VOL. XIX.

HAMILION, C. W., JANUARY 4, 1856.

No. 23

Poetry.

THE DIRGE OF THE PASSING YEAR

Bring flowers-but not the gay. The tender or the sweet.

But such as Wister's chi I winds ky
Faded and dark neross he gray.

Ot strew beneath the feet.

Bring flowers to strew the bier : He will be ready soon; Alondy are his beauties sere; nd the much-tail'd, time-To death is passing down.

He hath his voice ansont. In mineter and in nisle, "Ye oren mros of the dust, tep em !

His daties have been hard, -Yet he bath cone them well: He smote not where he should have spor Bur where his fion the victor bar'd His sword of justice fell

Some took he, and some left; He hath been curs'd with curses wild, -Yet with his healing influence mild South'd he the soul bereft. And he is dying now ;

The friend, the wife, the child .-

But yet orce more again Shall we behold him, not as now,-But a diead form with awful trow. Juliging the sons of men. Then will be tell his tale,-

All hidden shall be shown; Then will the iron-hearted quail, The proud fell low, the strong mon fail When all his words are known.

Then bring sweet flowers and gay, Of holy thought and deed:
Deck well his bier, that so we may
Look on him at the wrathful day, From fear and anguish free.

SKETCH OF NEW YORK NEWS-PAPERS.

From the events which control the public mind, it is sometimes a pleasure to turn to what in someway controls events—the Newspaper. How few there are in the great multitude that understand anything about the "interior arrangements" by which the news they munch with their breakfasts is brought before them, and their fellow mortals in the four quarters of the earth. What is the telegraph but another name for the printing press? The difference is, that the invention of Hoe depends somewhat upon our moral arrangements for its ultimate benefits, while Morse's press does its own mailing. What a grand realization of mighty thought will be the ubmarine telegraph, but how it can be made available is not yet clear, when we consider the expense of a message. Each communication the British Government receives from the Crimen, costs \$600. Add to this the cost of transport across the Atlantic, and, if you are a publisher, tremble. It is said that if great a discourazement.

As printing, whether in the city or country, is the same thing, it would be tedious to describe it; but a city daily, printed, let us follow it from the press. As the sheets are thrown from the huge cylinder, they are counted into hundreds or thousands, by a boy stationed at each flyer for that purpose, and handed over to the carriers from all parts of the city, by whom they are distributed to regular weekly or monthly subscribers. When the carriers are supplied, the demands of the news agents are attended to and here commences the most interesting part in the life of a metropolitan daily paper.

Outside of the vaults in which the press torn papers that have just been printed. the printing office, bearing upon their shoulders large bundles of the "merning edition" to the wholesale newspaper office of Ross, Jones & Tousey, who stand at the head of the trade. These are followed by the ragged little venders, who now get thoroughly waked up, and in the few moments necessary to count out the papers to the retail agents, the little fellows manage to get into disputes, which they almost always settle by All the dailies reach the people through news agents. .

It is scarcely daylight when the newsboys papers, damp and reeking from the press.— They thus catch the mechanics and laborers daily toil, and later, the clerks, merchants, and loungers, without these little messen- quets, the intervals being filled up with cof-Upon the arrival of an ocean's eamer, their a terrible defeat, or a dreadful calamity, is a lin the two houses, and the long and wide for her, soring. " I'd oven carry a non-ket great blessing, as the eagerness of the pubsofas which adorn the selamilk and harem fic for the news regulates the price. The serve as heds for the guests by night. Event extra published on an arrival which merely day is distinguished by a different ceremony went off rapidly at six costs. On Sanday taken to the bath, to which ceremony all the newsboys make more money than any the noor women in the quarter are invited.

the publishers, and wholesale and retail proportioned to the rank and fortune of the from the great care and attention which news dealers should make any profit out of husband. In Turkey charity is universal, characterises their management.

a two cent paper. The profit on each sheet On the next day, in the afternoon, the lidy, is very small, but the aggregate amounts to occompanied by her mether, sisters, and sor considerable sums to each party. The vunts, leaves her dwelling for that of her vance of 124 cents per handred for his women in the incem. The rejoicings, which torial recomning how the troops managed trouble of counting. Sec. This on 15,000 are kept up till undnight, terminate in a sup-thair ow a commissation fact his tadvance. trouble of counting. Sec. This on 15,000 are kept up till taidnight, terminate in a supcopies would amount to \$18-75. Ross, per. At the hour of the fifth Namax, the Jones & Tousay sell on an average each intsband, after kissing the hand of his father. day more than this number of Herabls, to land his older brothers, glides investmently say nothing of the Times and Tribune, with into the harem, where Usine is awaiting him. a host of dailies and weeklies of less note, I scated on a sofa, her head cover d with a On each hundred, then, the retailer would vest. On seeing her husband she raises his make a profit of 37½ cents. The above may hand and kisses it in token of submission not be the exact rate for all papers, but all Dekir is preparing to raise the mystocious do business in that manner.

eminence. The Hon. Mike Walsh heg in forgued reluctance, and the wife appears for his career in that capacity. In a good 10- the first time, before the eyes of her delightcation it is one of the safest businesses in oil inshand. which a man can engage. The steps of the Astor House is considered one of the host in the city. One newsman-a Pat Ma_uire. by name-made forty thousand dollars by the sale of papers on that spot. When he retired, he sold out his "good will" of tinewsboy's ambition.

news establishments are literally besinged. The Allies never attacked the works of the Russians with more eagerness than those juveniles rush at the counters to be served by some fast salling periodical. Their wants supplied they rush into the streets. and with lungs-for which a Senator might die of envy - scream forth-Harpers' Mag ry-seen-Put-n-im's only fifteen cents. The newsboys take the first of every popular publication. When it finds its way to the helves of regular dealers they drop it.

It is sometimes wondered how the dailies know the number of copies to print when they have no subscribers names on their books.—Things have resolved themselves into such a system that they can tell to a few copies how many to strike off. One of our daily papers has a circulation of fifty thousand copies. The carriers serve their weekly or monthly customers with 20,000, at the same time, and pay for in advance the number they will take the next morning thousand are sent to subscribers at a distance. Four or five hundred they sell over the counter, and with the remaining four or i five hundred they provide against contingencies.

A TURKISH MARRIAGE. There is nothing more simply or barren in

since her fourth year to Bekir, who is now a person was fully aware of the danger he has quite forgotten her features since the fled through the door to his cell, before the would never eat; so looking at the risky time when she came, a child, to visit his mo- officer was aware of his intention, saying as side, only of all enterprises would prove too ther. Esme, on her side, has retained a he went off that he never made a house that still more confused notion of Bekir; for this be could be locked out of. reason she begs her mother, before renewing law, Esme looks in from behind a lattice. Bekir is also impatient to know the person ling feeble, never is sick, never troubles the line wife. His mother has re- linespital—pretends to be a doctor, and often my character. Even in her occasional reby some protext into Esme's harem, that she says he never will. may see her and observe her closely. The around the apertures for ventilation; warming themselves by the recking, sweltering fumes which escape from the engine; in various attitudes of repose, or animation, are scores of ragged urchins from eight to six-scores of ragged urchins from eight to six-scores of ragged. Some sleeping the cheer-scores fage. Some sleeping the cheer-scores for ventilation; warming around the apertures for ventilation; warming and the people; her man overtook them in the lyouthful love into fuendship, and to tore seem hear the outlet of Back's river, in latitudes of repose, or animation, are shifted and the Prophet; then he pours into the hands of the duena a handful of gold and seem and seem and the prophet; then into fuendship, and to tore seem near the outlet of Back's river, in latitude about 68 degrees north, or at least to procure my resords they might have deposed urchins from eight to six-sends his future wife baskets or vases filled strongest. That's all.

The first of the man overtook them in the lyouthful love into fuendship, and to tore seem near the outlet of Back's river, in latitude about 68 degrees north, or at least to procure my resords they might have deposed in the lands of the duena a handful of gold and seem near the outlet of Back's river, in latitude about 68 degrees north, or at least to procure my resords they might have deposited it of the lands of the duena a handful of gold and seem near the outlet of Back's river, in latitude about 68 degrees north, or at least to procure my resords they might have deposited to fit out a party of tried mean of the chair, supported by an account around the apertures for ventilation; warm- teeth like pearls, eyes resembling two stars teen years of age. Some sleeping the cheer- with flowers, fruit, and confectionary. The less hour away, others storing their sharp offering which we call the corbeillo de noces no accurate idea of his state after death, intellects by the latest news from one of the follows immediately on the signature of the He is kind, docile, and rather melined to be contract. The corbeille consists chiefly of sociable, but has been sometimes, a bard Now some young men make their exit from dresses and jewellery, with the addition of a case to manage. Sometimes now, he gets looking glass and a pair of embroidered bath a little wild and scools bitterly---but an clogs. This present is de rigueur. Bekir receives in return linen and towels, embroi- thing, puts him in a good humor. dered in gold, silver, or silk. The members of the two families also interchange presents. Several days, frequently weeks, intervene between the signature of the contract and the celebration of the marriage. The time is employed by Bekir in the payment of the dowry; by the parents of the girl in getting that most chivalrous mode—single combat. her trousseau and welding apparel in readiness. The wedding lasts four days, from Monday morning to sunset on Thursday. The first night of the nuptials is fixed for march into the street- with their morning that day, which is considered more propitious than the others, because of the conception of Mohammed. The festivities in both as they make their way down town to their houses are kept up by the men and women separately. They principally consist in bangers, our daily press, powerful as it is, would be like a Sampson shorn of half his locks. pipes. A grave hilarity presides over these meetings, which are enlivened at times by shrill voices first make known the event in bands of jugglers and story-tellers. Relations

publisher sells his paper at \$1.50 per hun- husband. The relations of both the families leed. The wholesale dealers charge an ad- are assembled, the men in the schoolik, the I vol. but the unlicky old woman is still scat-Humble as the occupation of a newsbor of motionless in a currier, like a statue in its may appear, many have prisen from it to nich. The old woman is thrust out, after

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

An old convict in the Ohio Penitentiary has been confined therein for thirty years. and was sentenced for life. He was sent steps for a good round sum ; and now the from Butler county for marder in the second Astor House steps are the height of many a egree-and was in good for two years before final conviction and sentence. He is Sometimes the doors of the wholesale about sixty years of age, large frame and very portly. He has been a man of powerfulnerve and sinew. Perhaps the strongest num ever in the prison. But for the last ten years he has been suffered to remain idle, and aimse himself in taking care of the bear, deer, peacock, and other fowls time, a very hard working man-chopped wood in the fields adjacent to the prisonand earried stone during all the time of building the new Penitentiary and claims to have bossed the job. For several years his mind has been failing-he claims that he State owes him for all the work he has done-and says he will never leave the prison until it is paid-amounting by his estimate, to \$4,444. He insists that the State shall board him until every cent is paid, and refuses to leave his old quarters.

years; has it fixed up to suit himself with all Should they want more one day than an-imanner of traps, including an old-fashioned other, they leave an order at the office in suit of clothes, which he sometimes puts on. the afternoon. The wholesale agents order and struts about the yard in grand style with his cane, demanding a settlement of his accounts. He makes toothpicks of a very fine which probably amounts to 25,000. Four appearance, and is permitted to sell them to visitors. His hat is of the old fashioned bell crown high top-and when he gets on the citizen's coat and pants-the latter being quite too short and close fitting --- he presents a ludicrous appearance. One day, a quail had got into the yard, and was caught by him-and he started to the office to show it to the warden---having never seen one for thirty years, it was a great edinesity to min. While in the office the warden whispered to neidents than a Turkish marriage. This is nearly what takes place: Esme has reached the guard in tones just so that the convict her twelfth summer-she has been betrothed | could hear him, to lock the door, and keen eighteen; it is time for them to be united. of paying the debt. In a twinkle, the old

He has occupied the same cell for many

"Ife came to the prison under the name of the contract, to let her see once again his John Phillips, but, for a number of years, I wen useful and conditable to mel and she features. The mother consents, and one day, has called himself Apron Crowler, and thes when Bekir is visiting his future papa-in- into a passion the moment Phillips is men- bucklessness or improvidence. To her I tioned. He is very healthy, though growpeatedly praised her beauty; but can he feels the pulse of the officers to see if they continent for which I but too often gave government determined to make one further believe her, when her heart is set on this are well, and prescribes some simple remedy marriage! He therefore applies to some for them. During the cholera, brandy was those moments!) she had no sufferness nor skillful and discreet old woman, generally a prescribed in small quantities, for the con- action as the technica were warm and im-Jewess, whom he requests to make her way victs, but he will never taste a drop, and parameter, but she was placable, tender and

He gives an account of his arrest and ambassadress returns next day or so, and conviction. He says it was all about a wodoes not fail to draw the most enticing por- man. Her man abused her-he took her stands, on the steps which lead to the vault; trait of the lady she saw - a moon of beauty, and her things into a waggon to take her to a knowledge of her worth hed refined my

offer to buy a toothoick, or trade for any-

His case is a lamentable one and it is muestionable, if he becomes better prepared for death than when sentenced—though he has suffered more than death in his thirty years of dying. If turned out fifteen years ago, he would no doubt have behaved himself--been some comfort to himself, and thought more about the future .-- Ohio Statesman.

ANY COOPE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL. - It is they in connection with Sir Cosh Camoand recent task to Windson Castle, that in the course of the evening her Mojesty. made of Color sit on the soft besolv her. council am to him that the army in the Corners would not got on without him an that he must retorn. The gailent old solner is said to have been so inuco affected burg and Holland, for 60,000,000 readles, at by is Sovereign's knotly language at to havelouser to tears and to have assured the most distant parts of the city. To teen and friends are invited to pass alternate days he royal insters that he would in anything Tup Cusano Stramens -This splendid

announces a fall in cotton, or a rise in bread- Un Tuesday the lady's trousseau is carried line of British steamers are to resume their stuffs, sells for only two cents, while the in great state from her residence to that of the contract in learning trem Liverpool to mere announcement of the fall of Selastopol ther bushand. On Wednesd y eve she is Baston and New York alternately, we welcomp again with pleasure the steady and other day sometimes clearing from three to Tuey, on arriving, deposit their ragged thank ever to of these deamers, and hope the day. clothes in the first floor, and find, on quiting their facure for one may be as good as It may at first excite some surprise that the bath, a new dress, with a sum of money the ast, which there is no reason to doubt

The condition of a copy same or an

of the kind town of Saker The Propole in the cavalty on the other, in order to torn val at the American France at an English the enemy, if they should present thems lives. sociation. They, however, placed one of their light hatteries on the other side of a the following from one of his guides tomarch, and fire two or three shots; a Tarkish battery replical, and kided some of their to a and lorses. In the right they silently decamped. The soldiers their with the consent of their superiors, proceeded to suck the village, and in an incredibly short time nothing remained but ruins. Clades and other small articles of furniture were carried off, and the heavy furniture, and wood work. were employed to make fires. The cats of the village were then hunted, and being caught were killed, cooked and caten; the horses that had been shot the previous evening were cut up, roasted and devoused, and a camel was dressed in the same way. the men disputing as to who should have the hump, which is the most delicate portion of the animal. Fortunately, a quantity of salt was found to season these provisions, and though the Russian horse-flesh was rather about the yard. He has been, up to that tough, the men declared that they had made an excellent feast. Fifty thousand wooden spades were also found, and they were emdoyed to keep up the fires. The Russians looked on from a distance, but showed no disposition to come and take a share of the dinher. If they had done so, 48 squadrons of French, English, and Turkish cavalay. and 28 battalions of infantry, were prepared to receive them. After the exchange of a few shots, the Russian corps of observation retired to its position, and the next day the allied troops retired.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A WIFE

Sir Ja es Makintosh, the historian, was narried in early life, before he offsited fertuno et l'ono, lo Miss Cafferien Sancre a ming Scote, Late, distinguished more for e excellence of her character than her is wife in the following ferms:

"I was guided (to observes) in my choice only by the blind affection of my couth. I ound an intellegent compenion and a tenfor friend, a. p. udent monitrens, the most children ever had the misfortune to lose I and a women, who, by tender management of my weaknesses, gradualty corrected the him out, so that the State would get clear dear from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught fra-

dity and economy by his love for me. During the most critical period of my de, she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved mo. She goarly was perpetually at hand to admondsh my her care, (would to Gal I could recall constant. Such was she whom I have los: when her excellent intural being was repidly improved, after eight year struggle and mo Mel our tempers foleren other; when love into friendship; and to fore

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP PACIFIC."

FALL OF KARS.

New York. The British mail per " Pacific" was not in time to leave to-night.

The "Pacific" arrived at 4 o'clock. Kars has milen from tumore, but no por-thenhars, except that thereral Knestis and an-ation escaped profitore city, to similar the

advence of Oner Pasha. General Williams was sending a flag of ce, o offer a expitulation, it was labele in garrism were found, as there were only such and they refolled was to car their way trough.

The ficing continues botween the north and courth sides of Set at 20pc).

Russia opened a new Joan at Lerlin, Hem-

5 or cent. Suplems ublishes convention with the United States, det ming tige rights o menerals

gressed a step. . Patimuse urge war. Line r starthe Cabinet, adopted by Na pulcon, adopted the propriety of conference

this season.

ANOTHS CHEW.

Considerable excitement was escated mouth on the 30th of July. among macy of our entirens on Monday fantly viss on one side of the village, and evening and visitedly harming, by the arriglean much from him, as his tengue seemed j to be under lock and key, but we gathered Str. Stuart, three Indians, and fourteen Red River men of the North, left Selkirk

early in the spring, with three cames. Passed through a cumping stream into a lake, from thence into White Lish river. Was one month on this river, sleeping on the were compelled to remain time days .--cone of Franklin's ships) met their untimely fate. Guthered up the remains of a heat having the name of Sir John Franklin on it. a hammer, kettles, part of a blue flag, and other articles belonging to the unfortunate vessel.

Was informed by the Esquimaux, that in time to see the last man die of hunger, who was leaning against some object when discovered. He was too far gone to be saved. The wolves were very thick there, and no traces of the mon could be seen-supposed to have been eaten by the wolves. Esquimanx state that it is four years ago ! since the crew perished. The party left between the icebergs. Mr Stowart took asposince the crew perished. The party left between the icebergs. MrStowart took caput the pick up the notion, that by politics we the sea on the 9th of August, at which time cill panus to ascentam whether the party are taught to think exclusively cof our temthe ice was accumulating very fast. Among | had dome to their death by fair means or | poral happiness ?" the party was a half-breed, a celebrated toul .- But to every inquiry, the Esquimax runner, who ran the race with Jackson, the protested that they had died of starvation. American Deer, and other American run-

It is reported that immediately after the eception in England of certain plates said to have belonged to Sir John Franklin, and hired Mr. Stuart to undertake the expedicharms. After eight years of a mappy well-ded life, during which she became the mother of three elider n, sho died. A level ing their canoes part of the way, and sailing days after her death, the bereaved trustand the other part. They coasted along the shore viole to a friend, depleting the character of until they fell in with an Esquimnux, who conducted them to Montreal Island, where traces of the unfortunate navigators were discovered. The story is plausible, but it is not sufficiently authenticated to remove all

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Demoerat, December 12. We enjoyed the pleasure vosterday, the

11th inst., of a lengthened conversation with Mr. James Green Stewart, a Chief Trader of the Hudson Bay Company, and learned from him interesting facts concerning an exploration of the Arctic region, lately made by a party under the joint command of himregisting I are from dissipation; site wropped self and Mr. James Anderson, another om-

alayee of that Communy. On the return of Dr. Rac, the celebrated overland explorer of the Arctic region, in the summer of 1854, bringing with him the owe what ever I alor; to her whatever I shall report that the Esquinaux of the extreme ber. In her solicitude for my interest is a morthern latitudes had in their possession relies of the Franklin expedition, the British effort to penetrate the mystery which had so long enveloped the fate of that expedition, and which had been partially solved by the

information thus gained by Dr. Rac. In furtherance of this desire of the Dritish government to follow up the clue thus unexpectedly obtained by the adventurous expectedly obtained by the adventurous expected by the adventurous expect . In furtherance of this desire of the British plorer -- to rescue, if possible, the survivors

February, 1855, and proceeded to Fort separated. Chipewran, at the head of Lake Athabasca, Previous

to the Arctic sea by water, so far as was Officers for the ensuing Masonic term: practicable, and the party therefore remain-Omer Pasha was near Kutais, which the ed at this post until the 27th May, busily engaged in constructing boats, and making Resistant hold in force. engaged in constructing boats, and making in the Crimes, the Russians accepted the other preparations for their dreary journey. extremity of the French line with 20,000 At that date the party left Fort Chipewyan, mee, and after an hear's fighting, withdraw, and journeyed by cance on the Peace river, which connects Lake Athabasca with Slave Lake, some three hundred and fifty miles in in a northwesterly direction, till, on the 30th May, they arrived at Fort Resolution, which is situated on an island in Slave Lake, about

lat. 61 deg. North: it is presenting the prospect of peace, there At Fort Resolution the party was joined is a mass on confindictory statements. It by Mr Anderson, who, with Mr. Stewart, negotiations be on took they have not pro- had been appointed to the command of the At Fort Resolution the party was joined had been appointed to the command of the expedition. Here another delay was made. for the purpose of re-organization, and making the last preparations, before attempting the presence opportunity for peace.

It is a point Cotton Market—who as a seven and the week. The search of a fewn of the week. The course of the week. The Concennoon page to set the first river, or, as it is known in Concennoon page to set the first river, or, as it is known on the map. Each river, in latitude about 64 degrees north. Thence they followed the the use of the stream to the Arctic ocean.

Mr. Stewart represents the navigation of Market.

W. J. Copp, Inner Guard.

W. J. Copp, Inner Guard.

The following is the list of Officers installed dumb since his ninth year, was taken with ed to serve in the Lodge of Strict Observance for the ensuing Masonic year:

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Learned Cotton Market — the on advant. These arrangements completed, the party. Mr. Stewart represents the navigation of

TATE OF SECTIONS ETANKLIN Elemented by over one bundled difficult rapels. Over all these, bowever, with nothing I more substantial than birch bark canons, i numerically deplete in a long of the Lupes | Post of S. Post, Milyes to Transcrible passed in sofety, and arrived at its

Here they met with Esquimeux, who car-

Social that parts of Dr Rue, and directstocke to Manrical Island, a short distance com the mouth of flack liver, as the spot mun by the name of diames G. Steares and wise encommence minute ex feration—some four or five half breeds, shoot from 1 come has been muit the 2th August, the On social us the Russians prepared for a some four of two tails breeds, since from a root has time and the social or an arrangements, they fell back tehind the coverage and the village, buying eight or ten squadeous in al. | up to the present time. We could not Codegion 109 does north Intitude. We and the control to the braid manner, and the compade and the state of the braid while while the braid band while

aking to it it traces of high countrymen, Three time, they providently occuped so ug "h sped," an dir Giewart expressed it. or an had between moving mongains of ico. At the good Montreal Island, where their exderations commenced, they found snow singes known to buset English make with the I shore. Entered the sea, upon which they of Soc John Franklin's ship, the Frebus, out tamo of Dr. Stauley, who was the surgeon in them by a knite. Attowneds they found Reached what is called Montreal Island, on tho same island a boat belonging to the where they is I in with some Esquinancywha Franks in ear edition, with the name Torror informed them where the crew of the Terror sold distinctly visible. A piece of this heat schi distinctly viable. A piece of this heat containing this name was brought along with ducky M., Stewart.

Ascong the Esquimanx were found from cities, corresponding in shape and size with there turnished the Franklin expedition and searing the mark of the British Government. No bodies, however, were found, or traces of any the report of the Esquimans was, that they (the Esquimanx.) reached the spot just one man died on Montreal Island, and that Confisiance of the party wandered on the e ch of the main land opposite, until, worn godliness is profitable for this world, as well out by fatigue and starvation, it ey, one by the, faid themselves down and died.

The Esquimaux reported further that Inlians far to the north of them, who had seen the ships of Pranklin's party, and visited thom, stated that they had both been crushed party set out on their return on the 9th day of August last. The return route did not vary materially from that taken on their senators dueroe justice. His august hand at Lachine, Canada, to submit an account with his precious blood.

pass. Four winters back, as the Esquimaux those dangerous seas, found release from a revolatiousuffering in death. Died manfully, too, as they had lived, bravely, like true Englishmen; this much we may believe. for couselation that they mottheir fate as became spirits adventurous and noble. No traces ore found by the Esquimans to indicate time, even in their last extremity, they had forgotten their manhood, and proyed on one another.

that so they may remain ferever.

From the Hamilton Carette. BRATE ST. JOHN'S DAY.

ploter--to rescue, if possible, the survivors Norton, on Thursday evening last, it being of any of the party of whites who were the anniversary of St. John's Day. John reported by the Esquimaux to have been Osborne, Esq., W. M. of the Strict Observaccustomed to the hardships of a polar life, and was fully appreciated by the guests, to to explore the region indicated by Dr. Rac. judge by the happy faces around the festive Acting under this command of the home board. After ample justice had been done government, the Governor of the Hudson's in that respect, the usual Loyal and Masonic Bay Company, on the 15th day of Novem- toasts followed, the whole being received ber, 1854, issued instructions to Mesers with that unanunity of jovial feeling which Stewart and Anderson, to man and equip a distinguishes the members of the order on party for the purpose stated. Air. Stewart, such occasions. We have taken a jotting with a party of fourteen men, therefore, of these toasts &c, and may probably find time started from his post, the Carlton house in and space to give them in our next. It in 54° north latitude, on the 7th day of was a pretty late hour before the party

Previous to the dinner the members of in latitude 58 o north, at which point they the St. John's Lodge held their regular arrived on the 5th day of March. It had been determined to make the trip the following Brethren were installed as Bro. John F. McCuaig, Worshipful

Master. W. " John W. Baine, Past Master. Thomas Turner Roe, Senior Warden. William T. Thomas,

Warden. R. W. " Thos. Bird Harris, Treasurer Thos. Chandler Sterling, Secy. Albert Drey, Senior Deacon.

" D. McIntosh, M. D., Junior Deacon.

Ceremonies. " Rev. G. A Bull, Chaplain. L. Rosenband, Organist.

Thomas Foxley, Stewards. " R. R. Waddel, 5

Master.

A RECONNAISSANCE ON THE TYPE OF TO PARTICLE ARS on THE [this river as exceedingly dangerous, being V. W. Bro. W. Bellhouse, Past Master. Thos. Lee, Senior Warden. S. G. Patton, Junr. Warden.

Rev. F. J. Lundy, Chaplain. R. Benner, Treasurer. Henry Grist, Secretary. D. Benedict, Master of

Ceremonies. Jno. Rogerson Sen. Deacon. W. H. Park, Junior Deacon. H. M. Melville, Organist.

A. Gordon, and J. E. Dallyn, Jue. Bruce, Inner Guard. John Morrison, Tyler.

From the Hamilton Gazette. A STARTLING CREED.

Our brother of the Daily Colonist, thus ndoctrinate his clients and disciples : "Religion and politics are very different

in their nature. By one we are taught to think only of our eternal wolfare. By the other we are taught to think of our temporal happiness. When did the Colonist become impregnat-

ed with such an overwhelmingly novel confession of faith?

It is unnecessary to say that he did not eleun it out of the flible.

That sacred record no where asserts the proposition, that by religion we are taught to think only of our oternal welfare. On the contrary, it assures us, in the most explicit and emphatic manner that as for the world beyond the grave. It is as replete with rules of life, as with rules of faith. The decalogue has namuch reference. to the duties which we owe to man, as to, those which we owe to God.

Agula, in what quarter did our poor bro-

So tonchos the gospol according to Satau I Gathering together the relies found, the tian thoology of the bottomless pit !

way north. Mr Stowart has occupied the regulates the slukings of empire, and whole time since in reaching our city—have causes even "the madness of the people" to which were conveyed to the States by the ing come by the way of the Red river come accomplish his behosts and purposes. "All way of Superior, the Governor of Canada try, and having been absent in all about ton sent a messenger to Selkirk settlement, and months. Mr Stewart left St. Paul yosterday nist calls "politics," are working together to on coute to the Hudson's Bay head quarters for the glory of the supreme I Am, and the

And so, at last, the mystery is solved .— The time is not long past, when our conditions Sir John, whose fate has awakened freed would have denounced, as stringently as the sympathizing our losity of the civilized as were now denouncing, the "progressive," world, it is now known sloops his last all wp' and "metalic" heresics quoted above.

by the shores of the freed sees through Twolve menths age there was not a print in whose icy islands he had vainly, sought to broad Canade, cast or west, which stood. more manfully up for the dectrine, that all said the uplie, party, after escaping from questions, whother relating to time of to

> Whonce the denierable change which has pen wrought in the views of our cotompo" rary? Why is it that we now find thim sanoly striving to put asunder, what God a has been prosed to join together? whe general

Alas I these questions are easily responded to !

The last party of generous hearts, who in loprosy of compromise and expediency! being consolation to the living, are returned, to be cossaying a more hopeless task than and the Arctic wastes are solitudes induction that of fabricating ropes from sand is Obrista And, in view of the suffering ordered, and the noble lives sagrificed in fruitless efforts the same time, serve God and Mammion, and to widen the bounds of human knowledge, our brother is striving to bond the knee to we believed it to be the prayer of all men the first, and cry "all hall P" to the other I Ensy would be the tack of the statesman, or the fournalist, if it could be demonstrated that politics had nothing to do with religion! Comparatively posceful would be the dying MASONIC FESTIVAL, TO CELE- pillow of the socularizer if he could lay such; a flattoring unotion to his shrinking soul, low

But Promier and Editor must both stand coulition to see and smill of the first In all probability the Colonist will charge-

toriso what we have just been enunc ating, as the drivel of doting senility. Be, it so ! We console ourselves with the words of the highest of all authorities: "THE WISDOM OF THIS WORLD, IN POOLISHNESS WITH GOD 124

PRICE OF A FARM .-- A farm in the township of South Dumfries is about to change hands at the price of \$100 an acre. The farm

vas purchased by the present proprietor in the spring at \$65 per sero, no bad profit as The concordat between the Papal and

Austrian Courts slready bears its legitimate fruit. The Protestant Schools of Hungary have been closed.

Business Like.—A few nights back a small party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwariness attending a declaration of love, and a gon-tleman remarked that if he ever offered himself he would do it in a collected man ner. 'For instance,' he continued addressing himself to a lady present, I would say, Miss S., I have been two years looking for a wife. I am in the receipt of about a, thousand dellars a vent from my business, which is daily on the increase. Of all ladies of my acquaintance, I admire you the most: indeed I love you, and gladly make you my wife.' You flatter me by your pre-ference, good humoredly replied him Se to W. G. Crawford, Director of the surprise of all present; 1-refer you to Ceremonies. my father? Bravo! exclaimed the gentheman. Well, I declare a oxidatingd the ladies. The lady and, sentionan good reader, are to be married in closer decided.

40-21-01-01 of speech were entirely restored --

popular con batters event in the Holy Scripts

1855

FEAR NOT TO DIE.

Fear not to do ! though in the probest strongth Of youth, and power, at d bloom.
That long repriet d; the blow must fell at length.
Thou canse not show that touch?

Fear not to die ! It may be there art t % o When singly o'erhang the heart-And ever they burst- La ! peace also Down in thy narrow bed!

Fear not to do tibe and the dend attacker And become beneath the rest that we whole Neter aprend spends of the extension of the exten vain . There is no trespess done !

Fuer not to die! Destroyeelde what life deals A sanctuary wife.

Alone, enchanged by time and destroyes,

Death and the dead endure.

then maves outlive thy joy-For ever balanced are the scales that meter Life's gold and life's alloy t

Fear est to die! thou leavest a t much behind-Like elements Let free !-

Feet not to die ! for great cony be the ente, And small indeed thy loss! It f Beupon the grave where then are being The shadow of the Cross !--

THE FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA

It is pleasing to think of the amount religious knowledge, which is to be met with among our soldiers and sailors. Many enfeel their nearness to eternity, can look to a world beyond the grave, and take comfort in the hope revealed to them in the gospel .--This has been suggested to us by a letter recently received from a sailor, who some time since came out to this Colony, and who now writes to a clergyman here, formerly his fellow passenger, from on board 11. M. letter is dated March 11th. We subjoin the latter portion :--

"I shipped from Melbourne in a vessel be to our Heavenly Father for all his blessings, and now I think I shall remain in the on board the ---, and likewise the kindness given below are to be taken merely as spe- calling, the acquisition of Knowledge will not of any by and indifference of Mrs. ----, and it is on account of Mrs. that you should like to keep sight of me, that I have taken the liberty of wrighting to you, to let you know where I am. I have still got the little Testament that Mrs. ----, to perform difficult at least if it is to be perit is still power, and power of the highest
gave me. I have been twice exposed to the formed well; you have to remove if possible order and most enviable kind. "Nothing gave me. I have been twice exposed to the dangers of war, but I thank the Lord that from your mind all worldly thoughts, and to I am still spared, while so many thousands have been swept away by the pestilence and war will soon be brought to a close, and that the presence of and that the blessings of the Prince of peace may be extended to all lands, and Ithat the blessed truth of the Gospel may prevail among the whole of the human family, and that they may live in harmony with each

to God our Lord and Redeemer. Remember me in your prayers, and believe me, Rev. Sir, yours very truly."

other: and I pray the Lord that your Chris-

tian endeavours in the Church of Christ,

may be so blessed as to turn many sinners

GOOD HUMOR.

Keep in good humor. It is not great calamities that embitter existence: it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the lit-tle disappointments, the minor miseries, that make the heart heavy and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of sence; may our prayers and praises rise vitality. It is always foolish, and always before thee as sweet inconse, and do Thou disgraceful, except in some rare cases when hear from Heaven, Thy dwelling place, and it is kindled by seeing wrong done to ano-ther; and even that noble rage seldom. O how aminble are thy d mends the matter. Keep in good humor!

No man does his best except when he cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands and keeps the mind free and alert. No mis fortune is so great as one that sours the temper. Until chee fulness is lost, nothing is lost. Keep in good humor!

The company of a good humored man is a perpetual feast; he is welcomed everywhere Eyes glisten at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his cheering presence. Franklin's indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old Congress, as Adams' fice or Jefferson's wisdom; he clothed wisdom with smiles, and softened contentious minds into acquiescence. Keep in good humor!

A good conscience, a sound stomach, and a clean skin are the elements of good humor. Get them and keep them, and-Be sure to keep in good humor!

ORIGIN OF PREACHING FROM TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE.

About the year 1203 began the custom of preaching from a text, but the Sages and Seniors of the University would by no means conform to this new method, but fol lowed the old course according to the manners of the fathers, St. Augustine, St. Jerome St Bernard, and others, who preached to the clergy and people, by postillizing, i. e., expounding any particular chapter, after which way, St. Augustine, without a text preached 400 sermons; at other times they preached

If we refer to Sacred Scripture, we shall find that the practice of preaching from particular texts may be traced as far back as the time of Ezra, (Neh. viii. 8.) " they read, and caused the people to understand the law." So at verse 12 it is recorded, "they understood the words that were declared unto them." So also in Luke IV. in the sacrament of the altar!"

20., after reading the law our Saviour re- "No," answered the blind boy, " that I turned the book to the priest, &c.

The custom of text preaching was inter- "Then," said the Chancellor, "thou art a rupted for some ime in the dark ages, and heretic and shall be burned. But who taught the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle were von this heresy !" read in many churches, even on Sundaysanstead of the Holy Scriptures.

PRAYER BEFORE DIVINE SERVICE.

There is a custom so prevalent in English churches as to be almost universal, and a very excellent custom too, namely, that of offering up a private prayer immediately upon assuming our place in the church. I believe that in most churches a person who should take his seat without first appearing at least to offer a prayer would be regarded as ignorant and rude, if not something worse. But yet, like many other customs, there would sometimes appear to be too much of custom and too little of reality in the practice; and not unfrequently a man seems as though reading in the crown of the hat which he holds before his face, rather than as though he were engaged in prayer. But the practice is a most holy one, and commends itself to our judgement as oppropriate, not to say necessary; for the success of public worship depending (as it does) upon the present help of God's Holy Spirit, we cannot too soon after our entrance into God's House ask His blessing upon the work which we are about to take in hand; soon we shall be joined in the public expression of prayer and praise, and in order that we may not be left behind in zeal and spirit by our fellow worshippers, it is well to pray for God's preventing grace. Moreover, if we could fully realize the character of a church as being the prese ce chamber of the Most High, the place where his honor dwelleth, the house where He has been pleased to put His name, the guest-chamber where Christ meets His disciples and sups with them, we should also feel that a posture of reverence befitted a suitor in this presence-chamber. gaged in active service, who are daily led to It is no superstition, but a wholesome and reasonable feeling, I would almost say that it is an instinct of the human mind, which invests churches with a solemn character and would teach us to fall down and ask God's mercy whenever we are call dupon to enter them; but eve apart from this, private devotion is the proper preparation for his fellow passenger, from on board 11. M. public, and it may safely be said that he steam ship, Spiteful, off Schastopol,—his will never reap the full ben fit of public by begging the assistance of God's Holy Spirit. And undoubtedly the general pregoing to Ceylon, and there I joined another valence of the custom of which I have spothat was going to England; where, after ken shows that this is felt to be true; nor is my arrival I entered the Royal Navy, and there any need to recommend the introducsailed for the seat of war in the Black Sen, tion of a practice which already is wellwhere I am at present in good health, thanks | nigh universal; but I may without danger of manner of prayer before public worship is in whatever station we are called to occupy. Royal Navy until I shall be entitled to a apparently in the case of many Christians | The man with a mind disciplined, a memory pension, if it pleases the Lord to spare and not quite what it should be, and I may also continue his blessings towards me. Dear perhaps do him a service by presenting to Mr. —, I shall over feel a lively recollection of all your kindness towards me while have been able to find. Phose which are qualities. Whatever may be your trade or the condition of England, in the colony, is one

> definitely. I would say then, Christian read r, when ship, remember that you have a difficult task formed well; you have to remove if possible hold yourself in the attitude in which you would hold yourself, if you were one of a ance of past favours. This is not easy Satan will strive to prevent you from of Spirit can so influence your mind as to bring it into tune with the minds of angels and archangels who without weariness ever worship God; kneel down then on coming into church, and offer up with all carnest ness such prayers as the following:

Lord, let me behold Thee in this thy sanc better the therefore my lips shall praise Thee. As long as I live will I magnify Thee after this manner, and lift up my hands in Thy Name. which are in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This is the house of God, this is the gate of Heaven! Give me grace, O Heavenly Father, to remember that I am in Thy presence; may our prayers and praises rise

O how amiable are thy dwellings, Thou Lord of Hosts! My sout hatha desire and longing to enter into the courts of the Lord my flesh and my heart rejoice in Thee, O most merciful a digracious God!

Almighty and everlasting God, mercifully look upon our infirmities; and in all our right hand to help and defend us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. The Rev. Harvey Goodwin's Guide to the Parish Church.

THE MARTYRED BOY.

In the reign of " Bloody Mary," of England, when the good bishop (looper was about to be burned to de thea bland boy, by much importunity, prevailed on the gund to bring him to the bishop. This hoy had lately cultured imprisonment in Olonoceter for contessing the truth. Aver the bishop had examined him concerning his faith, and the cause of his imprisonment, he looked on him steadfastly, tears standing in his eyes, and said, "Ah, poor boy, God hath taken from thee thy outward sight, for what reason he best knoweth; but he bath endued thy soul with the eye of knowledge and faith God give thee grace continually to pray unto him, that thou lose not thy sight; for thou shouldst then be blind both in body and

The boy's name was Thomas Dowry. How often or how long he had endured imprisonment for the truth's sake is not known; but on his final examination he was brought before Dr. Williams, Chancellor of Gloucester, sitting judicial with the register of the dioceso in the consistory, near the south door of the cathedral church, who administered the usual articles, chiefly urging that on transubstantiation, and saying:

"Dost thou not believe that after the words of consecration, spoken by the priest, there remaineth the very real body of Christ

¡ do not.'

· You, Master Chancellor." " Where, I pray thee f"

where the pulpit stood. The Chancellor again inquired:

" When did I teach they so ! well as to me, upon the sacrament. You said the sacrament was to be received spiritually, by faith, and not carnally and really, as the papists have hitherto taught."

The shameless apostate answered: live, as I do, and escape burning."

The blind boy said: Though you can so easily dispense with faith count in yourself, and mock God, the world, and your conscience, yet will I not do so."

joined the Chancellor: "for I will and the condemnation sentence against thee." " God's will be fulfilled!" said the young

martyr. Hereupon the Register, being moved with the scene, stood up, and said to the Chancellor:

" Fie, for shame man! will you read the sentence against him, and condemn yourself! Away, away, and substitute some other to give sentence and judgment."

sentence myself according to mine office." poor bricklayer, condemned also for the testimony of the truth; when both, in one fire, English Martyrology.

MENTAL CULTURE.

commercial young men is, to rid themselves | districts. of the erroneous notion, that it is not neces-sary for them to know much—that, as comclaims that are incumbent upon us to cultifrom such cultivation, on which we could wasting my reader's time suggest, that the largely dwell, it is highly serviceable to us; retentive, a judgment sound, an understanding acute, must surely possess advantages cimens; the collection might be swelled in- unfit you for its duties, but on the contrary, will the better qualify you for their discharge. "Knowledge is power," and whether it be you come into God's House for public wor- possessed in the shop, the counting-house, can be more erroneous than the idea, that to discipline and expand the mind with general knowledge unlits a man devoted to busiknows beyond them the better it is for his The writer from whom the business. room kept still for that purpose. The others would at our o clear while their companions were studying, they were out spending their evenings in theatres O satisfy me with the riches of Thy mercy and other places of amusement and dissipaand prospects of these two classes gradually increased. Every one of those who wasted came to nothing; while all those who devoted their leisure time to study succeeded well in

> guished and valuable citizens." tim s also on things concerning the interests cannot but discern it. If he be not neeither by observing silence, or by making some collateral observation which will at least be acceptable, if not particularly useful; the onemies of his e-ourry without even while an ignorast individual would probably have assumed a knowledge of it, and have condemned himself as a fool by so presuming. The man of knowledge cannot but manitest it. It is a light within him that must shine forth, either in a greater or less degree; and though for a time circumstances may partially eclipse it, you can no more fail in perceiving it than you can the light on the distant rock, though it easts its rays but

faintly over the dark expanse. If, however, commercial young men prize the benefits of mental culture only in proportion as they may augment their secular gain, we confess that their estimate of it must be comparatively low and positively unjust .--Such a view of intellectual improvement is mean and contracted, and only confirms the ignorance of those who look at it in this

A STAMPEDE OF LADIES At Bouogne, during the reciption of her Majesty, a number of English ladies, in their auxiety to see everything, pre-sed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the me, that the latter were, in some instances. obliged to give way, and generally were--to use the expression of our policement impeded in the execution of their duty. The officer in a minared, seeing the state of affairs, should out: One roll of the droit, then if they don't keep back, kiss masters have been out of in Onio for men all. At the first sound from the depresations won the made parchinent, the Eng ish ladies took to flight. If they had been French, says a Parisian journalist, they would have temained to messo yell we've and colors in eight

"Even in yonder place," replied the boy, THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND REturning and pointing with his hand towards (CORD FOR VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

A monthly publication, under the above title tor the Document Victoria, has lately been Dowry anwered, "When you preached commenced, with overy good prospect of there (naming a day) a sermon to all men as a cross and usefulness. We have received our publication, sufficient to indicate the subhighly i teresting and written with much

We take comits columns a brief article "Then do as I have done, and ther shalt make store of the Cherch in Victoria. It All the cure pleasing by all who take any interes, in the Churches welfare in distant

" It weem vory much the fashion in the onscience, yet will I not do so." eology at the present moment to deplore, a Then God have mercy upon thee," re- what is called the specify and indifference of menders of the Church of England Our position is spoken of unfavourably, in comparame water that of other religious bodies. and we are told that we are not making th un ada orce to the Church of their Intliers

It is easily important that we should consome we ther this charge by true; are if ask where so the usasons of, and the come-

"No, Register," said the fearfolly hardened man; "I will obey the law, and give dened man; "I will obey the law, and give wise, or to charge we sent a ogether sentence myself according to mine office."

He did so; delivered bin to the secular song-free son t appear that in any one power, who on the very same day led the poeties of the Colemy, whether town or blind boy to the place of execution at Glou-country to is an otter back of desire for cester, together with one Thomas Croker a the Character advances or zerd on its behalf vomas eravel northward, enstward and res ward, and wherever any number most constantly and joyfully yielded their some of the constantly and joyfully yielded their some of the constantly and joyfully yielded their some of the constantly are willing to lend souls into the hands of the Lord Jesus--- not in a constant of the constant of the lord Jesus--- not in a constant of the constant of the lord Jesus--- not in a constant of the lord J of our car toymen are located, we shall find their messe, in neveling then salves with Clere none from worthip, and Schools. The event and the is continually sounding in The first step, we think, to be taken by the ear of choose he pass through our Bush

mercial individuals, a moderate degree of Thorapid increase in the number, both of will never reap the full benefit of public mental culture will suffice. This notion has Clergymen and Pines of Worship, is well prayer, who has not first prepa ed himself entailed upon thousands the miseries of igno-knews. Within the space of little more rance, and will ever prove injurious while it that twelve months, ending with January is suffered to have a lodgment in the head. of the ener-ne year, the clerical staff of the Apart from what we have already said on the colon; was increased from about 30 to 50 neither, we may add, has one of these claims that are incumbent upon us to culti-vate the mind, arising from its superlative to said of one, that his arrival at his destin-value, and from the pleasures which spring of sph to of labour was any thing short of source of out gratification to his flock.

Out of rea in building churches, par-on ages of schools, have been such as to make our presentionate daims for Government aid for second the quote of the yearly grants allotted to us.

Surley in the face of facts, such as these And yet conswithstanding all this, there is a point of view in which we must allow

some to be to such a statement. ganisa on of the Church's secular office is gertainly most imperfect, and hus great the forum, the pulpit, or in the senate-house, hindrances to her usef in secare presented. Any one who has been connected with committees for various purposes bearing up a the Church's well-heing and alvance mont, knows the difficulty with which and committees are formed and the still greater difficulties which attend their workin -Thursdia margely one of the Association which can be blocken up well in a promporen condition and this simply for want of active and continued co operation on the part of its mombers. The isolated off ris of one taining a blessing if he can, and only God's above extract is taken states that "a gen- here and another there, must tail. Unitleman of large wealth and of most estimable | and concentration are induscensable to area character and influence, informed him that success. One of the results of this failure when he first became an apprentice he took lodgings in a boarding house with eleven other young men. A part of them solicited the lade who bear the hour the lade who bear the lade who lade who bear the lade who lade who lade the other young men. A part of them solicited silv upon he Trustees, or Local Commuter the lady who kept the house the favor of but the moral responsibility falls on the constudying in her dining-room a prescribed | grogation In most cases, a strongon and fluary, and see Thy power and glory! For portion of the evening, and of having the united off roon the part of the people. refused to come to this arrangement, and impostes the progress of every good work growth of a descondent spirit with regard tion. The difference between the characters it is taken to granted unjustly, we bolieve) that uch thorts will be unsuccessful.

We may however find a reason for at less their evenings in annisement and pleasure some of these short comings. We stand subsequently failed in business, and finally there on a very different footing from that which the Church holds in the British Isles. There, in ch is done for us by state provision, which here we have to de for ourselves. business, and, with the exception of one who There, much is loft in the bands of the has since died, they are still living as distin- clorgy, which in this country necessarily and (we think), advantageously, devolves All persons are daily called upon, more or upon the laity. Work has to be gorthrough less, to exercise their judgment and reason and morey has to be found by those who upon matters relative to themselves, and at have, till very recently, been secusiomed to fittle of the kird. Take any of our old of others; and will not the advantages of a parish churcles in England, you will find that the ather of a family pays nothing for dangers and necessities, stretch out Thy cultivated mind be then materially felt! An his sout in church, nothing for his c organal intelligent man is so in any occupation; you stipend (unless it has few shillings at Eastor Jamel that an annual guines to the schools quainted with any particular department of will cover nearly the whole of his church ox business on which he may be solicited to pomos. Thus the tairy of the Church of offer a remark, he will display his wisdom England in this country may be compared to a man nor to work at a trade who has never sorved his apprenticethip; or to one who has le bn called to active service againes preliminary drill. We have had overy thin to fearn, and it our die dynntages be taken account of, our progress will appear by to means despicable

Wream at pricate from mensioning another reason for the plant conings which we feel and deploid viz:—the want of a deeper and more widely drended spirituali ty of mid among our Jopelo. It a larger proportion of logge and lers were 'seeking the kingdom of Oo! his righteourness,' the aspect of our coloniastical affairs would mond as it were spontaneously. Thus in toking to our prospects for the future we must desira as proliminary to, or connected with every other increasement is more powc'ul auplication of the truth to men's hearts, and in subardination to this we must suck to have such an organization of the monitors of the church, as may secure a systematic co-operation with each other, and with the chergy in every good work

It will be our hamble endeavour from time to time, to for-and these objects in our pages. If to a settled organization be joined orived spirituality, then may we hope year after year to see our helogod Church extending her horders, taking his true position, position formidable sike to Popery to pectation of her Lord's climing, clear as the norning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners

The New Orleans harman to so epide

yeurs.

DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGEMENT

From the London Guardian.

We were enabled last week to give some account of the judgment, by Dr. Lushington, in the Conistory Court, on the day of to one in it were I numbers and find them stance of the learned Judge's conclusions upon the cases of " Westerton and Beal v. Liddell and others," in the matter of St. Paul'- Church, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas', Pimlico. We now proceed to put our readers in possession of the judgement at length. The court, we need hardly say, was crowded, a large proportion of clergymen being present, including the Bishon of Rochester:

In setting out, the learned Judge explained the nature of the inquiry and the princioles he thought ought to govern it. l am ound to ascertain, to the best of my ability. what the law is which rules the questions progress which we ought to make consist siscussed at the bar, and by that law I am diving the numbers of those who profess bound to decide them. I am not to consider iscussed at the bar, and by that law I am whether, in my own private opinion, this practice or that usage be abstractedly right or wrong—convenient or inconvenient; but I am to ascertain, if practicable, what the law of the land enjoins, and obey it. If, indeed, it should happen that the law has said there shall be no inflexible rule on any particular subject, but that the Court may exercise its discretion with respect thereto. I must still remember that the discretion confided to me is a judicial discretion, to be exercised according to authority and practice, and not to be influenced by merely private notions of what I may deem right or expedient. I am to inquire what has been done; not what quelit to have been done. It will fall within my province to examine what has been established by competent authority, at the Reformation and since that period, respecting the questions before me, but not to examine whether all these measures were wise-whether too much or too little h : been done-or whether some things might not have been done better. So also, where I find that any principle has been Isid down by the Legislature or any other authority binding upon me, I must carry out that prin ciple to its legitimate conclusion, such as I believe were intended--not such as I might consider expedient. These are, indeed, trite maxims, and will not be disputed by any one to whom legal principles are familiar; but I have deemed it necessary to state them, that there may be no misapprehension among others less acquainted with the rules which govern judges, and that the course I am about to pursue in this judgement may be d stinctly understood. My present task is not to investigate and ascertain great principles buffto institute a dry and tedious inquiry into doubtful questions of positive law. am called upon to pronounce judgement two separate suits, of which the circumstan ces are dissimilar in some respects, but the questions raised depend so much upon the same considerations that they have been argued together, and may properly be deci-ded by the same judgement."

Having recited the pleadings, with which our readers are already familiar, Dr. Lushington said he had made a personal inspection of the churches, and proceeded to advert to the evidence in the case. "There tition, signed by eight persons, from their rank and station in life of the first respectability; they object to the use of the articles mentioned as inconsistent with the simplicity of the Protestant Church, and they say that hey themselves, being residents in the district, are in consequence driven to abstain from frequenting the church, and they believe many others are similarly situated. No.2 is an affidavit by nine other residents to the same effect. No. 3 is simply an affidavit as to the candlesticks not being in the church part of Mr. Liddell and Mr. Horne there are several affidavits. The first is the affito Church tunds-there is a di posizion to davit marked A, of Mr. Liddell himself, and refram from efforts to raise money, because is to the effect that the communion-table, the wooden cross, and the credence-table were in the church at the time of itt consecration; that the coverings are used as staed in the act on petition; and that the lights are used only when an artificial light is necessary; and he swears to his belief that the religious feelings of the congregation would be graviously violated by the removal or alteration of these articles of church furniture; that there are 1,000 rented sittings in the church-109 let to non-parishioners, forty in the gallery unlet, and the remainder held by parishioners or original subscribers; and he annexes a copy of a memorial presented to the Bishop of the diocese, upon a complaint having been made by Mr. Westerton, which is signed by unwards of 500 of the congregation, and

which is in the following words: "We, the undersigned, members of the congregation of St. Paul's, Wilton-place. lesire to express to your lordship the feelings of attachment and confidence which we intertain towards our pastor, and our deep sense of his devotion to his ministerial duties: and we earnestly deprecate any attempt to enforce alterations which would do violence to the religious feelings of many of the congregation, and rekindle the party spirit which the conciliatory conduct of Mr. Liddell, during his incumbency, has, by God's blessing, allayed." The next affidavit is marked B, and made

by Mr. Beresford Hope, and is to the effect that the schedules annexed to it are correct. Schedule No. I is a list of the churches in

At. St. Barnabas', at the time of the ad- the Arches' Court I am bound to obey, whe ministration of the Sacrament, the table is ther I concur in the law laid down or not, said to be covered with a linen cloth orna- and I believe I may say that I have never mente I with lace. Objection is also made deviated from strict obedience to that rule. to the screen and cross thereon, and to the In the first Braintree case I followed a decibrazen gates attached thereto; and I am sion of Sir W. Wynn, Dean of the Arches, also prayed to direct that the Ten Com- against my own conviction of what was really church. In all other particulars ! believe the two cases are the same."

s on depending upon legal considerations only. The great object to be kept in view is so to regulate the performance of divine service and the furniture and ornaments of formity with the law, and, secondly, that no just or reasonable cause of offence may begiven to any number of the parishioners. Our parish churches are pre-eminently churches for all who belong to the Church of perly used. Some portion of St. Paul's is consult. establishment of a mode of worship peculiar in itself, and fitted, not for the parishioners, all parts of the metropolis, in clear defeasance of our parochial system; a d to this observation I feel it right to add that, whatever may be the judgment of the Court upon these controverted questions, I cannot refrain, in the very first instance, from expressing, not my earnest hope, but my conviction, that none of the contending parties save so far as the one party may apprehend superstitious uses, and the other. that they conduce to the more decorous and effectual performance of divine worship. We must all feel that these things in themselves are all utterly immaterial, and derive their importance only from the idea connected with them — by some considered as indicia which our Reformed Church has been happily purified."

To arrive at a just and legal decision of whatever has been confirmed or done by the authority of Parliament. In these respects canons in force. 3. The ecclesiastical common law, if I may use such an expression. 4. Judicial decisions; those of the superior courts, as the Delegates or Arches, being binding on this Court. And it may be right to observe that I have no more power to have prevailed. This, indeed, more properly belongs to the ecclesiastical common law, and must be traced quocunque modo by any evidence or authority which can fairly eluciespecially for the purpose of ascertaining the they might be found." principles and reasons on which usage has He proceeded to apply this decision to

Dr. Lushington could not ascribe much weight to the argument that the Bishops by consecration had given the weight of their authority to things placed in churches prior to their consecration. "Unless the Bishop at the time of the consecration had present to his mind all the matters which are now in dispute, the mere act of consecration would be no evidence of approbation; for approbation can be founded only on knowledge and intention. Considering the duty the Bishop is performing, it cannot reasonably be supposed that, unless his attention was specially called thereto, he would bestow his consideration on things of this description. He is assured by the petition presented to him omnia rite esse facta, and is justified in acting on that presumption. But I will also shape so prominent as to call for the interadd that, whenever a Bishop is called upon to consecrate a new church, and there are therein at the time ornaments of any description not accordant to common and ordinary usage, it is the duty of those who apply for consecration to draw the attention of the that the judgment of Faulkener v Litch-Bishop to such ornaments, that he may advisedly exercise his own discretion with respect to them. How little, indeed, the mere act of consecration can effect the question has been recently evinced by the conduct of a right rev. prelate, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who has not hesitated to consectate the new church at Bedminster though it contained an ornament not free from objection, the removal of which he requested in vain. After consecration, says his lordship, if any ornaments be judged superstitious or improper they will be remova-

ble by a decree of the Ecclesiastical Court. The articles complained of he divided into two parts---ornaments, and such as were which the communion-table is of stone, wholly not. Following Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, or in part, and the number appears to be the communion and credence-tables were two hundred. Schedule No. 2 contains a not ornaments. "This distinction between list of seventy churches and colleges, one of what is ornamental and what is not, is of eswhich is at Edinburgh, in which candlesticks | seutial importance in this case, for, according are used. Schedule No. 3 gives a list of to Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, the rules that credence-tables, fifty in number. Affidavit are applicable to ornament do not apply to marked (is the belief of Mr. Smith, an communion-tables and credence-tables. He architect, that crosses are to be found in beld that the order in the Book of Common other churches. Affidavit marked D shows | Prayer immediately preceding the Morning that crosses exist on the communion-table ervice, that such ornaments of the church or in the wall of the chancel in very many should be retained and be in use as were in churches; that in England and Wales cre- this Church of England by the authority of dence-tables are still to be found. Affida- Parliament in the second year of the reign vit E is from Mr. Sluter, an architect, to of King Edward VI.,' did not apply to comthe same effect; so is affidavit F. Affida- munion-tables and credence-tables, because vit G is from Dr. Wesley, stating that in they were not to be deemed ornaments. of the crosses, which he described. "The the Chapel Royal of St. James, Whitehall, The communion and credence tables, two of facts appear to be, as they relate to St. and the German Chapel Royal, gilded the most important matters complained of in Paul's, that the alter has a cross about two candlesticks are placed upon the Lord's both these churches, have already been the feet high levated thereon. With respect table with candles therein. As to St. Bar- subjects of discussion and legal decision in to St. Barnabas there are what appears to nabas' the proceeding differs in form, for the the case of 'Faulkener and Litchfield,' my be a rood screen, according to every definiapplication is for a monition to the church- first duty is to see what has been decided in tion that I can find of that term; it is a woodwardens to remove the articles objected to. that case; my next, how far that decision is en screen, with a large cross of carved wood

Upon this state of facts the Court had to

mandments be set up at the east end of the the law; but I stated at the time that, though I obeyed, I did not concur. It must be re membered, however, that this obedience is confined to decisions on points of law; it pronounce its judgement; and it must be does not extend to matters of opinion, which obvious to all that, whatever attention is partake not of law, nor even to the reasons justly due to the wishes and religious opinions of any number of persons, however high in rank and character, such considerations decision of modern times in an ecclesiastical cannot in the remotest degree affect a deci- court which has been relied upon. I must remark that that suit differed from the present, being an appeal from an inferior court against a faculty which that court had granted. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust refused to the church, that, first, they may be in con- sanction the confirmatory faculty, and, in some important particulars, reversed the decree of the court below. The case raised two questions--1st, as to a stone communion-table; 2nd, as to a credence-table. The Church of St. Sepulchre's, in Cambridge, England, and not for any particular section was a very ancient one. It had recently thereof-if, indeed, that term can be pro- been repaired, and, as I understand by the munificence of individuals, and on that occadrawn from places out of the district. It is sion the tables objected to had been intronot their approbation that I am at liberty to duced. The table so introduced was of I should, if I so erred, give the stone, and of considerable weight. Mr. sanction of the Ecclesiastical Court to the Faulkener contended that it was immoveable; the churchwardens that it was moveable. This was, as I think, a dispute about the but for persons who may be collected from meaning of words. In the case of St. Se. nulchre's the table was, in the ordinary sense of the word, immoveable, both by reason of its material, its weight, and its being imbedded in the floor. The learned Dean of the Arches held that the table in question was not legal; and now I must inquire the grounds of that decision. Was the judgment founded on the fact of the material being do for one moment conceive that in the stone; or on the weight and consequent immatters now under discussion there is any- moveability; or on its being affixed to the thing of real or essential importance to ground! Or how many of these incidents vital religion, or, indeed, to true worship, must be found together ! Sir Herbert Jenner Fust begins by citing authorities from a that the things complained of may lead to very early period to show that altars, unless of stone, could not be consecrated (page 215 of Dr. Robertson's Ecclesiustical Reports); and he cites further authorities to show that when the material of which alters were composed was changed their shape was also changed, and they became quasi alta aræ. The judgment proceeds (p. 218), to of the ancient and decorous worship of our state that at the time of the Reformation the Christian faith; by others as denoting a altars were certainly made of stone, fixed disposition to return to those abuses from and immoveable, and the generality of them in t'e form of the tombs of the martyrs; and then the learned Judge adds, ' such was the description of altars which was to be got these questions, "I must consider --- 1. All | rid of at this time, in order to remove, as far Acts of Parliament bearing upon them, and as possible, all those superstitious notions which attached to these services in the Church of Rome, connected with the docthe duty of the Court is of course confined trine of transubstantiation.' Now, what to ascertaining the true construction of the was to be got rid of? Stone Altars. The act and its proper application. 2. The form in the shape of a tomb was an aggravation. After referring to the Second Book of Common Prayer, and the directions therein that the table should be covered with a fair white linen cloth, and should be moveable, and in further explanation of the meaning of the word 'table'- - having referred to the bread dispersed the decision or to overrule the which was to be taken at the sacrament, to judgment of a superior court than I have to refuse enforcing obedience to an Act of junctions in 1550, and to the Order in Coun-Parliament. 5. The usage and custom that cil mentioned in Burnett's History of the Reformation, at page 224-that learned Judge used these words, ' the table was not to be of stone, and fixed, but of wood and moveable.' At page 249 he states that there date the point at issue, Books of history or is not an instance in which it is shown that antiquity---the writings and acts of eminent stone tables were used under legal authority, theologians---inay be justly referred to, and though there were some few churches where

church is not of stone, but of wood bighly carved. As to material, therefore, it is in accordance with law. As to moveability, t certainly is very massive, and could not be moved with facility, but I should be very reluctant to press the point of moveability to the utmost extent to which it could be carried, the most so as in these days the custom of moving the table has altogether, as I believe, ceased. If the table be of wood and capable of being moved, I do not conceive that I am bound by the judgment. I save cited to pronounce it contrary to law. With respect to its shape, though I wholly disapprove the making of any communion table to resemble a tomb or any imitation of any such practice, yet I do not think that position of legal correction.

" The 'table or alter' in St. Barnabas' i ubject to different considerations. It is of stone; not indeed a solid mass of stone, but the whole material is stone. I apprehend field' has pronounced all tables of stone to be illegal. In conformity with that judgment, and in obedience to it, I must pronounce that the alter in St. Barnabas' Church is not authorised by law. It is right that I should add that my own opinion as to the law en-tirely concurs with the judgment of Sir Her-bert Jenner Fust." The credence tables were briefly diemissed. "According to the judgment in 'Faulkener v. Litchfield,' credence-table are not permitted by law. I am not at liberty to enter into any cosideration of convenience."

The learned Judgenow came to the conideration of the law touching the ornaments of the church, properly so called. That law is primarily to be found in the Book of Common Prayer, in the direction therein given, in the following words: - " And here is to be noted that such ornaments of the church, and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their ministration, shall be retained and be in use as were in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward the VI." Originaly this direction was confined to the ornaments of the minister, and was subsequently extended to the ornaments of

the church. Next came questions on which, unfortunately, said Dr. Lushington, he had no authority to guide him. He began with that of the crosses, which he described. " The There are also some differences in the facts, applicable to the present. The decisions of thereon. The screen has brazen gotes, and

separates the church from the chancel. On the alter is a large metal cross, ornamented with engraved work and adorned with jewels. The inquiry which I must prosequte is whether the use of these articles be consumant to law First I apprehend that, beyond doubt, all these crosses must be deemed ornaments. Secondly, declaring my entire concurrence in the opinion expressed by Sir Herbeit Jenner Fust, that questions relating to communion-tables and credence-tables must be governed by law, and are matters within the discretion of the ordinary or the Court, I that the same law applies to ornaments, under certain exceptions, presently to be stated. Thirdly, so far as the law permits, all these matters should be so regulated that no just cause of offence be given to any member of the churh; and for that purpose great care should be taken not to violate the accustomed usage. Things lawful in themselves may depend for their

adoption, in any particular instance, upon the discretion of the Ordinary; but he must not intrude discretion upon questions of pure This led to a general consideration of the law by the learned Judge. "With regard to the furniture, ornaments, decorations, or by whatever other name we can comprehend the primary authority being the rubric, it is perfectly clear that whatever is therein prescribed out to be done, and that whatsoever is in any degree acconsistent with what is difficulty whatever. Of course, if there betherein prescribed ought not to be done. There are not wanting passages in the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust which tend to show that, in his opinion, the silence of the rubric or the canons is, prima facia at least presumptive proof against what is mentioned. But without carrying this inference to the utmost extent, let us consider what would be the legal, and, I add, the rational mode of putting a construction upon that part of the rubric which decides that use by the authority of parliament in the second year of Edward VI. It is in my judgment clear that no other ornaments, save those in use by the authority of Parliament, are permitted. It appears with me impossible to contend with effect that this direction sanctions what was in use in King Edward's else. The direction would become moperative for the purpose intended if it were still open to inquiry what ornaments were in use in distant times, and whether they were lawful or not. Is there any act of Parliament which in the second year of King Edward VI. prescribed and sanctioned the use of any and what ornaments? Many very learned writers-among others Wheatley, Ni choll, and Palmer-have constfued this diprescribed by the First Book of Common Prayer of Edward VI. For a moment let us presume such constructions to be correct; then what were the ornaments prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer? As relates to ornaments of the church, I know of none deserving notice on this occasion, and none havebeen discoverd by the great learning and research of the bar. I am well aware of the lage, which I incline to think is a represenirresistible argument that the last Statute of Unformity, by referring to the First Book or might be supposed to live. Did the le-of common Prayer of Edward VI., excluded gality of crosses depend wholly on the interer, but everything else effected in the interval between 1549 and 1662, whether by Act of Parliament or by canon, which could or might have altered what existed in 1549; and consequently, I am equally well aware that nothing done from 1549 to 1662, however lawful during that period has in itself force or binding authority after the statute of 1662 came into operation. But though I take this to pily affords me very little ass discovering what were the ornaments of the church in use by the authority of Parliament in the Second year of Edward VI. I know indeed, that there are very essential differences between the First Book of Edward VI and the present Book of Common Prayer but that circumstance, so far from affording any assistance in the present inquiry, rather imposes a difficulty; for it might be asked why, when the contents of the two books differ, were the ornaments in use at the issuing of the First Book of Common Prayer adopted? To this it is sufficient to say that it is no part of my office to assign reasons for the acts of the Legislature .-It is a grave question whether the authority of Parliament, in the second year of Edward VI.' do not confine the inquiry to it asserted that there is any act of Parliament spec fically regulated, or attempted to reguchi rches. Here, again, I doubt, and greatly tions in the present Book of Common Prayer. at liberty to include everything done in vir-Parliament, as well as all things done by the an obedience to it and execution of its proconsideration of the powers conferred on immediately succeeding the Reformation llenry VIII., and, under modifications, on united in considering the use of crosses idola-Edward VI., of issuing proclamations which trous, and as having been abolished by the Parliament. Those statutes are the 31st of more as to what was done in the time of Henry VIII, chap 8, and the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, I would refer to the canoni Henry VIII, chap. 23, and they prescribe of 1571, whereby the churchwardens were particular formalities, according to which directed to remove all roodlofts in which the powers given by the acts must be exer- wooden crosses stood. These canons decised. Certain injunctions were issued by monstrate the opinion of the Church, for Edward VI., A.D. 1547, but they are not Archbishop Parker and nearly all the other found to have been issued in pursuance of Bishops were parties to them; and they were these statutes, or in virtue of them, nor with approved by Convocation, though not sanc-the requisite formalities. Whoever shall tioned by the Crown. They could not alter or have intended to alter by Act of Parliament. affirm that these injunctions ought to be re-The result was, that all crosses were democeived as law must prove the affirmative. ished before the end of the reign of Queen This has not been done. The Court, there-Elizabeth. I now come to the reign of fore has not the advantage of any explanation from that source. If I am correct in formation as to what was done with respect this reasoning and in these inferences, the consideration of this subject is placed in to the crosses during that and the succeed-

rial use. Let me for one moment review the situation in which I, as a judge, am placed, and consider to what alternative I am necessarily reduced. I am ordered by Act of Parliament to conform myself to what has been prescribed by the authority of Parliament; and nothing has been pre-scribed by that authority. What is to be done under such circumstances! How does the law direct me to proceed! One conclusion, already adverted to, necessarily follows -that all which has been done from the second year of Edward VI. up to the 13th and 14th years of Charles II, has no binding force or efficacy. Another consideration presents itself, and one not easily disposed of. It may be said that the direction in to adhere to the principles of the first the rubric being that all the ornaments of the church shall be such as were in use by the authority of Parliament in the second year of Edward VI., and none such being found, I am prohibited from looking further. I feel bound in candour, and for the sake of truth, to say that this difficulty presses me very sorely, and that I cannot overcome it

with satisfaction to my own mind. Beset by these difficulties. I have earnestly considered what principle I ought to adopt, what course I ought to pursue—I dare not say, as being strictly conformable to logal rules, but the fittings of the interior of a parish church, as being least repugnant to them, and best calculated to meet the exigency of the case. I have determined to look at and consider everything. As to one point there is no any Act of Parliament in force now, and passed in 1662, to that act I must pay obedience. I find no such statute." Such being the case, he proposed next to take into consideration all that passed from 1549 to 1662, either by authority of the Sovereign, or by canons, or by visitations. This I do with two objects-first, as bearing upon what might be the intention of Parliament in referring to what was in use by the authority of Parliament in the sesuch ornaments shall be lawful as were in cond year of Edward VI.; secondly, as ascertaining what was the usage of the Church from 1549 to the present time. I will first, then, direct my attention to the statute of the 3rd and 4th of Edward VI., chan, 10, passed in 1849, for abolishing and putting away divers books and images. To ascertain the meaning and true construction time, but does not also prohibit everything of this statute, we must first look to its words, next to contemporaneous exposition; and finally, to what was done from 1604, and the usage which has existed; but it is most important to bear in mind in mind that what was done thuring the time of Queen Elizabeth was not done in execution of this statute, for it was not in existence during that time. The meaning of this statuse has been very learnedly discussed at the bar. The question lies in a narrow comrection to mean such ornaments as were pass. What is the meaning of the word images' used in it? That word has many meanings. Dr. Johnson's first definition is 'Any corporeal definition, generally a statute, a picture,' and in such sense I think it is most probable the words were used in the statute. I must say that, looking at the words of the statute alone, the leaning of my opinion is, that a cross is not an im tation of something that has lived, is living, gality of crosses depend wholly on the inter-pretation to be given to the bare words of this statute, I should besitate in saying they, were prohibited. Was anything as to this matter done in King Edward's time, before or after the passing of this statute? I can find nothing. In Queen Mary's reign, of course, all Roman observances became again in use. We now come to the time of Queen Elizabeth, remembering that the statute of Edward VI. was not then in force. Whatever was done, as there was not statute law on be a proposition undoubtedly true, it unhap-be a proposition undoubtedly true, it unhap-the subject, must have been done either by by affords, me very little assistance towards the authority of the crown or by the Bisbops of the Church, apprehending that they had law. So far as I know, nearly all the A fitter, or more promising arena for such a power to act by statute or by ecclesiastical Bishops of that day protested against the campaign, than Canada West presents, canuse of crosses, and took measures to pre- not be found in the four quarters of the vent their introduction into our churches. I may mention some-Archbishops Parker and Grindall, and Bishops Jewell, Cox, and Horn, and Archbishop Whitgift clearly concurred with them. The Bishops could not have insisted on the removal of the crosses | Wealth may not fall to your lot, but suffibecause they were images and fell within the purview of the 3rd and 4th of Edward VI.. for that statute was then repealed. They must have had in their mind, the Act of Uniformity of Queen Elizabeth; and I take with content!" it also to be clear that they knew, what we all admit, that crosses are ornaments. Then what was done in that year, I have not heard | mark the consequences. If crosses were in use by the authority of Parliament in the prior to the 2nd of Edward VI. which has second year of King Edward VI., the Bishops were acting in direct defiance of late, or indeed refers at all to ornaments in Queen Elizabeth's statute of uniformity. If they were not so in use at that time, then doubt, if I ought so to coustrue the direc- their perseverance in insisting on their removal was sanctioned by the Act of Uniformi But I will for the present assume that I am | ty, as they believed. Which is the most natural and legal solu-ion-a violation of tue of a power derived under an Act of law in the very face of their Sovereign, or act itself. This of course Lrings me to the visions? The great authorities in the Church should have the force and effect of an Act of Reformation. Were it necessary to say

James 1. I have not any very precise in-

the auspices of Archbishop Laud and some

other of the Bishops, crosses were again in.

troduced into some of our parish churches.

In the time of the commonwealth they were

destroyed. So far as I am able to disco-

ver, the use of crosses within our parish

churches has never been revived from that

time, till, in some rare cases, within these

some difficulty. The direction preceding ing reign, but I presume the fact that, under

The preface to the Book of Common Prayer, few years. It may be that in some parish

composed in 1661, cannot assist me; nor do courches, though not in many, anciant crossind in the document 'Concerning the ses still remain. Before I declare what appropriate of the Church,' or the document pears to me to be the result of this examina-

entitled OfCeremonies, anything of mate. tion, I must inquire what is the obligation

the Book of Common Prayer is equivalent

to an Act of Parliament. I give it the most

latitudinarian construction, and yet I find

that I am referred to a guide the existence

of which I cannot with certainty discover.

Feeling this, I have considered whether it

were possible to find any solution of these

difficulties by reference to other sources,

imposed upon any one who asserts that any ornaments not in general use. be they crosses or anything else, are authorised by law. Clearly the onus probandi must lie on him. as asserting the affirmative."

The Argument - It has been said-1. That the Court is invested with large discretionary powers, and that it was never intended to bind down all churches to one usage. 2. That I am not, in case of doubt to consider the character of the reformation. That there were always two parties in the Church-the one claiming to be guided, not by the usages of the Church of Rome, but by the usages, as they contended, of the primitive Church; the other claiming Reformers. 3. That the Established Churh is not the negative of the Church of Rome. 4. That I am not at liberty to give greater weight to those Bishops who were de nominated by the learned counsel Calvinis tic Bishops,' than to others of the same period, who were supposed on some questions to entertain very different opinions. 5. It was said in some respects even the statute itself might be affected by non-usage. 6. There was another argument, which, i comprehend it rightly, was to this effect -that whatever existed de facto in the second year of Edward VI. still remained. 7. It was contended that it was a very different thing to sanction the putting up, and compelling to take down when once introduced. S. I was reminded that Bisher Butler himself had introduced a cross into his private chapel. 9. Reliance was placed on the affidavits produced. Many more arguments were very ably pressed on the consideratin of the Court, and a multitude of authorities cited."

[To be Continued]



Der Joup tations are upon the boly bil s. Hamilton Friday, January 4 1856 "A GOOD NEW YEAR."

WE never can pronounce the greeting with which we have headed this article, in a light or laughing mood. Standing, as we do at this season, between the grave of the old year, and the cradle of the new, the words in question are pregnant to us with deep and solemn import. They have all the force of a prayer, and a prayer, moreover, of vast comprehensibility. The more closely range and margin appear. It has reference to all sorts and conditions of men, and grasps every scene in the chequered drama of human life!

A Good New YEAR. do we invoke for the readers of this journal. Long have we journeyed together, through fair weather and foul. Many changes have we witnessed brave young land, -some genial, some murky May heaven grant, that during the fresh term of existence upon which we have entered, the sun shine may prevail more than the cloud, and smiles be rifer than tears!

A GOOD NEW YEAR to the young, who tling for competency and independence! globe. Only keep the God of your fathers in constant remembrance, and take His word for the chart by which you are to steer, and the result must be more or less propitious ciency, with reason may be looked for. And what says the inspired philosopher of Tarsus? " Having food and raiment let us be there-

A Good New Year to those who during the currency of 1855, may have slipped backwards some paces, in their attempt to climb the Hill Difficulty of fortune, We address you in the bracing words of our favorite poet, Tupper of Christchurch:

" Nail the colours to the mast, Shouting bravely, No surrender! Troubles near are all but past-Leave them as you did the last, No surrender, No surrender!

"Constant and courageous still, Mind, the word is No surrender! Battle, the ti the uphill, Stagger not at seeming ill, No surrender, No surrender

Hope, -and thus your bore fulfi-There's a way where there's a will, And the way all cares to kill Is to give them -No surrender!"

A GOOD NEW YEAR to the desponding nes who have been constrained to drink deeply of the grewsome chalice of misfortune. May you find solacement in the quiet haven of domestic life. May the heart of many a sorrow-vexed husband be refreshed by the tender sympathy of a loyal, gentle wife, so touchingly adumbrated in the following exquisite lyric of Mrs. James Gray, a poete-s to whose minstrel-y the world has proved strangely neglectful:

"Another year is dying fast, A chequered year of joy and woe, And dark and light alike are past, The rose and tho n at once faid low All things are changed; and I am changed, Bren in the love I knew before, Not that my heart can be e tranged,

liave grown more welcome and more

But I have learned to love the more.

glad,
Thy coming step more musical, And thy de arting tread more ead, Ther say the fir t bright dawn of love Harb bliss no other time can show; But I have lived and learned to prote How dearer far its future glow.

Their disappointments we have proved, eight of Evil, whom they believed to be the Dark clouds across our path have been Yet better through them all we loved,

The Church.

As dark and drearier grew the scene Oh! would this truth could being rolled To hee, who cearthly cares annoy, That I would rather share thy grief Than terel is another's joy.

A Good New Year to the stricken hearts, who in the removal of the "desire of their eyes," have experienced the full, terrible import of those words "the lattertess of death!" May that watchless friend who wept at the tomb of Lazarus find you nestling for comfort at his tender feet! Strain the ear of faith, and you will hear him whisper "thy wife, or thy parents, or thy sister, or thy brother, or the child, (as the case may be) shall rise again!" Keep in mind, also, that the blow under which von are quivering, was not capriciously inflicted. Listen to the teaching of one to whom sorrow was a fimiliar thing. the gentle William Cowper -

"Ju ige not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Beneath a frowning providence He hides a smiling face.

" His purposes will ripen fast, Unfolding every hour; The bud may have a bitter taste, But sweet will be the flower

" Blind unbelief is sure to err. And senn his work in vain ; God is his own interpreter, And He will make it plain.

A Good NEW YEAR to the Anglo Canadian branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church! Sorely has she suffered from open enemies and false friends. Above all we pray for the peace of our communion. We pray that without any compromise of purity or principle, divisions may come to an end in her borders, and that the close of this year may find her presenting an unbroken front against false doctrine, heresy, and schism !

A GOOD NEW YEAR, finally, to the warriors who are fighting the battles of freedom and civilization in the Crimea. Nover was sword unsheathed in a nobler, or holier quarrel! May the God of victory bless the cause of humanity, and smite the Hyperborean tyrant, even as he smote Pharoah and Sennacherib of old!

THE MAINE LAW.

From the Churchman's Monthly Magn zine,-November.
It appears that, in the State of Muine it

solf, the Maine Law, having been put to the wast comprehensibility. The more closely test, has, in the judgment of many of its we analize that orison, the wider doth its authors, been found wanting. While it was considered infallible by its friends, it was, perhaps, better for unbelievors to keep silent and to wait until the trials of the law should have fulfilled anticipation of its failure. But now that the time has come for facts, as well as arguments, to be on the side of those who from the first, opposed it. we may venture an expression our own opinion, not altogether friendly to the law. It sooms to us to be demonstrated now that temperance, and not total abstinin the social and political status of our onco, is what the cause of morality requires and that an allowance, within limits, instead of strict prohibition, is what the statues should prescribe. For the Maine Law, so far as it is a prohibitory act, has falled most signally The dealers hold and rend in toxicating drinks, in spite of it, and only those parts of the act are sustained which are not of a strictly prohibitory character.
Drunkards are punished, indeed, as they alwave ought to be: but the moderate drinkers indulge with impunity still; the dealers, whose trade was sought to be abelished, it the majority of cases, are not even com-plained of; and brandy, and other spirits vine, and beer, demostic and imported soun to be as legitimate articles of sale and purchase as they ever were. If strict prohibition is the law of the State, there is not virtue enough abroad to observe or enforce With all the weight of the law, as the lura and all the social and political influence of the party that enacted it, the moral sense of the community cannot be strained beyond the requirements of temperance in the observance, nor beyond a determination to reatrain excess in the execution. This shows a general want of respect for the principle of prohibition, and a lack of confidence officacious character. Its best friends seem conscious of having overdone a good thing, and the officers entrusted with e a orather praised than blamed, for the ingenious ways which they devise, in order to escape their duty. The Maine Law advocates have, indeed, progressed too rapidly. They have gotten ahead of the best system of reformation that was ever known, and now that their hobby proves so thoroughly im-practicable, they must be disappointed, if not convinced of their error. This lay in departing from the principles of Christian rule. Instead of leaving men's hands free. and strengthening their hearts, they let their hearts alone, and tied their hands. Instead of directing men to seek for grace and strength to make them what they ought to be under every circumstance, and to do what they ought to do, in abundance as well as want, they sought to regulate their circumstances so, as they should never stand in need of grace at all. Instead of allowinmen the med rate use of viod's crestures and teaching them to be thankful for what might in this way be is no ently, and even profitably enjoyed, they forbade all use thereof as sinful, and tau ht the world about those things that God designed for good and useful purposes, to hate and fear them. as if they wore inherently injurious-ton full of deadly mischief to have their existence tolerated. It is a singular fact, but one we should

judge not very generally known by prohib- To be Lieutenant: tion agitators that all of these ideas are very old, and not for the first time now explode Any one who has read Mosheim, and is blessed with a respectable memory, will recollect that he gives account of a sect of enthusiasts, living in the second or third century, who were so persuaded that matter in general, (not wine in particular,) was the source of all ovil, that they felt bound to believe the true God to be a being entirely distinct from the Creator of the world, and would not allowher our Saviour anything more than the appearance of a body This sect, from their leader, Tatian, were sometimes called Tatiani, or Tatianists, but were more generally known by names indicative of their practical austerities; such as Eucratitae, or Abstainers--- Hydroparastate Water drinkers-Apostactitae, Renouncers.

l'initor of world. It was not only bad because it was abused, but it was also bad in uself-inherently, absolutely evil. The ideas of this seet were very popular for awhile, and at one time threatened the corruption of Christianity Consequently, the Church was called upon to enact canons against them. Some of these are extant now. They road very curiously. One is as follows ;— 'It any hishop, Presbyter, or Descon, or any one of the sacerdotal list, abstains from marriage, or flesh, or wine, not by way of religious testraint, but as abhorring them, forgotting that God made all things very good, and that He made man, male and female, and blaspheming the work of creation, let him be corrected, or also be deposed, and east out of the Church. In lite manner a layman.' The provalence of precisely the same error, with which the adovates of the Maine Law seem now to be possessed, appears at a somewhat later period. In the fourth contury we find St. Chrysostom laboring so correct it, in a homely against the vice of drunkenness.— We ask no apology for quoting him at length. 'Lam ashamed,' are his words, 'to say how many orils men and women suffer from intemperance; but I leave it to their own conscience, which knows it all more perfectly. I have many say, whou these excesses happen, Would there were no wine. Oh folly ! Oh medices! When other mon sin, dost thou find fault with Onl's gifts ? And what great madness is this !-What! did the wine, oh man, produce this ovil? Not the wine, but the intemperance of such as take evil delight in it. Say, then, would there werene drunkenness, no excessive indulgence. But if thou say, Would there were no wine; then wilt say, going on by dogross, Would there were no steel, because of the murders; no night, because of the thieres; no light, because of the informers; no women, because of adultoriers; and, in a word; thou wilt destroy all. But do not so; for this is of Satan's mind; do not find fault with the wine, but with the drunkenness; and when thou hast found the intemperate man sober, skotch out all his unscomliness, and say unto him, Wine was given that we might be cheerful, not that we might behave ourselves unscomiy; that we might laugh, not that we might be a laughing-stock : tha we might be healthful, not that we might be diseased; that we might correct the weakness of our body, not out down the migut of our soul.

Quory; would St. Chrysostom be well recoired from Maine Law pulpits? Would he be reckened on the side of nineteenth century morality? Surely,we have departed from the ways of our fathers.

Yot, after all, we must contess that this

a most difficult sul joot. For those who

have any regard for morality or social weak, must approve of the end of these prohibitory measures, how little faith seever they may in the means. The title of our own State Act, for the prevention of pauperism iutomporanco, and orimo,' must go a great way in its favor. Some of its provisions, too, are wise and salutary. It provides for the punishment of drunkards. This is well. We should be glad to see such punishment in-flicted, without respect of persons, upon all who are shameless enough to merit it. We would make no difference between the rould-be gentleman and the common bireling-between the man that drops from his seat at a public dinner, and has to be carriago, and the man that reels from the door of a common rum hole, to lodge in the guttor. There is no question, too, but that the manufacture and the sale of intexicating liquors ought to be regulated by stringen statues. Bad mon, engaged in either branch of business, can do much mischlof, which might and ought to be prevented by the State. He that defrauds and poisons, by diluting and adulterating liquors, in the manufacture, deserves prosecution as really as the theif or murderer, and he that sell what he knows to be unfit for use, or, to those whom he sees bent upon abusing their purchase, is as gruel as Cain, and as covolous as Balaam, and ought to be deal with accordingly. If all the ovils of intenperanco are conditioned upon trinking, the drinkers are far from being the only sinners and so laws must be made for the punishdefraud, and destroy their follows, as well as for their correction, who under such influences, abuse and debase themselves. Back liquor should be forfeited, and spilled-dis reputable grog shops, and all grog-shops are such, should be closed—and these who are allowed to make and to sell an article which with every legislative procaution, will be abused by those who consume it, to the engendering of much paurerlam and crime ought to be made to pay dearly for the pri-vilege. Tax heavily all the liquor that is made. Allow none to be sold without doar-bought license-make it thus an expensive 'aste to the consumer, and, by heavy fines, doubly expensive to the intemperate contumer, and, perhaps, the good and of ou prohibitory enactments may be secured; without the use of their objectionable

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .-- G. R. P. Ancaster; J. H. Bowmanville; Rov. T. C Niagara : 11. C. Toronto.

> HEAD QUARTERS. Toronto, 27th December, 1855.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

No. 1 .- With reference to the General Order No, 1, of the 16th August, 1855, His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the formation of the following Active or Volunteer Militia Force, viz:

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

One Volunteer Militin Rifle Company, at Kingston, to be styled the 2d Volunteer Militia Company of Kingston.

The number of Privates in this Company to be sixty-three. The following Officers are appointed to this Company, viz :

To be Captain: Crawford William De D'Armitage, Esq.

Pater O'Reilly, Junior, Gentleman. To be Ensign: Dennis Sullivan, Gentleman.

With reference to the General Orders of the 27th September and 14th November, 1855, the number of Privates in the 1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Brockville and the 1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Kingston is increased to sixty-

CANADA.

three

Two Troops of Volunteer Militia Cavalry at Toronto, to be utyled the 1st and 2d Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the Now; by the principles of this sect, wine was county of York, with their Head Quarters bad, because it was a creature of that Prinat Toronto.

The following Officers are appointed to these Troops, viz: First Troop.

To be Captain . Captain Robert B. Denison, from York Light Dragoons.

lo be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Peter McGill McCutchon, from York Light Dragoons. To be Cornet:

Corner George T. Denison, Junior, from York Light Dragoons. Second Troop. To be Captain:

Captain Norman Torquill McLeed, from York Light Dragoons. To be Lieutonant:

Captain J. Stoughton Dennis, from York Light Dragoons. To be Cornet :

Edward Charles Colley Foster, Gentle-To be Veterinary Surgeon to the Active

Militia Mounted Force at Toronto : John Puthill, Gentleman. His Excellency the Governor General is

further pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Denison, of the York Light Dragoous, to command these two Troops.

One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, at Barrie, to the styled the Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Barrie.

The number at Privates in this Company to bo tifty-three. The following Officers are appointed to

his Company, viz: To be Captain: William Smith Durie, Esq., lato Lieut.

n the 83rd Regiment. l'o be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Hewitt Bernard, from the 5th

Battalion, Simcoe. To be Ensign: Ensign Alexander C Pass, from the 5th

Battalion, Simcoe. MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA. Two Volunteer Militin Rifle Companies

at Hamilton, to be styled the lat and 2d Volunteer Militia Rifle Companies of lamilton. The number of Privates in each of those

Companies to be sixty-three.
The following Officers are appointed to those Companies, vis : First Company.

To be Captain ; Thomas Gray, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant; Thomas Bain, Gontleman. To be Ensign ;

Goorge James, Gentleman. Second Company To be Captain;
W. R. Maedenald, Esquire
To be Lieutenant;
Thomas Lee, Gentleman.

To be Englan: St. George B. Orozier, Gentleman, late of the 83rd Regiment. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 29th December, 1855. Ills Excellency the Governor General has been picased to make the fellowing appoint nonte, viz ;

The Honorable Samuel Mills, Eschiel F. Whittemore, John Simpson and William L Perrin, Esq., to be Commissioners of the Provincial Lunstic Asylum at Toronto, under the Act 16th Vict, ch. 188.

DIED.

On the Jist Dec., in Barton, near Ryckman's Cotuers, Maria, wife of William Hiles, and slater of G. M. Ryckman, Eq., in her 60th year.

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3s 6d.
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this neighborhood. BARTON, Sept. 1st, 1854.

Barron, Sept. 1st, 1854.

Mas. Davie,

This is to certify that about two months since I was attacked with a severe celd and cough, attended with pain in my cheet shoul, ere and side, which continued three weeks then turned into chronic Bronchitis, for which I tried a great number of remedies to no effect. I continued to get worse until my medical adviser pronounced me in the last stages of consumpation, when some of my friends advised me to try your indian Gall Regulator. I procured a bottle and I am happy to exist shart it had the desired effect and I am now enjoying as good health as I ever did before during my lite, and would recommend all who are afflicted in like meaner to try it.

manner to try it.
I am yours truly,
RAMSEY S. PROCTOR. BARTON, Oct. 8, 1855.

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I am yours truly,
JAMES DOWDEN. BARTON, Jan. 8, 1853.

Mas. W. A. Davis:

This is to to certify to all whom it may concern that for several years I have been affected with asthma, I have tried nearly all the paisant accommended for that with asthma, I have tried nearly all the maint medicines in existence recommended for that complaint, but to no effect. I size had averal Physicians, all of whom after a long trial prenounced me uneurable, but having beind your ladian Ga.l Regulator spoken of ravourable I was as a last resort induced to try it. I procured a bottle which I took and finding railed from it, I procured 3 more bottlerand am now happy to say I am antiraly cured, through its assume of it, I procured 3 more possesses am now happy to say I am entirely owed, through its agency of the most distressing complaint man over wa afflicted with, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that com-

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

F. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. ollege Toronto, Nov. 26, 1855. 112-14

NOTICE—THE BRITISH MAIL STEA MERS will resume their WEEKLY SAILINGLS in Fobruary, 1856. The steam

The British and North American Royal Mail Stammships.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,

ARABIA, Capt. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison,
GANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Shannon,
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There result carry a cher.

ASIA, Lott, teave Boston, Wed. Jan. 2, 1866 OANADA, Lang. Boston, Wed. Car. 16 of AMERICA, Shannon, Boston, Wed. Jan. 30, PERSIA, Judkins, N. York, Wed. Feb. 6 ARABIA, Stone, Boston, Wed. Feb. 13, AFRICA, Harrison, N. York, Wed. Feb. 20, of Boston, Wed. Feb. 20, of

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and also on the directions which accompany each box; without these marks of authenticity they are sportious and an imposition.

Rushton, Clark & Co. 165 Broadway; C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway, and by all respecta-

TORONTO the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Governor General.

> By Command, GEO. ET. CARTIER, Secretary.