tier Soundations are upon the holy hills."

The second secon "Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." College of the Colleg

HAMILTON, C. W., MARCH 7, 1856.

Vol. XIX.

Hoetry

QUOTATIONS FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Some murmur, when their sky is clear And wholly bright to view.

If one small speck of dark appear.

In their great heaven of blue.

And some with thankfal love are fill'd. If but one streak of light. One ray of God's good mercy pild.
The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask, In discontent and pride.
Why life is such a dreary task. And all good things denied And hearts in poorest huts a luire How Love has in their aid (Love that not ever scooms to tire) Such rich province made.

REV. R C IMENCE

LET ME IN.

When the summer evening's shadows Veiled the earth's calm become o'er. Came a young child, taint and weary Tapping at cottage door;
Wandering through the winding wee
My worn feet too lone have been; Let me in, O I geatle mother. Let me in !?

Year passed on-his eager spirit Sladly watched the dying hours. Singly watched the dying hours.

I will be a child no longer.

Finding bliss in birds and flow re.

I will seek the bands of pleasure.

I will join the merry din;

Let me in to joy and gladness, Let me in !

Yuara sped on -yet vailly yearning.
Murmuring still the restless heart;
'I am tired of heartless folly, Let the glittering cheat depart;

| Let the glittering cheat depart;
| Phase found in worldly pleasure
| Naught to happiness skin,
| Let me in to love's warm presence, Let me in !?

Years flew on-a youth no longer Still be owned ton restless heart. 'I am tired of love's soft durance, Sweet voiced ayron, we must part, I will gain a laurel chaplet. And a world's applause shall win, Let me in to fame and glory, Let me in

Years fied on—the restless spirit
Never found the blies it sought,
Answered hopes, and granted blossings,
Only new aspirings brought,
'I am tired of earth's vain glory, I am tired of grief and ain, Let me in to rest eternal,

Let me in !

Thus the unquiet, yearning spirit ... Taunted by a vague unrest, Knocks and calls at every gat way, In a vain and fruitless quest, Rvar striving some new blessing, Some new happiness to win-At some period ever saying.

SECRETS OF THE GEMS.

That many things glitter which are not vold is well known; but do the wearers of jew vellery know that the bright and beautiful colours exhibited by most of their muchprized rems are purely artificial? Nature supplies the raw material, and art steps in to ombollis u it. The brilliant necklace or stone, would by no means be considered or namental; become matchless in tint and through the hands of the artificer; Your ch, mist, always discovering something, and alw. ws ready with marvellous transfermations, a. truly a remarkwellous transfermations, and the secrets able personage. He is jeal, was of his secrets them. If he but not always able to keep could set a seal on his doings, our readers would not have been entertained with the present articles, in which we shall take leave

to reveal some of his processes. Let us begin with the a gate-rather a c.'m mon atono, found almost everywhere, and in numerous varieties, among which are the chalcedony, cornelian, onyx, sardonyx, and belietrope. They all consist principally of quarts, and are more or less pellucid. In some places, they are surprisingly abundant. One of these places is Oberstein, some thirty or forty miles up the valley of the Nave, a region not often visited by summer tourists yet interesting enough to repay him who shall explore its devious by-ways, and paths along the river. At the village just men-tioned, and at Idal, four miles distant, formations of coarse rod conglomerate are met with interposed with trap and greenatone, and in a soft stratum in these rocks, agates are found in considerable quantities. workings may indeed be called agate quarries, for they are carried on in the precipi tous side of a hill; and to him who sees the for the first time, there is something re-markable in the species of industry created by the presence of the surnes-

The nodules of gate, as a they come from their long undisturbed here, are generally of an ashen-gray colour. The first operation in the process of transformation is to wash them perfectly clean, then us put them into a ressel containing a mixture of honey and water, which, being closely covered, is p'unged into hot asbes for two or three weeks. The easential thing is to keep the liquid from boiling but at a high temperate after a sufficient interval, the stones are taken out, cleaned, passed through a bath of sulphuric acid, and then they undergo a second course of rossting in the hot ashet.

To produce a colour in the stones,it is nos cessary they should be penstrated by some earboniesble substance This is effected by the honey, which, under the influence of long-continued heat, finds its way into the tion, if not complete in the first instance, is and finally crystalline. A familiar instance finished by the sulphuric acid. Some lapidshade of colour depends on the porosity of becomes somewhat wary in testure. Another the layers of stone; the most porous become at times perfectly black. Some are coloured in two or three hours, others in as many days, others in a week or two, and some gun-cotton resist all attempts to change their natural bue. Some, when taken out of the pan, are suits, which open novel riews of the capabili found to be a rich dark-brown or chocolate, ties of chemical science; but for the pre-ent others, again, having been penetrated by the colouring matter between the layers, are ultramarine—a substance much used by arstriped alternately white, gray, and brown, like the onyx and sardonyx. By soaking the years ago, it was prepared exclusively from received from the Government a copy of stones in a solution of sulphate of iron, and lapse locally a mineral found in Siberia, and the above work. It is one that will be found to stone in a solution of sulphate of iron, and lapse locally a mineral found from T to 20 and the above work.

porous layers, while those not porous renain unaltered. Thus it not unfrequently bappens that very coarse and common stones-muddy-vollow or cloudy-graywhich in their natural condition would be valueless, are passed off as stones-of the first quality. It is only within the last torty cars that this process has been known in Germany, but the Italian Inpidaries were sequ inted with it centuries ago. Hence we can account for the exquisite colour of antique cameos and other ernaments once numerous in the cabinets of Italy and now to be seen in museums and private collections in all parts of the world. The dealers. when making their purchases of what we may call the ra- material, select what appears to be a desirable piece, and chipping of a minute portion, they meisten the exposed surface with the tongue, and watch the absorption of the moisture. If regular and const, the stone is good for an onex if not, it is added to the heap of inferior varies ties. This, however, is but a rough-und-

ready test, and not always decisive The pores of the stones by which the cofour is conveyed and retained, are visible with the miseroscope, and the effect of various tints is produced seconding as the light falls upon them at different angles. The rambow a gate is full of minute cells, which when exposed to the sun, produce prising the colours as is observed at the strice of m. ther of pearl. To detect carries in the stones, they are soaked in water, which, slowly ponetrating, reveals the hollows .-Some already contain water when first found, and it is a romarkable fact, that if kept in a dry place, the water disappears, but without leaving the slightest trace of noisture on the surface, and the stones can only be refilted by boiling them.

Balls of striped red chalcedony are much prized: a large one weighing a hundred pounds, was found in 1844 near Weiselberg. and was sold in the rough for 700 guilders. Some kinds of chalcodony are made to ap ing in an oven, and a subsequent immersion | rary :in a close hot-bath of spirit of sait for two or three weeks. A blue colour, which has the shop belonging to the proprietor of the all the effect of a turque ise, is also produced factory, situate on the Boulevard, looking the most remarkable kind to a Parisian asin a close hot-bath of spirit of salt for two but the particular colouring process has hitherto been kept a secret. Those stones which are naturally coloured are at times roasted, to heighten the lint, and add to its permanency. The Brazilian cornolian becomes singularly lustrous under the process, "I wish," she said, "to inquire the price with a clear brightness diffused through the whole mass. The smallest stones are reasted before polishing, but the targe ones; of which saucers, vases, cups, plates. &c. are made, are first out into the required shape ing operations have been gone through, the stones are ground on a wheel, seaked in oil for a day, to conceal the fine scratches, and give a good polish, and then cleaned off with

bran. Those who examined the collection of goms and works of art from rare stones in ber the elegant onyx vases of different col-ours—some streaked with white natural voins, the cups of red chalcodony, a chain of the same substance in large square it is reassuring her; "I will attend to the order of different colours, and without visible myself, as I did when I received the comof different colours, and without visible joints, besides other objects so beautifully finished that a prize-medal was awarded to the manufacturers.

So far, we have been treating of methods by which art assists nature, we come now to the gems that are not found in the side of the gems that are not found in the side of the gens that are not found in the gens that are not found in the gens that are not found in the gens that are n mbollis u it. The brilliant necklace or a quarry, but formed in the chemist's labordown in a swoon. The miler named by the slet, which, with the native bue of the a quarry, but formed in the chemist's labordown in a swoon. The miler named by the a quarry but formed in the chemist's labordown in a swoon. The miler named by the a quarry but formed in the chemist's labordown in a swoon. The miler named by the labordown in a swoon of the miler named by the a quarry but formed in the chemist's labordown in a swoon. crochot-work, young ladies used to amuse themselves by making crystalline bas ets and trays, as ornament for the mantelpieco, but they had first to dissolve their lum. The chemist works by other means, and especially since the application of electro galvanism to his processes, there is something really wonderful in the results. He produces crystals at pleasure, and in lumps ed so bard in search of the philosopher's tod the difference between the false and the that would astonish those who once labourstone. A few years ago, M. Ebelman laid real. Many times had she were the glitterbefore the French Academy of Sciences specimens of artifficial quartz-some white, others blue, red, and violot, and by musing culoruret of gold with the silicic acid used ciloruret of gold with the since a mass imperial favor are adorned with commones in she composition, he produced a mass imperial favor are adorned with commones in she made in M B——'s factory; and that Metaversed throughout with delicate voins of hemot Ali, the late Pacha of Egypt, was the hemot Ali, the late Pacha of Egypt, was the gold, similar to the lumps brought from Australia or California By a modification of his process, he produced hydrophane—that If this be true, it would only be fair to ex species or opal which is transparent only wh. en immerzed in water, and specimens also of the allied crystal byalite. In this operation, s'ilicie ether and mois: sir are principally employed, and variety of colours could be imparted by the admixture of different coloured alcholic solutions. Chlorido of gold produces a beautiful topaz vellow, and by exposing the crystal for time to light, the gold is dispersed through it in flakes, as in aventurine, and kept in sunlight, the fiskes change to a violet or rose colour, and become transparent. In this fact, we have an extraordinary instance of molecular action -the distribution of metallic scales through s solid mass, one which, as some geologists suppose, helps to throw light on the mode of formation of rocks and minerals That pieces of wood, plants, and animal substance will become silicified, or, as is commonly said, petrified, is well known, and thou to often wondered at, the diffusion of the gold flakes through the crystal is jet more mar-

Tollous. Besides Ebelman, two other savans-Senarmont and Becquerel have ot tained surprising results in the artificial formation of crystals and minerals. Some among their specimens of chrysolite and chrysoberyl were hard enough to cut glars. And many curious affects have been noted in the course of their investigations and experiments. Glass containing arrenic, though at first transparent, becomes cloudy and opaque, then waxy of a similar effect is offered by barley-sugar which gradually loses its transparency, and discovery was, that pounded loaf-sugar, mixed with sulphuric acid, forms a glutinous substance which, when dry detonates like

We might go on with these interesting rewe content ourselves with a few words on atones in a solution or surprise or from and topic totals, a mineral found in coloris, and the above work. It is one that will be found than placing them for a few hours in the was sold at prices varying from 7 to 20 guilous them for a few hours in the was sold at prices varying from 7 to 20 guilous coloris, a fine cornelism red is produced in the pass the ounce, according to quality. But

the obomists sot to work upon it prying weighing, testing, and eventually discovered its constituents, but were long at a loss fit. the coloring principle. At last Guimet, of Lyons, hit on the idea of trying to combine

the constituents in their natural proportions as in the native mineral; and the result was the seventeenth century, that an immense that the colour was produced, and ultrama rine could be sold at two guineas a yound The constituents are silicate of alumina sods, and sulphuret of sodium; and the co for is supposed to be due to the action of the last on the two first. Guinnet's success set other experimenters on the scent; the secret was rediscor red, and now ultramarine may be bought at is 3c, a pound, and is largely used in many industrial processes. But there is still another way of manufac-

turin artificini gems; and to make our article complete, we must finish with a short notice of it. Our clever allies-acress the practising it with no small advantage to themselves. Just outside the Barriere du Trone at Paris, stands a large factory, where of the crowed, a rolling thunder of united species of sand brought from the Forest of Fontainebles, is converted into omerald, topez, sam hire and ruby. Artificial pearls duced in great numbers; and as these are bried with fish-scales, an active fishery of reach and dace is kept up in the fish are in their prime. But it is for the manufacture of diamonds that the factory is most celebrated-diamonds that deceive the eye of everybody but the maker. Thes. Carlylo has given us, among his Essays, a story concerning The Durmond Necklace. which us into the secret of a stupenstone fraud, successfully accomplia od before the very eyes of Royalty; and if we could get at the history of the transactions of the dia mond-factory, we should find the fraudulent business still lively. Man have been dueived who never found out the chest put upon them : others have discovered it to their sorrow. We give one instance from pear of a citron yellow, by a two days' roust. among many, borrowed from a contempo-

> "A few years ago, an Enclish lady entered rather flushed and excited, and drawing from her muff a number of moroco cases of many shapes and sizes, opened them one after another, and spread them on the coun-

the explanation being that the long-continue of action of he heat removes the explanation being that the long-continue of this; that is, if you can imitate the work of iron contained in the stone, leaving it manship with sufficient precision for the distinction nover to be observed."

M. R cramined the articles at most unequivocal promise that the parare should be an exact counterpart of the one before and thinness—otherwise they fly to pieces him. The lady insisted again. She was ur-when exposed to beat. After all the colourgent overmuch, as is the case with the fair sex in general. Was he sure the imitation would be perfect? Had be observed the beauty and purity of these stones? Could no these she peculiar manner in which they wero cui, &c.

"Soyez tranquillo, madamo," replied M. "the same workman shall have the the Great Exhibition of 1851, will remem- job, and you may rely upon having an exact counterpart of his former work.

The lady opened her eyes in astonishment - added by way of and alarm, and M.Bmanda of Milor -, who ordered this very parure. I think, last February;" and with the greatest uncencorn, he proceeded to down in a swoon The miler named by the reacherous lord and master who had forestailed her, by exchanging Rundell and Bridge's goodly work against M. B --- 's deceptive counterfeit, no doubt to liquidate his obligations on the turf. The vexation of the lady on recovering from her fainting, It may be imagined, she represched the diamond maker with having assisted her husband in deceiving her, and retired mortified at the idea that she herself had nover detecing goms, believing them to be the same she

had brought in her casket from England. We have heard it said, that many of the muff boxes given away as marks of royal or imperial favor are adorned with diamonds first to give away the costly looking shams. pose the mighty personage, as well as chea-ting grocers. Let the recipients of snuff boxes and diamond rings see to it A mock tiars that may be bought for 600 france, will took as well as a real one worth L 1000. What then shall be said of minor articles.

PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.

The following paragraph, extracted from the Portland Transcript, is a capital illustration of the importance of punctuation. There are two ways of pointing it, one of which makes the individual in question a monster of wickedness, while the other converts him into a model Christian. Let our Perhaps he had drank more than appriety readers exercise their ingenuity on the problem, and see whether they can discover its (mo-fold solution:

downfull of the neighborhood he never re-practised this for some time, when suddenly joices in the prosperity of any of his fellow he allowed his hand to sink into his lap, and stroying the peace of society he takes no when he fell into a quiet gentle reverie. pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncom- 'A fine speciman that to practice upon, monly diligent in sowing discord among his anity he has not been negligent in endeavor- mence operations upon him in the morning. ing to stigmalise all public teachers he: makes no exertions to subdue his evil passyawn.—He opened his eyes and looked sions he strives hard to build up Satan's sions he strives hard to build up Satan's around with astonishment. To his infinite kingdom he lends no aid to support the Goshiorror, he saw the corpse sitting upright, pel among the beathen he contributes largepel among the heathen be contributes large-ly to the evil adversary he pays no attention to good advice he gives great heed to the David he will never go to Heaven he must Devil he will never go to Heaven he must

THE SOCIABLE GHOST. BY LOUIS N. BURDICK.

was somewhat past meridan, on a dreary October day, towards the middle of oncourse of citizens were assembled in the Place de Grere, Paris; to witness the exerution of one Robert Gallet, a notorious obber and assassin.

The master-piece invention for depriving human beings of fife-the guillotine-had not yet been dreamied of; and of the many modes of terminating existence then in fashion, that of hanging has been decided upon for the special benefit of Master Gallet. A low scaffold had been erected in the Place, and drawn up in close order around Channel have the credit of discovering and jit were several companies of light horse, supported by his Majesty's Swiss Quards. At a quarter to three an unusal agitation

murmur, and the hissing and hooting of the rable, told that the prisoner was approaching In a few moments he made his appearance on the platform, securely pinioned and guarded by a score of gendarines. His Seine during the spring months, when the head was erect, his bearing lofty, and he swept with a bold, flashing eye the circle of heads which swayed like the waves of the sea around him. A father confessor attended him but he was heedless of his admonitions.

A black cap was drawn over the culprit's face, and the rope placed around his neck by the executioner. As the bell of Notre Dame sounded the hour of three, that functionary knocked away the prop that supported the criminal, and the next moment he was singing in the air. One or two brief struggles—a ten spasmodic actions of the limbs, and he hung motionless from the

semblage, the execution of any notorious person-the people begin to make their way from the spot, and in half an hour the Place de Grave presented an appearance of no more than usual interest.

Near the corner of the first house in Rue De Mouton, during the entire proceedings, stood a young man who had not yet seen his fard, a young physician, who had commenced his practice but a month previous. He noon! was a devoted lover of his profession, and was supremely happy only when engaged in furthering his knowledge of the science. By a stroke of singular good fortune he had obmurderer, after his execution, for dissection.

When the Place had become nearly deserted again, and none save the executioner remained near the scaffold, the physician turned to two stout, uncouth-looking mortals who were standing passively beside him. 'You may go now, he said, 'and execute

my order, The men bowed, and without a word started in the direction of the gibbet.

Turning away, Jean Berlard entered one of the streets leading from the Place, and walking rapidly, found himself in his rooms, located in a small wooden building fronting on the Rue des Augustins.

Half an hour thereafter, the corpse of Robert Gallet was extended upon a secting table in a little back room of the physician's residence, which was entered thro's a door usually concented by cloth bangings and by descending a couple of narsteps.

It was an era in the young practitioner's life. He had never before possessed exclusively a subject with the certain knowledge that the exquisite enjoyment of cutting it into slices was to be confined entirely to himself; and so, in commemoration of the joyful event, be determined to indulge in an evening's social enjoyment. With this view he sallied out about dark, in quest of some companions who also were lovers of anatomical truths, and was so fortunate as to find and induce them to accompany him home and inspert this once erring, but now defunct countryman.

Several bottles containing a tempting looking fluid, were produced from a mysterious recess, and the party proceeded forth-with to pledge the health of their bost, and drink to his future success in life, enlivening the moments with an incessant conversation.

This continued till ten o'clock, when Jean's friends took their departure. As he closed the door upon them, he determined to reseat himself and finish his bottles ere he retired. Accordingly, he was soon enjoying his solitary glass with every symptom of

allowed. Certain it is, he soon experienced He is an old experienced man in vice and upon matters of grave import; but he ever wickedness be is never found opposing the and anon aroused himself to take a sip of the works of iniquity be takes delight in the delicious beverage before him. He had creatures he is always ready to assist in de- his head to decline upon his right shoulder,

frien is and acquaintances he takes no pride unconscious body in whose company his was; in laboring to promote the cause of Christi-

go where he will receive the just recompense of Reward. flesh, and so he was forced to await what was thus exhibited!"

'I have been sleeping, have I not?'

A breathless silence, and a bewildered answer.

· I say,' continued the ghostly masker, · I most foul language of abuse.' have been sleeping !

'Yes!' uttered Berlard. But what is this-you appear frighten-

" N-o, n-o!" stammered the doctor, feeling greatly relieved at finding the would-be nimate so loquacious, but 1-1-1-

Ah! yes! I understand, said the executed, complacently; 'you are astonished. comprehend. You! I am assonished—that's the word."

'But, diable, you seem to have been en-

He nodded his head towards the table whereon were standing the array of bottles, as if his upper member had sustained but small damage from the trying process which it had so lately undergono.

'Yes,' replied the physician, his fear en-

tirely evaporating; 'perhaps you will honor me by tasting some of my wine I'

The suggestion is worthy of being carned out .- I will take some.

He stopped coolly down from the perch where he had been so tenderly deposited. and approached the doctor. That individual, now more inclined to mirth than fear through some unaccountable means, motioned him to a seat on the left, which position ferocious look and attitude. he occupied, the little table being between them.

The doctor opened a new bottle and filled

the glasses. Your health, proposed he, touching his resur-ected friend's glass over the light. The ghost nodded, and emptied his glass at a single application to his lips.

'Excellent!' he uttered, reaching after the bottle, and filling his glass saus ceremo-"Yes, as patable cau-de-vin as Franco can

produce,' said the physician, with emphasis. 'Quite true.'

his companion laughed outright. 'You are a queer one,' he said. 'You have reason to think so'

'Yes indeed. But don't you feel uncon tortable ?' uni erwant at the endayearavanueration you

'Not in the least! I never allow such rifles to affect me!

He said this with such an air of quiet nouchalence, throwing one foot for support tained permission to receive the body of the over the edge of the table at the same time, that the physician laughed again more hear-tily than before. tily than 'Diable!' he exclaimed'; 'you take it as

matter of little moment. 'True for you; it takes but a little moment to settle such affairs, when you once

get the hang of the thing.' The doctor smiled at the ghostly pun. But tell me, he suddenly explained, were you guilty of this last crime imputed

o you ?' Nol 'Indeed l'

'Shall-I repeat it?' 'No, no! I meant no offence. But was so clearly proved against you ! · 'Ob ves!'

Certes. I was charged with assassing

tion.' 'I am aware of that part.'

Don't interrupt me. ' Wall, proceed.'

I was prrested by two gendarines, and one wack ago brought before the tribunal, when I was pronounced guilty and sentenced to die.

But the murder. Did you not kill the barber ? arber?'
'I think I must have done.'

But you say you were not guilty of the crime ? 'No more am I. I committed no crime,

although I killed the poor devil." The ghost chuckled audibly, and perpetrated such a series of pastoniunic gestures with his face and hands that the medical

man was convulsed with laughter. Explain,' be at length uttered. Certes. I lodged in Pierre Fontelle's attic. He slept on the floor beneath me, and directly undernoath him was his shop.

"Yes, said his listener, the location famliar. Well, he came to me one morning and ibsolutely asked me for twelve france, which

he asserted I owed him for rent.' 'Then you had already paid him!'

Not so. ' How.' I paid him nothing, for I had nothing-

not a sou. How, then could be have a claim

was not equal to the task of conquering the last moments, for the generous trait you

'Ah! M. le Doctor,' spoke the defunct, reverse, notwithstanding my magnanimity.'

Yes, for after I had decapitated him, his stare from the poor physician was his only leves followed me about the room for a full half hour, and his lips continued to utter the

· Incredible! "What!" said the ghost, "do you doubt

my assertion? And he appeared in the physician's oyes to assume an air of one deeply offended. "I must cling to the opinion that the and

assertion you made was an untruth,' · Peste!' ejaculated the cornec; an I not to be believed in an affair when my honor is so deeply concerned! I have hitherto intended to submit myself, like a sensible ' aubject,' as I am, to your dissecting buile; but it you persist in anguling mo, I shall this

. You cannot avoid submitting to my rishes in that respect,' said the doctor, a shade of anger appearing upon his features. The dead man arose, and defiantly stalked lowards the door.

. I defy you! he uttered; . I will leave you and seek some man of science more congenial to my mind. I will leave you--. No, but you shall not!' exclaimed the doctor, springing forward and grasping him by the arm; it was no little trouble to me to obtain you, and you shall not thus easily

escape.' ... The remains of Robert Gallet assumed

Off! he cried a 'off or I shall crush you He raised his brawny arms as he spoke, as f to carry his threat into execution.

. Villainous corpse! you dare not-The doctor uttered no more. Just then the fist of his companion descended with who destring to know your duty to God and

twas several hours before Jean Barlard two ordered sufficiently to open his eyes, When he did so, he found himself under the table, which useful article of furniture was table, which useful article of furniture was then to the regimental isorjeaning and bottles scattered in broken fragments are became in rath, what you were available. And the ghostly individual gave such a overturand upon him, and the glasses and comical leer, and he smacked his lips, that bottles scattered in broken fragments promiscrously over the floor. The chair in which he had been sitting remained in an unconscious, asture and unaltered, attitude, as if looking down with reproach upon its owner, and sorrowfully indiguant at his hu-miliating position. The sun, was sluning window, and 'the tight the slitt's fourthern turned face of the manimate Robert Gallet who was still remaining in the position where first deposited by the dector.

'Singular! very singular! sighed the medical man, as he arose from his recumbent position.

And it was !

Be Finn .- The wind and the waven they beat against a rock planted in a trou-bled sea, but it remains unmoved. He you like that rock, young man. Vice may en-tice, and the song and the cup may invite. Beware, stand firmly at your post. Let your principles shine forth unobserved. There is glory in the thought that you have resisted temptation and conquered. Your bright example will be to the world what the lighthouse is to the mariner upon a sea ous Schaatopol, thinking of sitching the shore-it will guide others to the point of northern bear, We did catch himses the virtue and safely.

The wretch who placed the obstructions across the Great Western Railway track at Flandboro's a short times since has confessed, to the perpetration of the Act, and is committed for trial by R. Waddell, and the fourty south of Sobattopol. After this we confessed to the perpetration of the Act, and is committed for trial by R. Waddell, now and their futning out to drive better the contents of the cavalry rubbed on the care the committed for trial by R. Waddell,

porter.

Trinity College, Dublin, has conferred the Much cheering. And the had been been derived by the conferred the Cue and the cheering. There is a runsor that the Queen had "I have strong grounds for believing the bonorary degree of Doctor of Laws on W. the London Times.

A GIFT UNDER BARE CIRCUM.

From a London paper, December 29.

On Tuesday a sword and some parses were presented at Hatfield to Lieut. Gardner, of the 13th Light Dragoons, under or cunistances which distinguished the occasion from ordinary evations to Crimean Series. A public dinear was given in the Mational School Hoom, which was fitted up for the occasion with military emblems, and the diags of the allied nations. The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh took the chair, and Usess were present Sir John Typell, Sir Claude Do Crepiguy and most of the guilf and ladies of that part of the condition. The first had ladies of that part of the condition. The first had ladies of that part of the condition. The first had ladies of that part of the condition. The first had read ladies of that part of the condition of the fact of the fact of the condition of the fact of the fa

STANCES.

that observed to preside upon the occasion, and am deputed by the ighebitious with gentry, the landoviors of this your native parish, and also many piners, such as the vice chairman, who have school upon the opportunity of doing honor where hears is opportunity or doing nonor where sever so due to present to you a sword and a piece. It so doing I consider whare still your delications. [Chaora] Your coming amongst up to-day, and our meeting together upon the occasion, arises from you yourself, having rises from a humble station of life to the houorable one you now occupy—of holding a commission in Hor. Majosty allervice, and of boing adjutant of your regiment. [theres] I should like, it to be known; not enly as far as this room is concerned, but further still, that we first of all know you as a boy think it to be living in this parish, and on Fridays as-fending Chelmsford market with your fishfull force upon his unprotected head, and after performing an entire somerset he landed on the floor of his apartment, insensible from the effects of the blow.

It was several hours before Jean Berlard lote it, when it was ready you militage into the metroduced your brighter lote it, when it was any you militage into became in rank, what you, ware gregiously in conduct—a gentleman—and received Her Majosty's commission as cornet; and you were made adjutage of the 15th Light Dragoons; and that last Soptember you were prombled to the rank of heatenant. Let is a known, I say that we of all grades of sociaty—that way of all pursuits, compations and employments, are assembled being tomoritonous success, and man this your sulration of your conduct at an Englishmen

and a soldier, [Much cheering!] The three purious contained 1980 foor ordiges: In roply to this address Lieute Cardher, after adverting to his marrly; position in life, thus spoke of his barr in the year safer to broke out at which time he best in the rank of arrangement major of his, regiment is a that time and are right was ordered to marded against night was ordered to marded against night in the rank of the former life one in the ranks of the former life oud chours. We marched into the regenty's country, foughthin upon; his own ground, and I had the satisfactors of the life in the time to war, run from right on the life in of Alms. [Renewed chooring,] From these we marched in the direction of the visitorious Schantoph), thinking of detecting the route by Mackenglo's Fermy but he turned tail and ran; holdared, not show his touth and is committed for trial by R. Waddell, Esq. His only motive is he states being revenged for being but off the cars on account of non-payment of his fare. The wretch who could thus attempt to sacrifice the lives of indocent passengers in a whole-sale manner, is fairly entitled to a inurdever's all manner, is fairly entitled to a inurdever's droin.

Lynching in Bryerity. One morning the cars of the sale manner is better as a like manner, whom is 600 of our gallant follows stood like a wall. I was an appet the cars of like in wall. I was an appet the cars of like in wall. I was a like manner, whom is 600 of our gallant follows stood like a wall. I was an appet the energy is legione from heaft past LYNCHING IN BRYERLY.—One morning lately a farmer residing in the neighborhedd of Kirkwall, it. Beverly, on getting up, dissince the sound dogs had got among his slicep during the night, and were fast engaged in the tearing and destroying them. Proceeding to the spot, he found a dog of his own keeping watch that none of the alicep should escape, whilst a buil-dog belonging to a neighbor had inserted his fangs, into the throat of a sheep, and was sucking and drinking the life blood of the wretched animal, having performed a similar operation on eight others of the best sheep in the fiock. The brute wis so gorged with his banquet, that he could bardly rise, so that it cost little frodble to put is ripe round his neck, and have him up to the next tree—his neck, and have him up to the heat tree—his

- [loud phopra] mand, I googs, the word downfall, because all that, the enemy now rotains is a few forts on the porth, Schoot pel proper is our [bber; bear] and foots I the northern forts will not be our before allowed. Certain it is, he soon experienced a dull, drowey feeling, and several will consider the several doubt in deep reflection upon mattern of grave import; but he ever and anon aroused hisming to take a sip of the delicious beverage before him. He had practised this for some time, when suddenly he allowed his had to ask is too his lan, and his head to decline upon his right shoulders when he self into a quiet gentereverie.

'And yet he would not see the force of my argument, but strongly instated that I hould pay him the non-existing coins.'

'Well!'

'Well he became excited and threatened me operations upon him in the morning,'

'I arry fine specimen, indeed. I will commence operations how his experiment. To his infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, rubbing his eyes sleepilly. He exprenence an infinite horor, he saw the corpse sitting upright, which has a situation of the saw of corpse sitting upright, which has a situation of the saw of

H. Bussell, the Crimean correspondent of granted a pension of £100 a year to Samuel Lover-poet, muncian, novelist, and politic

Fig. Fig. 15 the agreement

European Intelligence

KERTCH.

The following are extracts from an inter-esting letter which has been received in Birmingham from Mr. John Eikington, who is now assistant-surgeon in the Turkish Cavalry Contingent stationed at Kertch. It m dated December 22 :-

We have had a little spree at last. Our at a small hamlet called the Spanish Farm, about eight miles from Kertch. The 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry were sent to the farm to protect our foragers while getting it in. On Sunday the 10th, a reconnoitring party of 85 of the Turkish Contangent Cavalry, under the command of Mafor Macdonald, set out in the direction of after a long ride, by a large party of Cossacks, about 400 in number. The Cossacks charged four deep, and the Turks repulsed them twice, charging again and again; but the little band of heroes was at length surrounded. A large number of Turks cut their way through and escaped, leaving Capt. Sherwood and 43 Turks prisoners. Mujor Macdonald says the Turks could not have behaved with more gallantry. The major himself has five lance holes in his vest, but was not hurt. Perhaps he owes his escape to the fact of having worn a thick sealskin coat. Next day three guns of the Horse for its further protection, and of course I went with them. On the way we met four or five wounded in ambalances, and I'll assure you the sight of them gave me a very unpleasant sensation. Next morning I head a flag of truce was

prisoners, and that a medical officer was required to accompany the flag and attend to the wants of the wounded. I got permission from my commanding officer, volunteered and was accepted. We set out at eight, a.m., from the farm, our party consisting of terpreter, a Tartar guide, Captain Sherwood's servant, six troopers, one of whom bore a large white flag on his lance, myself. There had been a heavy full of snow a few riding about ten years in advance, then Mabead-dresses. After riding half an hour we saw a Cossack on a hill. who intringence. We soon reached the road which is very broad, and practicable for guns the whole way. Five miles further on, we came to Sultanooska, where we watered our houses. This is about 15 miles from Kertch. We pext came to Askar-Bescka, 19 miles from Kertch. (When I talk about these distances, parallel with us. as if they did not k

way. Small parties of Cossacks kept galloping up, speaking to our escort, and then rode off in various directions. The Cossacks part of my ears. Major Goldsmid's bridle vres. We were riding along a level plain with low conical hills [looking like man millory processes] on oither hand. We at sacks were armed to the teeth, long lance. length reached Kermish Kiligi, where the Tartara brought hay for our horses at the command of the Cossacks. We waited here for half an hour, during which time several parties rode up and spoke to our escort. At length a fine looking man, mounted on a splendid black horse, rode up; this was Golonel Jalinski, the officer in command. He invited us into his quarters, and gave us some dinner, which was very acceptable. Major Goldsmid brought a letter from General Vivian to General Wrangel, and demanded permission to see Captain Sherwood and the prisoners. This could not be granted without a permit from General Wrangel, to whom Jalinski immediately sent a letter. The Russian surgeon came and told us all about the cases. He was a most intelligent, gentlemanly person; about 30 years old; spoke French thently. He was at the battle of the Alma and others.— He describes the wounds inflicted in the cavalry charge at Balaklava as something terrible. One case he saw where the skull cap was cut off by a sabro from just above the eye-brows to the occiput; another was favorable condition to exercise their power cleft from the shoulder to the crest of the ilium, removing not only the arm, but rib, army was first collected and formed. viscera, &c., with many other wounds of a similar nature. We were entertained most hospitably this evening and had a most com- ry to the British name, in whatever field the fortable couch, extending all along the room in the Turkish fashion, to sleep on-Major Goldsmid at one end and I at the other.

for an answer, we were crammed with all and training of the men were never better, the good things they could muster, the colonel having left an officer for that purpose. Directly we awoke there was a glass of raki to swallow. (This raki seemed to be more a tonic and stomachie than a stimulant in was rather bitter, slightly flavoured with have been closed for the present, but will aniseed.) Then we had ham, soft bread, be resumed as soon as Lord Stratford has and a stew, tea served up in glass tumblers. and the tea drinking was kept up all day. How happy a washerwoman would have she make any claim to be so. M. Thuovr-been! Then there was lunch, and, soon nel had consented that the important queshad such a grub since I left the William Europeans, should be considered separately. vere various stews, and just as I thought it property for Europeans, but wishes that the knows very well the views of the government of the poulet fowl chapped up like the conscription and to all other liabilities. Aldam, when I landed at Yenikale. There The Port admits in principle the right of sapeage meat, glued together again with affecting Alusulmen.

eggs, and then fried in the form of cutlets; it was delicious. After this they brought in an immense beap of cream, sweetened and frozen bard. I never shall forget that as ADVENTURES OF A SURGEON AT long as I live; we ate it all. Vebum sat. with the couch; some serfs came in and pulled our boots off, and we smoked and drank 'ea with an occasional "go" of raki. The officers then asked if we should like to hear a song; we said "yes," and three Cossacks were brought in and sang duets and trios most musically. The airs they sang to were all our old polkas and mazourkas. They sang one song to the "Annon Polka." then they ang a sort of chansoid a boir to welcome us. They first sang a verse and another verse, and I did" karishu esterovia." The man who sang falsetto was also a vendanced a national dance while the bass whistbut no, it was our own dear little Queen! Vlasimski, colonel of the Werinas Hussars. He was in splendid uniform, green and gold, and wore a very handsome cross on his breast. He brought the melancholy news afternoon from a bullet wound in the groin; tance. he had also a sabre cut in the arm. He is The met with a soldier's death. He fell at the says: The Prince said he would be buried with all

four or five miles further on, and the prince took him with him in his own carriage. Al- the Duke of Richelieu!" though it was twelve o'clock when they set Major Goldsmid, adjutant-general, nn in- out yet Major Goldsmid had his eyes bandaged part of the way. As soon as they were gone I went to bed, for as the wounded had been sent on, I could not be of any use. The next morning, at half-past seven days before, which made it by no means after a glorious breakfast, and a stinging an easy task to get on at any speed. It was glass of hot punch, browed with the over-a most picturesque party, the flag and guide lasting ten, we set out; an escort of ten riding about ten years in advance, then Major Goldsmid, interpreter and myself, and ly entertained us, was handsomely allowed then the troopers, with their red fezzis, us as far as the embankment I spoke of, which are certainly very soldierly-looking Here we dismounted, shook hands, had c drain from an officer's hottle (lu: kirifle)

will most likely be 'war to the knife.'

The cold was excessive, and the snow

very thick on the ground, and our horses

ing two cigars from the prince's cigar case.

soon showed symptoms of fatigue. However, we rode into Kerich, a distance of 24 miles without drawing rein. My poor horse was completely done up; his sobs were quite heartbroaking; but I felt that another flour or two would do for both house and you must not read exactly so-and -, as I liour or two would do tor both house and could only guess from the time it took us to rider. Here there is a high embankment and came down heavily on his side, which and trench, stretching all across the counshook us both considerably. About halftry, and I could see it mounting over the
hills to the extreme right and left. The road

I would not have attempted to get up again; passed through this, and then we saw on the such is the influence of intense cold. I hill to the right several black spots, which were three flannel shirts, a sailor's woollen Among her passengers were Madame Bishop approached with wonderful rapidity, and jersey, a thick waistcoat, uniform, and top and her musical director, Boscha. proved to be six Cossacks, who galloped up coat, two pair of flannel drawers, and two whether we meant "pence or war."

Major Goldsmidt halted his men, and only the cuticle was destroyed. I rade with very nicely now, and will leave no sear as rode on some distance with the flag, when a silk handkerchief over my face; I was the Cossacks came up and escorted us in obliged to be lifted off my horse, and Frede the most friendly manner all the rest of the rick L. rubbed my face with snow till ride up with a speed quite marvellous: they lingers were just as though he had touched seem to come upon you abruptly and the a hot stone. The interpreter's ears were country is very favourable for their manœu- an inch thick, and Sherwood's servant is sacks were armed to the teeth, long lance, short carbine, pistol and dagger; well cloth-

ed and mounted. We are quite frozen in snow. We can walk across the sea to Circussia, and they are landing stores and even heavy siege guns cross the ice. It is one of the choices sights I ever saw. I don't know whether we shall get our mails now, but they say they shall come as far as they can, and then bring them over the ice.

THE CRIMEA.

A letter from the French camp, dated Jan. 27th., says, "On Tuesday last, the l'iedmontese had an affair of outposts with the Russians, and made 200 prisoners." The intelligence of peace being probable does not appear to have been received with much favor by the British army in the Cri-

The Daily News correspondent says :-One thing is certain, that should peace be now declared: the cossation of hostilities will take place at such a time when, beyond all doubt, the British forces are in a more than they have been at any time since the

mea.

With good generalship and prudent administration, a new campaign must add gloexercise of British strength and valor might be required, and the same of the early victories of Alma and Inkermann be increased The next day, while we were still waiting by fresh achievements. The health, spirit and we hope that the good generalship also present to turn those to the best ac-

count. A despatch from Constantinople, via Mar seilles, states that the conferences held there received further instructions .-- Prussia was not represented in the conferences, nor did after, dianer and such a dinner! I have not I tions relative to the right of property for de poulet" fowl chapped up like the conscription and to all other liabilities concede enough to damage the extente cor-

THE PEACE NEGOTIATION .

The Moniteur confirms the information which was received by the Asia on the 25th ult., respecting the arrangements for the re-After dinner a thick carpet was spread flush presentation of Sardinia at the Paris Congress. In consequence of severe illness, the Chevalier Messimo d'Azeglio will be prevented from taking part in the Congress. The two representative of Sardinia will now be the Count Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina. King Victor Emmanuel will thus be represented, like the Emperor of Austria, by the chief Minister of his Cabinet and his resident at Paris.

Le Pays says, " It is positively stated that the Congress will open on the 1st day stopped; then a glass of taki was handed to of the three weeks fixed at the extreme Major Goldsmid, who drank to their health limit by the protocol of Feb. 1st. It is ad--("Karishu esterovia"-then they sang ded that an armistic of six weeks will be

signed at the first sitting."
Paris correspondent of the Londou Times triloquist, and amused us highly. He then says, that Russia will leave nothing undone to secure for Prussia telmission to the Con-Sultanooska, which is about 15 miles from led, and after all they drank to the health of ference. It is manifestly her interest to do Kerich. They were suddenly attacked, Queen Victoria. I could scarcely believe so. Russia, notwithstanding her pure and it, and thought they must mean "victory;" simple acceptance, will endeavor not only to procure the best possible terms for herself, Here we are very comfortable, but very but to divide the councils of those with whom anxious to hear of Sherwood. About 9 p. she has to deal. It is said that she has not m., the colonel returned, bringing the Prince | given up the hope of damaging the Anglo-French alliance.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times remarks, that the incubus which now weighs on Austrian politicians is the Russo-French of Sherwood's death, which took place that alliance, which they see looming in the dis-

The Pienonte of Turin devotes a leader very much regretted; he was a fine hand- to the consideration of the practical results of military news, - " In addition to the 18th some, very handsome man, and very young. of the present war, declaring that Austria is Artillery were ordered to the Spanish Farm The Cossacks say he fought like a lion. He the chief gainer as the case now stands. It are about to be despatched to Canada, it is

head of his men, cheering them on, with his face to the foe, and his hand on his sword. wantages, if not territory, on the Danube.— It is also certain that she increases her inhonours next day. I had the honor of smok- fluence in the East. Now it is evident that anticipation of this step being taken, it is ruevery accession of strength to Austria is a going out to the Russians to enquire after the brought a bottle of Maderia and another and another and after all the latter has done, can Lord mation that their services may be required were not in a condition for enjoying ourselves Palmerston wish to be more Austrian than in Canada; and such early notice has been Major Goldsmid begged very hard to be Lord Castlerengh? Nor can the Governallowed to see the body, which was at Argin. ment of Napoleon aspire to display more de-

ENGLAND AND HER ALLY.

Perhaps it would not be possible, were we to devote whole columns to the subject, to convey to our readers a more vivid idea of the humiliating condition into which this country has been brought by the conduct of our ally than is furnished by a simple incident which occurred a few days ago. Towards the close of last week, a distinguished member of the House of Commons acciden tally met one of our Capinet ministernoged of the peace negociatioes was at once intro-'These terms of peace,' remarked duced. the member of Parliament, are altogether inadequate—they will nover satisfy the peo-ple of England.' 'I am quite aware of that,' was the reply of the Cabinet minister, 'but what can we do? We cannot help ourselves Louis Napolen is determined on peace.' We leave the simple fact to speak for itself.— Marning Advertiser.

AUSTRALIA.

We have advices from Sydney to the 5th of December, about two weeks later. The intelligence is not of much interest. The Kit Carson had arrived from San Francisco.

The Clipper Prince of the Seas was takloading for London. The Star King had sailed for Melborne.

The Sydney Mercantile Journal of December 1, thus notices the aspect of trade: The improved tone of business, which we noticed in our last issue, we are happy to say, is being sustained; and greater confidence is manifested in commercial circles as it is presumed that those parties who have stood during the last crisis are carrying on legitimate business, and worthy of the confilence placed in them. Although insolvencies are even yet pretty numerous, they are not composed of the class carrying on exten-

During the past fortnight a good deal of business has been transacted—principally in liquors for the Melboine market; and we again springing up with that port, which will around her a searching look, she rushes into help to work off a large amount of stocks, a low grogery at the corner. which must have been accumulated in merchants' hands during the past few days, with the prospect of an abundant barvest, the whole of which is nearly ready for the sickle. cannot fail to have a depressing influence on these articles, and we expect, before our next issue, the staff of life will be considerably lower in price, as we are convinced that the present price of bread is adding no small things.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The French Corvette, L'Embuscade ouched at Acaiutla on her way from San Francisco, and sailed on the 22nd January. for Nicaragua.

The Panama Star says:

This vessel, we learn, is to touch at Nicaragua to inquire into the violent seizure of French and British property by Walker, want and despair are there. - She crosses as forced loans required by him to carey out his schemes in that country.

It will be seen by the report of the Emelie that revolutionary parties are already being organized against Walker in Nioaragua. to man! and that Costa Rica is also sending a force against him. On the whole, notwithstanding what the New York papers say in his favor, we still adhere to our old belief, that Walker will either have to slope from Ni-

caragua, or lose his life before many months. On the 1st of February news arrived at Puntua Arceas, stating that some villages of Nicaragua had revolted against Captain Walker's government, and 100 soldiers be-longing to Liberia, province of Costa Rica, had passed the frontier to assist the revolutionary party.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "BALTIC."

NEW YORK, March 4. The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived this forenoon, with four days later ad She brings no news of the Pacific.

The money market continues tight, demand being in excess of supply.

Cousols improved on the announcement of the loan to 911, but afterwards declined to 901 a 901, at which they closed. The Rothschilds, it is said, have propos-

ed taking the whole of the new loan.

There is much gossip about the peace conference. Baron Brunow is reported to mutters, 'always drunk.' have said that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace, but that if p ace be not made with- | the babe, and in barsh tones, says: in three or four weeks at fa. thest from the opening of the Conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question. Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor immedi ately on his arrival at Paris. The Duke of Norfolk is dead.

A mulatto girl was found secreted on board the ship Asterian, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

Asia .-- On the 5th of January six battalions of Russians surprised a battalion of Turks near Jengdene. The latter retreated leaving their guns and baggage. The Russians subsequently burnt the Pasha's palace and several villages.

The London Times says, under the head Regiment and a battalion of Rifles, which home, but what would her father say, if she understood to be the intention of the British Government to send out several other regiments to British North America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. In mored that almost every regiment attached given, in order that the regimental clothing, which is made expressly for that station, ference to Austria than Louis XVIII, and may be in readiness, in case the exigencies of the service should require a large body of troops to be moved to that country.

> LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton dull and quiet; prices unchanged

Breadstuffs slightly advanced, except wheat, which has declined Is. (?) In flour there is an improved demand western canal is quoted at 34s. a 34s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore at 37s. a 39s. Obio at 39s.

Corn opened heavy but improved, close nixed corn is quoted 33s.; white 36s. unkinkarda in un nance & Co., quote pork

Beef improved demand; 100s. 10. ness, and at retail 120s. Lard quiot, and prices irregular. Quotations are 55s. a 56. Bacon, 51s a 53s. 6d.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

It is a beautiful morning in June .- Not a single cloud is passing in the clear blue sky, and the ground, bushes, and fences are sparkling with the early dew. The trees robed in beauty, and beneath a sky so bright, all things are clad in garments of loveliness. The happy children, as they wend their way to school, seem to partake of the general gladness, and by their glowing cheeks and to about half a mile or so from us, and then pair of stockings. I got a frost bite on the ing in wood and dead weight, previous to merry voices, attest the joy which is within heir hearts.

But see that poor girl, who at some distance from the happy group, is slowly and sadly walking onwards. Her pale, soiled face, ragged dress, and bare feet, give evidence that she is the child of poverty and vice. Behold her, as she gazes upon the beaming countenances of the joyous children--see how the bitter tears are pouring down her cheeks, and how she hides behind her shawl a small tin pail which she is carry-

She is the daughter of drunken parents. The bright, calm morning has no joys for her. She feels none of the brightness sive business, and likely to injure others to and gaiety of heart, such as children feel when nature is beautiful around. She could not laugh as those happy children laugh, and she wonders why she cannot be be gay like them. See, she lingers until have reason to believe that a good trade is the others are out of sight, and casting

Poor girl! she knows that she is doing wrong, that she is about to carry home an article which will make her mother cross, and her father savage; but what can a poor, feeble thing like her do against the fierce commands of a brutish father and a drunken mother?

She is in the store--with trembling lips asks for rum, and as she hands up the little called) a representation of which accompanquota to the present depressed state of tin pail, the man who is waiting upon her, live this memoir. The dome of the Temple says in a contemptuous tone: "More rum! why your mother is a per-

fect barrel of it." She cannot answer-her little heart pants with grief, and hastily seizing her purchase.

she takes her departure. She reaches at last her dwelling; and my

tiod, what a sight! Everything is in confu. the history of Byzantium; and, whatever staring from their glassy eyes. Misery. the threshold, and ere she is within the from every direction—from the Bosphorou door, her mother rushes out, and seizing the -the harbor, and the sea of Mermora. I pail, pours down some of its burning contents. is not the privilege of Christians to visit it;

Bread, mother, we are hungry cry the children, and they press round her, cager for

'Go away, you brats!' answer the mother cook breaktast by.'

kindles the fire. See now, the wretched breakfast .--Some comment is mixed with water, and the their shoes (a necessary coromony) and endough thus prepared is placed before the tered. Their stay in the Mosque was not smoky, scanty fire. The children gather very accommodating to their curiosity, and round it and with the eyes of famished hawks less so to their personal safety - as a precipiwatch the baking.

Terrible sight! See, they cannot wait joyment of their existence.

The beholder of this trophy, won by deuntil it is cooked-hunger must be satisfied

With their hunger scarcely satisfied, the boys now go, as usual, to loiter in the streets, while the poor girl takes the babe from the cradle, and strives to soothe it. The mother is unconscious --- she is ine-

the father enters. He was once a useful is an evidence, a living evidence of its for- feel all right after the first few rounds.—
member of society, but his wife's conduct.

There are very few cities Poor old fellow! I passed him as have While the daughter is soothing the babe, member of society, but his wife's conduct, has step by step, led him on to ruin. Time was, when he expostulated, argued and threatened; now, he fights for the bottle of from the equally destructive hand of human ium---the source of all their misery. He hostility. Nor does this city of the Sultan will not work, and has been gathering black. —this chiefest of cities conquered by the will not work, and has been gathering black-

berries to satisfy his appetite. He enters, and as he gazes upon his wife, he utters a curse; 'Blast the woman!' he

He turns to his daughter, who still holds 'Put down that squalling child, and here take these berries and sell them.'

' But father, the baby has -- ' 'None of your impudence! do as I bid you. Sell them as soon as you can, and call n at Hull's and get a pint of rum.' She puts down the infant, it utters loud

cries, and stretches forth its tiny hands; but what is that to the father? Rum is his muster -- he is its slave.

See how the poor girl is going from door same chilling answer---" No."

She can go no farther --- weary and worn out, she sits down apon a marble step and weeps bitterly. She cannot sell her ries-no person will buy them, not a soul tower, whoneo you view a panorama which will purchase from such a slovenly girl as words cannot describe. On this subject the she. What is to be done. She must go

came without the rum? She could not sell them-she determines not to go home with them-and therefore she thinks that she will exchange them at the

shop for rum. The father is out, but the mother is there.

'Where have you been, Mary?' is the ex-

clamation. 'To sell some berries for father.'

'Where is the money, child? come, out with it! 'I could get none. But I---I g---g -got some ru--m--rum,' says the trem-

'Give it to me this instant!' and the nother's eye sparkles with supernatural fire. The girl refuses for she is well aware of

er father's anger. But, see, the mother, rendered insane by her appetite, seizes the jug, and drinks one half of its contents.

The burning liquid is scarcely imbibed, before the door is thrown upon its hinges, and the husband enters. · Where is the rum?' is his first remark.

He takes up the jug, and as he raises it to his lips; he perceives the diminished quan-

'Why in the fiend's name can't you let my liquor be? Half intoxicated, his wife retorts .--- Excited almost beyond control by her bitter taunts, he storms and raves.

Fearful scene of human depravity—of human misery! The little children, seeing their parents fighting and yelling like wild beasts, are in a terrible fright.—The girl fears for her own safety, and that of her brothers, and creeps into a closet, where with her arms thrown around the others, she is trembling with fear. The sounds of discord are hushed. The combatants lay

as if dead, prostrated by the poison. Bohold how the children creep from their hiding place, and roam about to seek for mosquo, clean-plumaged storks cackle at us food. It is now dark---and before they retire to their bed of straw, they wish to aptire to their bed of straw, they wish to apwith their wings—and in the same cemetery pease the craving of hunger. But in vain we see grave diggers and lovers, corpses and their search. Not a crust of bread-not josters. A lane of filth terminates with a even a cold potatoe can they discover.

Hungry and supportess they crawl into their niserable couches of straw.

Each succeeding day is but a counterpart of the one which preceded it. Rum has brought them down to the level of the brutes -and the Alms House and Potter's Field wind up the scene. Let our prayer be: Lead us not into Temptation.

ST. SOPHIA AT CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1840.

Among the various temples erected for

the worship of the universal Deity, "Johovah, Jove or Lord," that dedicated to. and even under its present application, retaining the title of "St. Sophia," is not the least colobrated. It is a church whose history is of a highly interesting character, resulting from one of the most important revolutions over effected by religious fanaticism, or which over changed the history of the world, It was originally built by Constanting I but was destroyed by an earthquake; subsequently rebuilt by Constantius, and again lestroved by a fire, which, in the reign of Justinian, consumed uearly the entire city of Constantinople! That Potentate then built the present Church or Mosque, (as it is now is very faulty, and contributes to give the entire building a decidedly interior effect, pressing influences; and at no period of his compared with others in the city, and especiared does his spirit show itself mere bucycially that of the Sultan Achmet, which probably, one of the most superb Mosques a compaign. It is only after he has endured in the possession of Islamism. The sight of this Tomple awakens a thrilling interest in him, whom study has made acquainted with sion; the children half-clothed and worse belief he embraces, he cannot contemplate, apprehension that disturb the young soldier fed, are huddled up together, and bunger is without a deep feeling, the site over which once floated, in all the pide of Roman greatness, the bannor of Christianity. This Mosque is splendidly situated, it is visible And this is iroman! -- God's best gift but to them the other Masques are con parativoly accessible. There i no inconsidera ble chivalry necessary on those occasions; and indeed the lite of the Christian vi iter, when thus detected in the gratification of his curiosity, is not considered too great a sacrifice to the offended spirit of Islamism. - and, Mary be off to get some sticks to On the occasion of a visit by a late Christian with a bundle of sticks, with which she attending it. This individual, and another, kindles the fire reached the estibule where they took off ate retreat slone preserved to them the en

--- and there they are, seizing it like birds of day, from detected Christianity, cannot, in served in his youth under Wollington, and prey, peice by piece, till nothing remains survoying it, but lift the lid under which the been in several engagements without receive.

tian; but looking at it as a mere historical

followers of the Prophet, claim more attention, from us. to its rigin, progress, and unique ascendancy, than to the recout instability of its political and religious existence The history of the rise of the Empire, of which St Sophia is decidedly the trophy, is pregnant with interest to the historian and philosopher: but not more so than its sudden fall which possibly cannot be viewed in a more instructive light, than as exhibiting a portion-a fraction, as it may be termed of the universal mental revolution, of which the world is at this day atomdant. It is not. happily, the revolution of arma-it is not the result of physical power-it is the achievement of intellectual prowers, and whatever be the resu't, the present Mosque of Sc Sophia will be, in future days, what it has ever been-a great monument to perto door, and every where she meets with the between the name of an individual who had no equal, and whose single mind has

changed the history of the universe.
One of the most effective views of St Sophia in connexion with that of the city, is obtained from the ESKI SERAL the Soraskier's late and descriptive traveller, Slade observes "The aqueduct of Valens, the seven towers, St Sophis, the seraglio domes, the Propontis-circlet of beauty atu ded with ccean gems-Mount Olympus, the gloomy grand cemetery, the wide flowing Bosphorus, the golden horn, covered with caiques gliding like silver fish, are a few, only, of the fea-tures beneath him. Long may be leek before being able to truce any plan in the dense mass of habitations that cover the billand fill the valleys, which are so thickly planted and so widely spread, that the count-less mosques, and public baths, and numerous khans, besides the charsoys, (of a moderate city's dimensions) are scarcely national for the space they occury, although, in other respects they attract ttention, for no one can look at the seven hills, each crowned with superb morque, with nur erous smaller ones on their sides, without being daly impressed with the piety of the Ottoman mon-a chs, and their favorites, unsurpassed, savo in Rome. Their good taste has led them to imirate St Sophia, the Turkish Architects have improved on the model, and their taste and vanity combined to orect thom on the most commanding spots, whone Constantino ple is embellished to a degree it could no have been in the time of the empire; that i in an external view. I sincerely hope that whenever the cross displaces the crossent (which it must do) a mistakon zeal fer roligion will not remove the stately minarcts — Another pictorial charm, which it also owes to Musselman customs, is the union of the colours green, white, and red, visible in the cyprosses, the mosques, and the dwellings The perpetual and varied contrast is food for the eye and excitement for the mind. We leave Pera, and in five minutes are in scenes of Arabian Nights. The shores of the Bos-phorus realize our ideas or recollections, of Venetian canals or the Emphrates' banks. Women, shrouded like spectres, mingle with men, adorned like actors. The Frank's hat is seen by the Dervish's Calpack; the gausty armed chavass by the Nixam deeditt-the sorvilo Grook by the haughty Moslem--a :d the full-blown Armenian, by the spare He-brow. The charshays resound with Babel's tongues, the streets are silent as Pompoii's. We stumble over filthy dogs at the gate of a white marble fountain, and a steep parrow street conducts to a royal mosque. In a moral sense also the parallel holds. They have an absolute monarch, a factious people-pashas slaves de nomine, despots de facto-a religion breathing justice and moderation, a secoty governed by intrigue and iniquity. The Musselman is mighty in prayer fooble in good works - in outward life modes ty personified, in his harem obscenity unmasked Ho administers to a sick animal howstrings his friend-he believes in fatality

overy act; are at total variance in this great capital." FIRST UNDER FIRE

and calls in a doctor. In short everything,

and every person, and every feeling, and

Soldiers who have been engaged in 'the freadful revolvy' of war, are often asked how they felt while performing their duty in the heat of battle. I believe that—allowance in de tor all variety of temperament -there is a far greater similarity in the peared as if you were in some extremel sensations felt on these occasions than is not place, and at the same time penetrated commenty supposed, and that although by the heat of it, so that you felt yourself commonly supposed, and that, although habit bluuts, to accrtain extent, the percoption of Janger, it never takes off the keenness of its edge. The impressions of this kind made upon my mind as a fighting soldier in Mexico, are still quite fresh.

The soldier's love of nerulty and excite ment is more than a counterpoise of all do ant than when he has been ordered out or some of the stern realities of the situation that he begins to east a nervous glance or two upon the road before him. One of the most commo, and natural of the sources of and one which his first engagement always finally disposos, of, is a fear that his faculties may be so paralysed by the spectacle of carnage during an engagement, that being rendered faint and incapable of performing his character. With the first buttle this ap prehension vanishes, and he discovers that when he is once airly in action, the excitement is intense, and his who'e energy is concentrated on the work in hand. Com rades fall wounded around him, and are scarcely noticed; there is no time for pity, fear or anything but action.

I am a Scotchman by birth but enlisted into the American service. It was not my ook breakfast by.'

(raveiler, to this Mosque, the imam would focture to come to close quarters with the The poor girl burries off, and soon returns not enter, so convinced was he of the danger enemy until I had been nearly three mouths in Mexico. I consequently experienced a portion of that eneasy state of feeling which I have just mentioned before meeting the enemy face to face. I had become familiar ! with the sound, and with the fury too, of shot and shell, in trenches at Vera Cruz and rumours of attacks meditated on our rear, had helpe i also to keep the idea of close contlict familiar In camp at Vera Cruz, I had become sequained with an old soldier. cicelly to e most during revolutionist of the Billy Wright a tello s-countryman, who had served in his youth under Wellington, and the bull's eye at 500 to 800 yards range.-

glorious and chivalric past is faried. The ling any serious wounds. He had also fought Temple at St Sophia possesses a very super-with the Indians in the Florida war. I from rior claim to the contemplation of the Chibi-quently talked with this comrade on the subject of my first engagement; and his adrecord, it is not much less attractive. In- rice to me invariably was, that, as soon as doed. Constantinople or Stambout, as it has firing had commenced, I should fire and load been called, is one of those spots, which, as emplitiously as possible, taking good aim when viewed from any approach to the city, in which case, he assured me, that I should which, during so many centuries of existence down, after the first few rounds at my first have been so much spared from the describe battle. Gerro Gordo, wounded; but he re-tire action of Time; and so perfectly from cover d from his would, however, and was sent home to receive a pension. We had lain inactive four or five days at

Plan del Rio, a few miles from the enen y's strong position at Cerro Gordo, when General Scott having arrived, and examined as classify as possible the enemy's strength and position, as once decided on his plan'ef soposition, as once decided on his pian of ac-tion. In pursuance of his design, General Twiggs, with his division, comprising the re-giment to which I belonged, was ordered to advance by a newly discovered route through the bottom of a ravine, and to gain a commanding position on the top of a high unfortified bill. It was while moving down the arms, which had been partially cleared by our pioneers, and while waiting until a party of the rifles should have been up a uspicious-looking bit of chaparryl in front that we began to teel we were on the point of meeting with the enemy, but we had no expectation of anything more than a skir-mish. A shot or two from the muskets of the enemy was followed by the cracking of our rifles; and at double quick time we de--conded to the bottom of a steep bill, partly covered with brushwood, on the top of which stond a body of the Mexican infantry, busi-ly engaged in firing down upon us as we came in sight Luckily for us, their firing did but little damage, and, ordered to charge we with a loud hurrab, began running up the hill. When near the summit we began to fire, and the Mexicans went off, as quickly as our shot closely pursued by us up the hill. Au effort was made by some of our captains to form their men into companies as they reached the top, but they could collect only a few and soon gave up the attempt. We pursued the flying Mexicans down the opposite side of the hill, which was only diided from Cerio Gordo by a ravine, across which the enemy's battery fired grape among us, while some thousands of infantry dustored like bees on the top and sides of Cerro Gordo, kept up against us an incessant fire of musketry Our men now began to fall fast; and it was partly owing to the proverbial had firing of the Mexicans that our small party of between six and seven bundred—ter the united regiments of rifles and aredlery did not number more—was not annihilated. As it was, our killed and rounded amounted to about two hundred. The affair lasted between two and three hours; and this was the first time of my meeting the fee face to face.

I found the meeting, after all, not a tor-

rible affair; as I had funcied. To say that I felt no fear on going into action, would be a senseless boast. I did feel considerable apprehension on the first burst, and until heated to a degree of proternatural excitement. After the first few minutes, the fall of a wounded comrade would at the best only cause it to be said, 'Poor' fellow!-There's Smith (or Thompson) down.' The first whom I saw wounded in this action was a ritieman. Just as I reached the top of the hill he dropped his rifle with a cry of anguish, staggering to the rear. A musket ball had entered his mouth. The horror imprinted on his features made a deep impression on mo at the moment, and the recollection of it haunted me long afterwards. After our return to the bettom of the hill from which we had started in pursuit of the enemy, the excitement of action having gradually passed away, we all felt very tired and were soon on the ground preparing for rest. The groans of the wounded men, who were collected on a plot of grass close by, and over whom our surgoons were busy dur-

fatiguo prevailed erning, the regi belonged together with the rifles and sixth inhatry, had the duty assigned to us of charging the hill of Corro Gordo. While performing my share of that duty. I again felt the same intense excitement, awallowing up all perception of personal danger, and making me feel as if the ground were air. As on the fermer occasion, this state gradually wore off, and was succeeded by a feeling of great lassitude. I also observed. both myself and others, certain, indications of a fullness of the beart, and sinclination not easily subdued, to shed tears, owhich

ing the whole night, distressed, us and pre-

vented sloep for a few hours. At length

lasted for some time after the action. Goethe, in his Campaign in France; after a preliminary account of having ridden out to a bettery on which the French were then playing, for the express purpose of realizing in person the effect said to be produced by coming within range of the gunseduring a cannonade, has described his sensations

(known as the cannon tover) thus : 114. 'In the midst of these direumstances. I was soon able to remark that something unusual was taking place within meg. I paid close attention to it, and still the sensation can out be described by similitude wit apquite one with the element in which you stood. The eyes lose nothing of their strength and clearness, but it is as if the world had a kind of brown red tink, which makes the situation as well as the surrounding objects more impressive. I was unable to perusive agitation of the blood, but everything seemed rather to be swallowed up in the glow of which I speak. From this then, it is clear in what sense this condition can be called a fever. It is remarkable, however, that the horrible uneasy feeling from it, is produced in us solely

brough the cars. Most persons who have been in a similar situation will doubtless recognise the gen-oral truth of this description. Yet, it is not a complete account of the soldier in active participation of battle. There is, then, an end of horrible, uneasy feeling, he is not shocked but pleased—exhibitated. Many a comrade tells me, for his awn part, what I always feel myself, that in the day of battle war acts on the blood like wire.

DISCOVERIES IN ELECTRICITY -- The Scientific American" thinks we must be on the very verge of some new and great discoveries in e ectricity. And to its capacity as a substitute for steam and other motive agents, the editor says that though attempts have been made in that direction, it has not been able to compete with steam in an economical point of view, and has many difficulties to overcome before it can.

QUEBEC VOLUNTEER COMPANY .- Capt. shot and shell, in trouches at Vera Cruz, and Gamache's company of Flying Artillery, was on easy terms with them. Constant says the Quebec Chronicle, had their first practice with 6 pounders on the ice. on Tuesday. Although a sharp wind was blowing, they planted eleven shots in the Target out of 42, and two of these entered This is considered excellent firing.

BY AND BY."

A school-boy sits with a troubled look and a frown is on bis brow He has pondered long o'er that tires Ber quickly a g ad and joyous light Beams forth form his dark, bright eye, He thin's of the future with promi And whispers, 'By and by.'

A youth is standing with folded arm. A youth is standing with sought arm,
And a brow with thought o'ercast,
His cheek is flushed with the tife-blood
And his heart beats high and flust,
And noble purpose and stern evolve
Are stamped on his forehead high, And glorious thoughts in his breast revolve,

and manhood, with inbour and busy care. Is wearing his life away, Toi, constant toil, from year to year, No quiet by night or day.
With auxnoss how and aching hears,
He heares the deep drawn sigh,
And he loose with joy to a coming rest,
And whispers. 'By and by.'

Anil age leans weary on his steff. His sands are almost run, Gone are life a fivet and transient joys. Set his life's morning sun! Yet falters not the weary hand, Bright is the sunken eye, He sees, by faith, the botter land. And murmurs, 'By and by."



D. . Foundations are upon the balm bills. Hamilton. Friday, March 7, 1856

GORE & WELLINGTON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held (D.V.) in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Hamilton, on Thursday evening, the 13th March next, at half-past Seven o'clock. The Clergy of the United Districts are respectfully informed that their Parochial Reports must be in the hands of the Sccretary, and their Collections transmitted to the Treasurer, at least one week befor the innual meeting.

.The Missionaries are requested to transmit any information they have for the members of the Church at large in time for insertion in the Secretary's Report. J. GAMBLE GEDDES.

Secretary, G. & W. D. B. C. S.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his triennial visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Wednesday the 16th April

Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock. The Clergy are requested to appear in their black robes.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has summoned a Meeting of the Synod in the very hour when the Clergy and laity are Cathedral, Toronto, on Thursday the 17th thus to elect, should they, like the Elders and It needs abundant example and training,—in April next, to take into consideration vari | Brethren of purer days, be found with "fastous important matters, affecting the welfare of the Church.

THE NEW BISHOPS.

The town in which we were residing at the passing of the British "Reform Bill." banpened to be one of the new boroughs; a young man who was desirous of the honour of being one of its representatives, but was somewhat late in the field, fearing that the voters generally were already pledged to one or other of his rivals, indulged in a strain of caustic remarks, as to the childishness and want of considerate principle manifested in such hasty conduct. Intimating that those guilty of it were like children who having got possession of a new toy, cannot rest without immediately using it, or even breaking it in order to see how it is made. And in fact that they had done this very thing by not waiting to see who would come forward us" in appointing a Chief Shepherd of that as candidates, and calmly and wisely reserving their decision until the time came that own blood! O, surely no earthly motives, the hour required them to make it.

But he further denounced such trifling as a want of political principle. The nation, he said, had intrusted them with the important power of the elective franchise not for party purposes, but that they might use their utmost skill in selecting the most fit and proper persona to fill the important position of its legislators. But how could they do this if the first moment they obtained this of His Church, lest his personal vanity right they virtually threw it away by pledging themselves to the first man that asked them to do so? I, said he, ask the promise of no man's vote; but my advice to you is this, that if you have thus thoughtlessly pledged yourselves, you should at once manfully go to the gentlemen to whom you tles" says the greatest amongst them, "and have done so, and tell them that you con- are not worthy to be called an Apostle!" scientiously feel that you have been too hasty, and indeed have done that which you had no moral right to do; and must there- individual sought to be elected be here or at fore beg to withdraw your promise, for that you now see it to be your duty to promise no one, but to vote on the day of election solemn office. for the man you then consider the fittest for the office. If our memory serves us correct. ly, the young orator's logic was considered Bishops we require in this Colony; and a so good, that late as he came into the field, single sentence will do it, -WE REQUIRE spirit of party, and our scolish Colonial preand notwithstanding his being a perfect PRAYER-BOOK BISHOPS! stranger, unknown even by name to almost a large majority!

think so improperly given. there is perhaps some danger lest they should from their clergy. not be fully alive to its truly fearful responsibility. Perhaps, therefore, we may be excused for offering a few suggestions both with respect to the manner of the choice. and the description of persons whom it is desirable to see appointed to our new Episconates.

With regard to the first then, it should not be forgotten that the selection of a Bishop should proceed on principles totally different to those which are permitted to in fluence the election of a Member of Parlisment. There should be no canvassing. We do not mean by this that those who may think that the Rev. A. B. for instance, is a very desirable person for Bishop, should not say so, nay, we esteem it as perfectly right for them earnestly to endeavor to bring others to the same opinion. What we do mean is this, that it is utterly wrong, and deeply irreverent, to say no more, to ask or even to permit persons to pledge themselves to vote for this or that person. What Sirs is the Bishonric of Christ to be made a matter of tricky, or at best hasty and fleshly, human promises, as though it were a mere bubble of human ambition! What would the "Apostles and Brethren" who formed the sacred conclave of Jerusalem have thought had the respective friends of Justus and Matthias canvassed for pledged votes for their election to the Apostleship? The very thought is revolting! And is not the Episcopate alike sacred?

Again, the sacred Scriptures teach us to believe that it is the Holy Ghost who Himself mompts the selection of every rightly appointed Bishop; and, that in this we correctly understand the written Word is evidenced by the fact that our own Church, in the Service for the Consecration of Bishops, teaches, in common with Catholic antiquity the same truth. But if this be so, must it not be worse than irreverent to endeavor to get those, whom the Church intrusts, in connection with the Holy Ghost, the appointment of Her Chief Pastors, to make their vote the subject of a mere human promise, when the time for the fulfilment of this awful duty has arrived? Rather, to the ing and prayer," humbly and earnestly seeking the Divine guidance.

Hence we deem that all canvassing for the purpose of obtaining pledged votes, in the election of a Bishop is deeply, radically wrong, and little else than presumptuously trifling with the Ho!y Spirit!

If parties canvassing would thus commit very serious error, it is of course a necessary sequence that those who yielded to such personations and gave any definite promise would be, at least equally wrong. In fact the whole idea of such procedure is very intensely " of the earth earthy," and revoltingly opposed to the spirit in which such a duty should be performed, since the object of electing a Bishop is not to put honor upon man, but, we speak it reverently, to unite with the Holy Ghost,-"it seemed good" said the Apostles, " to the Holy Ghost and Flock which Christ has purchased with His no human pledges or promises should be nermitted to interfere with the unshackled. prayerful, and penitent performance of such

a duty as this. But it may be said, such pledges are necessary in order to induce a suitable indivividual to permit himself to be named for the office of Bishop. What! is he to bargam with the Holy Ghost, through the members should be wounded by a possible rejection! Away with such an idea; the Apostle of Christ is to be chosen from amongst those who have lived in the valley of humiliation long enough to learn a very different lesson to this. "I am the least of all the Apos-All that the Church is authorized to do in this respect, as it appears to us, whether the home, is to enquire of him whether if elected be would feel it his duty to accept the

But we stated that it was our intention to say somewhat upon the qualifications of the

Perhaps it will be thought by some that the whole town, he obtained his election by we ought to have said that we need Bible- in your note, touching your prospec-

in a matter so immeasurably more important impression. The Pope, the so called Me- is the very man for you, that I write to urge -even the election of a Bishop of Christ's thodist Bishop of New York, and even the Holy Catholic Church, - the Clergy and Moderator of the Scotch Kirk would each him. Laity of the proposed new Dioceses, it is to say the same! We repeat it then, we rebe most earnestly hoped, will not fall into the quire Prayer-Book Bishops. Men who be- lege, Cambridge, and for many years a sucerror committed by the raw voters of the lieve the doctrines of the Prayer-Book, one new English Borough, or that if unfortu- and all, in their full, plain, grammatical nately any of them should do so, they will sense, to be true and lucid expouents of those profit by the advice so wisely given by its of the Bible. Men who heartily approve man as regards his religious views, what is southful representative, and immediately the forms, ceremonies, and ritualism of the called here, the Broad Church School' withdraw a pledge so hastily, and as we Prayer-Book. Men who having avowed t. e. one who gets on very well with high their belief in its doctrines and sworn obe-The selection of a Chief Overseer over dience to its commands, have learned no be the good in both; in fact I suppose the the House of God, is a matter, the awful subtle casuistry by which to satisfy their importance of which can scarcely be over es. | conscience in dividing their allegiance with timsted, and yet the Anglican Clergy and either Rome or Geneva; but while they better chance of electing a moderate man Laity have been so long deprired of any love, believe, and obey themselves, will with than one of extreme opinions on either side tion in regard to the appointment of the Ruy share in that selection, that in being first gentlenes, and patience, but yet with firmcalled upon to exercise so secred a function ness and determination require the same

It were idle to deny the existence of doctrinal parties in the Church here as elsewhere; hence the necessity of our having prelates, who in their dealings with their Clergy will have one unvarying standard to which to appeal; a standard to which all Anglican clergymen have alike sworn their eassent and consent, If ever peace is to reign in our borders, we must all be brought back to the Prayer-Book; it is the Magna Charta of the Anglican Church; and when we cease to regard it as such we have no longer an honest place therein.

We are almost afraid to risk our reputation for truth with our readers, when we say that we have known an instance of an indiridual being very popularly proposed as Bishop, who though surrounded by a very even during Lent, except on Sunday and his usual Friday evening Lecture! Of course we suppose it was otherwise during Passion-week. How utterly impossible, for instance would it be for such a man to order his clergy according to the Prayer-Book. Accordingly, were such a person Bishon. however good his intentions, both the Clergy and Laity must in their ecclesiastical relations and even doctrinal requirements be subject to the caprices of his private judgement; the only acknowledged and even sworn standard being thus strongly ignored

Hence to the avoiding of these things, we require Bishops who are honest Anglo-Catholics, in other words, genuine Praver-Book men.

It is further desirable that our Bishons should be ripe scholars, for such are, when enlightened by the Spirit of God, the best defenders of the Divine Truth, and of its keeper and witness, the Church. Moreover in our relations with the Mother Church, and our general ecclesiastical intercourse. these are the persons dignifiedly to represent, and especially to uphold the interests of the Canadian Church. But yes again, our Cololonial Church, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of our present revered Diocesan, is still in a nascent and imperfect condition. which parochial success so greatly depends -in that frequency of public worship to which, in the purer days of the Church. the growth in grace of Her members may be mainly attributed ;-and finally, we need instructions in the order and beauty of those services, the vitality of teaching, and the tull carrying out of all the functions of the gainisterial office ;-for all these purposes then. we require Bishops not only of unwearied zeal and deep piety, but of long and practical knowledge of these duties, and of a profound acquaintance with the history, trials, dangers, and triumphs of the Church. Now is it rational to look for all this after the privations and toils of a twenty years of colonial missionary life? No, no, their reward if sincerely fairbful is a much bigher one!

As to the question whether our Bishops shall be elected from amongst ourselves or from Home, it ought to be a matter of indifference; save, that where we have 20,000 clergymen to select from, we may reasonably expect that it is probable we shall find a far larger number of men fit for the Enisconate. than when we have only about 150 from which to choose; more especially will this appear when we remember the vastly superior advantages literary, exclesiastical, and religious which the former must possess over any body of Colonial clergy. When a Colonial clergyman is the right man, he should of course be chosen; and will in fact, have some desirable points which no clergyman from Home is likely to possess. But certain it is, that, with some few bright exceptions, our most efficient Colonial Bishops have been from Home, witness a Coleridge, a Wilson. a Selwin, a Field, &c., &c.

While on this subject we cannot refrain from giving our readers some extracts from a letter of a clergyman of long personal Colonial experience, but now in England, to a Canadian clergyman who permits us to use it, recommending a distinguished clergyman of his acquaintance, as a very desirable Bistrop for Canada. We give it our read. ers as a specimen of the sort of prelates we might probably obtain, could we only as a Communion put away our unchurchlike

"I have been thinking over the enquiry

Our ta'e has a moral! It is this. That true, would also, have conveyed no distinct that the Rev. Mt. _____, our vicar here, you to make further enquiries respecting

> " A Wrangler and Fellow of Trimty Co!cessful Tutor of the College, he possesses all that you want in the way of learning. He is, in every sense of the word, a moderate, and low, because he takes what he sees to feeling throughout the proposed Diocese, by same School as Wordsworth.

> " In your divided diocese you will stand a He is one of the pleasantest men to get on with you ever met-never out of temper -always the gentleman,-generous with his -always the gentleman,—generous with his purse and his hospitality, and, a very important thing for a Colonial Bishop, bas a private fortune. His living is £1,200 (sterling)
>
> Among those present we observed, the Hon. P. Vankoughent, Judge Jarvis, Dr. Dickinson, Guy C. Wood, A. J. Barnhart, Vate fortune. His living is £1,200 (sterling) -but he lives independent of it," (and we believe spends the whole of it on his curates, Lewis. and parish .- Ed.) "In fact, knowing what I do of Colonial life and Colonial Bishops, and what is needed for such an Secretary, the Chairman opened the prooffice, I do not believe you would find a ceedings by observing, that owing to the more suitable man than ____ in this country.

" You want a man who would build residence), " get up good churches, &c. and for this purpose have a good purse. 1 as ____. He is influential at College, how successfully the work was being accomone in their midst, never opened it for prayer and has many friends in both Houses of plished in many of the Parishes, and how at Parliament - is a man of unexcentionable character, and one with whom the low Churchmen would not quarrel, nor the High vernment of the Rev. Thomas Hineks to the proposed Sec. The confident assertion Churchmen despise.

" I do not at all know that he would take Bishopric if offered him. He is very happy and contented here; and I should be sorry to lose him. I was only thinking of you and the man for you when I said you would not find so good a man.

"What Colonial and in fact all Clergy want is a man who does not think he has a vocation for snubbing people. Now vould never descend to this, and besides he would always do what is right. I mean he would not be influenced by favoritism, but by justice and principle.

"The Bishop of London is fond of and would no doubt recommend him highly, and so would the Bishop of St. Davids, and

many other Bishons. You have seen him enough to judge of his affability—his other qualities, there are many among the first men in England to answer for. And my object in writing is to that they should have some voice in the seurge you to write to the Archbishop of York or the Dean of Ely --- the Prolocutor of the House of Convocation or the Master of Prinity! Whewell, one of the first men in and Ross (Eden), Lord Lyttleton, Lord J. Manners, and any quantity of that stamp. "Another reason why ---- would and is plodding and indefatigable.

"I am sure then that if your Committee could see Mr. -----, they would vote for him to a man."

Our Canadian friend thus corroberates manly Vicar of --- In proof of his zeal, I may mention that be employs three Curates and does duty himself, in what is only a country parish."

We appeal to the unprejudiced judgment of our readers whether Bishops chosen from men of the above stamp, would not tend, under the Divine blessing, to give a higher tone to the zeal, piety, and consistent churchmanship of our Colonial Dioceses? God send that we may obtain them!

But still, if Clergymen of some Colonial experience should be generally preferred; we do not despair of individuals being found amongst us who,--after having attained ripe scholarship; to a deep acquaintance with ecclesiastical literature, especially as it bears upon our antagonistic position to the papacy; and have also combined therewith an accurate knowledge of the practical working of the Church at Liome and Abroad,---have finally settled in the Colony and become some of our most unpretending and hard working Missionaries. Now, most unquestionably, the qualifications of such men for the Colonial Episcopate would be highly this meeting is moved thereto, by the followworthy of the careful consideration of the Church; although---yea, and because ! --they may be men whose humility would be unfeignedly astonished to hear their names mentioned in such a relation.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

Mu. Epiron .- Permit me, through your columns to acknowledge the rectip; of a present of thirteen cords of prime beech and manie cord-wood from members of my Churches in the Gore of Totopie, and Vaughan t. c. deven from the former and tee from the latter.

I do not think that this acknowledgment is at all necessary so far as this donors are concerned-for I believe that the conscious. Diocese, through its Synodical representa- Egys of doz. ... 0 1 10 (# 0 1 10) ness of baving performed a good and praise- tives." Bishops. But this though most profoundly tive Bishops; and I am so fully convinced worthy deed carries the reward along with it 2.—The second Resolution was moved by Wood per cord. 1 0 0 a 1 7 6

their generous example may be foliawed in T. S. Rubidge, F.sq., Williamsburgother localities.

With many thanks Mr. Ed for, your obedieut servant. J. Gilbert Armstrong. Christ Church Parsonage. Woodbridge, March 1st 1856. THE KINGSTON BISHOPRIC.

LARGE MEETING AT CORNWALL.

Another proof is furnished of the general the expression of the large and influential meeting held at Cornwall, on the 20th February, for the purpose of considering the Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston's communica-Thomas Hincks to the See, and the endowment thereof.

The Constitutional says:

year-the best living Trinity College has James N. Dixon, A. Shearer, Esquires, and the Rev. Messrs. Patton, Boswell, Kere, Harris, Stephenson, Mountain, and Rev. Dr. The Rural Dean having taken the Chair

and C. Poole, Esq., having been appointed

non-arrival of the train from Brockville, a great number of Clergy and Laity were un avoidably absent. He briefly recapitulated the principal events connected with the touse" (he means a suitable Episconal movement for the endowment of the proposed See of Kingston; he pointed out the successive steps which had been taken in this Deanery to carry out the instructions of our know no man then so good in these respects | Diocesan, in his admirable l'astoral; showed length it was arrested by the rumors which began about that time to prevail, with reference to the appointment by the Imperial Goto this effect suspended further action, as the contributions were based upon the condition, that the future Bishop should be elected by the Clergy and Lay Delegates of the proposed Diocese in Synod assembled; that but for this untoward cause he had not the slightest hesitation in asserting that the full sum of £3,000 would have been subscribed in this Deanery; that scarcely in any one Parish was the work completed, and yet that returns had been made to him showing that £2,167 had been secured, and upon these data he could confidently base his assertion that but for the cause assigned, the full sum would have been obtained for which this Dennery was pledged by the General Committee. He further stated that much dissatisfaction prevailed as to the manner in which it was sought to introduce the Rev Thomas Hincks into this Diocese, that the objection was not to himself personally, but that n great principle was at stake, and for this they were contending; the Clergy and Laity were called upon to provide the endowment and therefore they thought it but equitable lection of their Bishop. They could not the power of nominating to Canadian Bishopimagine that it was from any great love they ries, fearing lest ultimately the Episcopate bore the Church that Unitarians, Roman might come to be regarded as a means of Catholics, &c., contributed to a fund secretly raised on the express condition, that the bro-Europe. But besides these I could give ther of the Ilon F. Hincks their political you such names as the Bishop of Moray chief should receive the nomination; that he believed this dissatisfaction was very gener- D., and seconded by E. J. Chesley, Esq. ally felt throughout the whole of the proposed new Diocese; that it was true a small the Chuirmen that about £2000 has boun party in the City of Kingston animated he already subscribed in this Rural Deanery must say by what appeared to be a partizan towards the endowment of the See of Kingspirit, differed from the great majority of the ston, this meeting solemnly re-affirms the Clergy and Laity and sought in various ways principle that said money is subscribed on Clergy and Laity and sought in various ways principle that said money is aduscribed on through these this Charment, when subbed on to thwart their wishes, that several attempts the sole condition that the future Bishop be through these this Charment, when subbed on to thwart their wishes, is carried to any organ or lawyed part. to thwart their wishes, that several attempts the sore condition that the relative state of the new Diocese, in Synod assembled, and hitherto been effectually defeated by the that in the event of such privilege being Longs, Assistant Lagarinance, and Colds, sie by its Our Canadian friend thus corroberates the above; "I can very fully endorse so far as a few days' very pleasant intercourse permitted the opportunity, all that my friend T. says respecting the earnest and gentle
Our Canadian friend thus corroberates the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate the steady resolution of the large majority of the Clergy and Latty to adhere to the principle entire the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively. As a carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively, carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively. As a carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively. As a carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively. As a carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectively. As a carried the conceded, this meeting pledges itself to remeate effectiv own Bishop; he strongly deprecated the course taken by the small party above alluded to, who seemed disposed to regard the City of Kingston as the Diocese of Kingston. and themselves as the only parties whose conscientious convictions ought to be consulted; that he was now brought to the occasion of calling together the present respectable assemblage, which was to consider a communication from the Ven. Archdeacon

> reference to it. The following resolutions were then noved, seconded and carried. We much egret that want of room prevents us giving the eloquent speeches which accompanied Alleghany, Penn. The iron bar of which

now before them, and he would leave it for

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, seconded by G. C. Wood, and punched at one continuous operation.

"That this meeting having heard the communication of the Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston read, hereby expresses its emphatic disapproval of the same, and its determination in no way to aid in giving it effect, and that ing among other considerations:

pact as partaking of the nature of Simony, as it contemplates making the patronage of the proposed Episcopate a mere matter of bargain and sale.

Congregation of St. George's Church is at Wheat & bush... 0 6 3 @ 0 variance with that recommended by our Butter of lb... 0 1 3 @ 0 Diocesan, and which has already been act- Barley 0 5 0 @ 0 ed on in this Deanery. III. Because we cannot consent to stulti-

fy ourselves by adopting a Resolution di- Beef #100 fbx. 1 15 0 @ 2 rectly opposed to the principle which we fect that the future Bishop be elected by the free and unfettered action of the Diocesan Ham & Blacon Synod, a principle, moreover, which has been sanctioned by the Church of the whole Vest & Dr. . . . 0 0 5 @ 0 0

-tut-I am desirous to make it p ablic that Judge Jarvis, of Cornwall, and seconded by

Resolved .- That while we shill deeply deplore the severance of the happy connexion which at present unites this portion of ion which at present unites this portion of On Surder the Ordinst, at Port Dathousia, the Diocese with our beloved Bishop, to the wife of John S. Clarke, Eaq., of a son, whose untiring zeal and indefatigable labors (in the discharge of his Episcopal duties we depure to bear most grateful testimony, yet in view of the great increase of the Charch, we refuce to learn that Her Majesty's Government are proposed to recomment an immediate suchrision of this extensive Dio-

3 .- Moved by the Rev. James Harris seconded by H. Baker, Esq., of Canabrack. Resolved .- That while we regard the determination of Her Mojesty's government to recommend the immediate division of this Discovers an net demanding the grateful appreciation of Churchinen, we feel condrained to express our solemn conviction that the value of the boon will very much depend upon the manner in which it may be: proposed to appoint Bishops to the Sees thus about to be created.

4. -- Moved by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Osnabuck, seconded by Chas. Poole, Esq., Corn-

Resolved --- That we shall regard an anti-Catholic in principle, and as most insulting and degrading to the whole body of the Colonial Clergy, any attempt to confine the selection of future Canadian Bishops, exclusition well informed, and to fit them for the sively to the Clergy of the United Kingdom; duties of life; to which are added the usual that while reference to primitive practice would warrant us, and a sense of justice to the Clergy of the Diocese might well justify us in asserting the principle, that the future Bishops of the Canadian Church should be Ref The next quarter will begin on the selected from the ranks of the Canadian Clergy, amen who have borne the barden and heat of the day ;"---yet as circumstances might arise which would render it more desirable that the selection should be made i from abroad, and as we desire to act mon the most Catholia principle, we would express our conviction, that the field of choice ought to be co-extensive with the boundaries, Imperial and Colonial, of our pura Branch of the Reformed Fuith.

5. Moved by the Hon, P. Vankoughnet, and seconded by N. Eastman, Esq., of

Moulinotte. Resolved .-- That the Imperial Government laving sanctioned the principle, that it is desirable to do away with even the somblance of connection between Church and State in Canada, and having contributed throughout the Reitsh Province.—Childrens nothing towards the endowment of the proposed new Sees, but on the contrary, linying permitted the alienation of the Clergy Reserves, this meeting would regard as highly inconsistent the desire on the part of Her Alejesty's Government to retain the patron-age of Bishopries which Causdian Churchmen are required to endow from their own voluntary contributions.

6. Moved by the Rev. R. I. Stephen son, Hawkesbury, and seconded by E. Far-

linger, Esq., Church Warden, Cornwall. Resolved, -- That this meeting would view with unfeigned alarm, as being fraught with imminent danger to the freedom and best interests of the Church, any proposal to vest in the Governor General for the time being, rewarding political subserviency, to the great scandal and reproach of the cause of

Christ and his Church.
7.--Moved by J. J. Dickinson, Esq., M. Resolved, That having been informed by

8 .- Moved by the Her. E. J. Boswell, West Williamsburg, and seconded by R. P. Eastman, Esq., Cornwall.

Resolved .- That copies of these Resolu tions be forwarded to the Bishop of the Diocese, with a request that he would be may assume, as the Omtment. Sanyy, Sor pleased to lay one copy before the Governor that to influence. The inventor has traveller pleased to by one copy before the Governor deads, Sciolols, or Erysipelas, cannot long with caund institution. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globs, visiting the principles of Canterbury, with respectful prayers to open many parts of the globs, visiting the principle of the principles of the princi and a resolution passed by the congregation both these exalted individuals, to use their of St George's Church, Kingston, which do- best endeavours for the promotion of the

cuments he then read. The whole case was objects advocated by this meeting. The Meeting then closed with the benethis meeting to express its sentiments with diction.

> Horse-Shoks by Machinery .-- An improved machine for making horse-shoes has cen invented by Mr. Robert Griffiths, of the shoes are made is fed red hot into the machine, and is then cut off the required length, bent by levers and formed upon dies, wedged One machine will make ten of these vhoes, with ease, per minute, and they require very little to be done to them afterwards to fit them for use. The shoes are well formed, and exhibit no straining of the fibre of the

Ber Bleighs crossed Lake Erie last week from Canada to Sandusky. It is the 1. Because we regard the proposed com- first time for nearly 20 years.

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Hay & ton. ... 2 10 0 60 4

BIRTHS.

In the city, on the 4th instant, Mrs. William Giffenpy, of a daughter. On the member of the 4th lestant, the wife Mi J. H. Davis, of a soc.

> The Church," WILL DE PUBLISHED

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