION OF KING LEOPOLD-The Belgian journals are openly alluding to the abdication of his Belgian Majesty. It The juggler rolls together some flax or hemp, is a conord. Very likely. Yet there are so as to form a ball about the size of a walis a canard Very likely. Yet there are circumstances that lend to the rumor a certain air of probability: His Majesty is a it is nearly consumed; he then rolls round dominant and rabid in Belgium. The Duke it, while burning, some more flax; and by of Brabaut, the heir apparent, is a bigoted these means the fire may be retained in it Roman Catholic, and has been courting public attention to an unusual degree. If Leopold resigns the crown of Belgium to and breathes through it, which again reyoung and less tolerant hands, the friends of freedom in Europe may have reason to regret His Majesty's abdication. The pro scribed will see the rights of refuges circum scribes still more stringently, and the Bel gian people will feel more sensibly the pesti lent rule of Josultism.—Morning Advertises

HAMILTON ASSIZES.

April 29.

Thomas McGowan was tried for baving caused the death of Dennis Harrington, at Beckman. Dundas in February last, by striking him with a stick on the head. It appeared the deceased young man and prisoner were fellow apprentices in Wood & Taylor's carriage of manslaughter was found against the prisoner with a recommendation to mercy

May 1st.

Boice v. Lawson. An action to recover shop fixings and other articles. Damages given £15.

Patrick McDermid was found guilty of assault on B. McLaughlin.

Rae v. Bridgewood. To recover half amount of a bail bond given jointly by the parties to release Scarth & Firth the plaintiff having been promised relief from it on the following morning. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages £72.

May 2nd. Stevenson v. Montreal Telegraph Co., To recover damages for delay in transmit-

plaintiff lost the sale of a lot of flour. The Judge however charged the Jury in their is that of a day of rest. favor, a Verdict for the defendants was re-

Young v. Buchanan. To recover value of a stock of goods seized by defendant but on which the plaintiff had a previous claim. Vedict £700 for plaintiff.

TRADE OF HAMILTON.

The following is an extract from the report of the Hamilton Board of Trade, just published. The remainder of the report we will give in our next.

to the Trade of Hamilton, and as an ovidence faction to the following table of Imports and Duties collected at this port since the year 1950 in the faction to the following table of Imports and pensation, to perfect by its repose the animal system. 1850 inclusive, taken from the official returns-" Trade and Navigation" To the following figures there should, properly speaking, be added a large amount for heavy goods, sold in this market, but entered at the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

50-51 51-52 52-53 53-54 54-55	Years.	Table of
395,782 14 10 506,487 15 5 590,326 0 1 886,377 6 1 1,276,589 0 1	Value of Imports.	Table of Imports and Duties Collected at the Port of Hamilton. since 1860-51 to 1851-55.
0 59,398 16 2	Amount of Duties Collected.	nd Duties Collected at the since 1860-51 to 1854-55
110,705 0 7 83,838 4 8 296,051 6 0 390,221 4 0	Increase Imports.	u the Port of
14,493 14 5 12,636 2 8 34,142 18 10 48,450 18 8	Increase Duties.	Hamilton.

Showing that in five years our Imports have increased more than three fold, and the duties in very nearly as great a propor-

The Exports have increased in about the same proportion, although in the authority above given the Exports for 1854-55 appear less than they really are, which is ex-plained from the fact of flour having been forwarded during the winter season by Rail to Suspension Bridge, and not recorded by the Customs Authorites at this port.

Your Council regret that they have not been able to obtain information necessary to continue their statement of Imports, Exports and duties collected for 1855-56. but are safe in saying that when the amounts are published a proportionate increase will be found to exist.

BREATHING OUT FLAMES .-- The deception of breathing out flames, which at present excites, in a particular manner, the astonishment of the ignorant, is very ancient When the slaves in Sicily about a century and half before our era, made a formidable insurrection, and avenged themselves in a cruel manner for the severities which they had suffered, there was amongst them a Sy rian, named Eunus—a man of great craft and courage; who, having passed through many scenes of life, had become acquainted and, as is usual on such occasions, confimed his divine mission by miracles. When heated by enthusiaim, and desirous of inspiring his by enthusiasm, and desirous or inspiring mo followers with courage, he breathed flames or sparks among them from his mouth while be was addressing them. We are told by historians that for this purpose he pierced a large of a Family—has been so customed to children.

Sufficient followers with courage, he briefly of a family—has been so customed to children.

Address followers with courage, he breathed flames the Spring a struction see Companion to a large of a Family—has been so customed to children.

with some burning substance, put it into his mouth and breathed through it. This decepnat; sets it on fire, and suffers it to burn till for a long tune. When he wishes to exhibit, he slips the ball unperceived into his mouth, vives the fire, so that a number of weak sparks proceed from it and the performer sustains no hurt, provided he inspire the air not through the mouth, but the nostrils. By this art the rathi Bar Cocheba, in the reign of the Emperor Adrian, made the credulous Jews believe that he was the hoped-for Messiah; and two centuries after, the Em- dize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufacperor Constantine was thrown into great tories, &c. terror, when Valentinian informed him that he had seen one of the body-guards breathing out fire and flames in the evening .-

BENEFITS OF A DAY OF REST .- In the year 1832, the British House of Commons appointed a committee to investigate the effects of laboring seven days a week, comfactory, and had a quarrel about a key on pared with those of laboring only six, and the morning of the occurrence. A Verdict resting one. That committee consisted of Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Robert Peel, Sir ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES Robert Inglis, Sir Thomas Buring, Sir George Murray, Fewell Buxton, Lord Lord Morpeth, Lord Ashley, Lord Viscount Sandon, and twenty other members of parliament. They examined a great number of witnesses, of various professions and employments. Among them was John Richard Farre, M.D., of London, of whom they speak as "an acute and experienced physician." The following is his testimony :--"I have practised as a physician between thirty and forty years; and during the early part of my life, as a physician of a public medical institution. I had charge of the poor in one of the most populous districts of London. I have had occasion to observe the effect of the observance and non-observance of the seventh day of rest during this

time. I have been in the habit, during a great many years, of considering the reses of the Sabbath, and of observing its abuses. ting a message to New York, whereby The abuses are chiefly manifested in labor The abuses are chiefly manifested in labor will receive orders for them at the above rates and dissipation. Its use, medically speaking, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of " As a day of rest, I view it as a day of

compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labor and excitement. A Physician always has respect to the preservation of the restorative power; because, if once this be lost, his healing office is at an end. A physician is anxious to preserve the balance of circulation, as necessary to the restorative power of the body. The ordinary exertions of man run down the circulation every day of his life; and the first general law of nature. himself, is the alternating of day and night, that repose may succeed action. But, al-We will give in our next. though the night apparently equalizes the Your Council do not consider it out of circulation, yet it does not sufficiently restore place in such a report as the present, to allude its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence, one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of com-

> tiful provision of Providence for the presec vation of human life, the subbatical appoint ment is not, as it has been sometimes theologically viewed, simply a precept partaking but of the nature of a political institution; but Surmous of the Times, by Kingsley, 3s 9d that it is to be numbered amongst the natural Impressions of England, 5s duties, if the preservation of life be admitted United Sentes. Cauada and Cuba, by Miss d the premature destruction of it a suicidal act."

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Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Humplireys, and the Royal Ace-

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

Niagara Falls: C. W.

A BAZAAR

IN aid of the funds for building a Church now in the course of creetion, will (D, V) be held in the Village of Drummondvill, on or about the 1st July next. Contributions in work or otherwise will be thankfully rewith a variety of arts. He pretended to have occived and acknowledged by the following immediate communication with the gods:

Ladius—Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Ingles, Mrs. was the oracle and leader of his fellow slaves:

Murray, Mrs. Hulbert, Mrs. McGlasban Mrs. Robth and Mrs P. C Menburn.

Drummondville, April 19, 1856, 855-6



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