

European Intelligence

PEACE AND ITS RESULTS.

From the London Times.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Plenipotentiaries of the European Powers assembled in Paris signed the Treaty of Peace. War was proclaimed on the 27th March, 1854, and has terminated just two years and two days from the period of its commencement. The treaty is, we are informed, to take effect from the date of its signature, and not, as usual from the date of its ratification; so that we have actually passed into a condition of peace without being in the least aware of the gradations through which it was to be obtained. Even while we write the guns of the Tower are announcing the return of that condition which, if once lost sight of, robs war of all its honors, reduces it to an ignoble conflict between the enemies of mankind, and renders it utterly unworthy of a Christian State. It is vain to speculate on the precise conditions upon which peace has been concluded. They are not yet known to us, and probably may not be so for some days, though they can hardly be concealed during the whole period requisite for the exchange of the ratifications. We have little doubt that in their substance they are already known to the English public, and, if so, though they do not contain all upon which we might have thought ourselves entitled to insist, they nevertheless give us substantial reason to believe that we have not concluded a hollow truce, but a final and honourable reconciliation.

And now, placed on the vantage ground afforded by this critical moment of time, which links together the war from which we have emerged and the peace on which we are entering, we cannot forbear a comparison of our present situation and prospects with those of the memorable 27th of March, 1854. As much as we have done, we have done more. The stern reality of war has dissipated many illusions and shown many things to us in their true shapes the aspect of which was before vitiated by prejudice, by our over-valuation of ourselves, by a contemptuous and insular misrecognition of the forces of others, and by a mistaken estimate of the overwhelming advantages of mere physical power. When we entered into the war we believed—as we had a right to believe—that our Generals were skillful and enterprising, and that our costly military system, so often and so emphatically honored with the approbation of the great Duke of Wellington, would be found equal to every emergency. Those hallucinations were rapidly dissipated by the progress of the war, and we awoke to the melancholy conviction that, of all those things which we trusted, none, except the brilliant valour and endurance of our army, was worthy of our confidence. On the contrary, therefore, that the war has left us, in distrust of our military system, and a firm determination to place that system on a footing which, if it cannot command success for us, may, at any rate, secure our deserving it better for the future. France, on the other hand, profiting by the state of constant preparation in which she has been living ever since the peace of 1815, has gloriously asserted her right to be ranked among the first of military nations, and has acted in a manner calculated to raise her reputation as a great military Power, and to add new pages to the long catalogue of the triumphs she has won by the skill of her officers and the trained and organized enthusiasm of her soldiers. The two Powers have learnt to place reliance in each other's naval and military strength; and they have also proved to each other and the world that they are capable, from the most disinterested motives, of forming and preserving a great alliance, and maintaining its good faith inviolate, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, despite of all the arts which an enemy equally skillful and unscrupulous could employ in order to undermine their good understanding. Independently, therefore, of the exact conditions of peace, which we do not yet know, the war has been glorious and prosperous for the Western Powers, by demonstrating the purity of their motives, their resources, their dauntless courage, their inviolable good faith, and that stern and steadfast resolution which seems able to control even Fortune herself, and to bend to its will the most adverse and threatening circumstances. It was invidious to enter too critically into the share of merit to be awarded to either party. The brunt of the struggle at Alma and Inkermann was borne by the English; the best approaches to Sebastopol and the finally successful assault were the work of the French; and, if we have abundant reasons to complain of our Generals, France has as little reason to be satisfied with the want of vigour which neutralized her great success of the 8th September. The English suffered most at the beginning, the French at the end of the war; and, if France has shown most skill in the conduct of hostilities, England was better able to continue them, for her resources were only beginning to be developed at the very moment when those of the other belligerents had perceptibly diminished.

In a military point of view the losses of Russia have been signal and overwhelming. Half a million of valiant soldiers, a vast fleet, arsenals of boundless abundance, her whole means of internal transport, have vanished in the course of two brief years, and the Power which would not condescend to return an answer to our remonstrances in 1854, is glad to seek for peace, with an admission of its absolute necessity, in 1856.—Her unjust claims are abandoned, her haughty tone is lowered; she has felt in her own vitals that consuming flame of war with which she has so often infested the repose of weaker States, and she has learnt that there is a Power as superior to her in that physical force, to which she has ever been ready to appeal, as in that justice and moderation, which her neighbors have so often sought from her in vain. But at this heavy price Russia has undoubtedly purchased great advantages. She has awoke from the delusion of universal conquest—from the dream that a Power resting purely on the military basis can for a moment successfully compete with those which add to military strength a highly developed internal organization, and, as it would seem, the development of her internal resources, with the view, possibly, of renewing the conflict at some future date,

but with the certainty that by raising up an internal internal prosperity she will be enabling her own interests most powerfully against the warlike spirit, which flourishes only among nations that believe they have more to gain by plunder than by commerce. Of the States of Germany we have left ourselves little room to speak; but a certain poetical justice does not seem to have been wanting in their case. While the belligerent Powers, victorious and vanquished, retire from the contest with no inconsiderable share of military honor, to play a first-rate part in the European drama, Austria and Prussia, the poor-spirited supporters of either side alternately, and of neither effectually, have suffered grievously from the commencement of hostilities. The former was allowed to act as gobetween in bringing about the peace, but, instead of being the arbiter of Europe, was, if we are correctly informed, condemned to play the part of little more than spectator at the Conference at Paris. March has destroyed the illusions of January, and proved once again that, at least in modern days, it is vain for empires to think of winning by the pen that for which they will not strike with the sword. Prussia has been permitted to affix her signature to the treaty, but her voice was not allowed to be heard in Council, and her Ambassador was only admitted when every thing essential had been decided. It may turn out that the Powers which did not engage in this war have lost by it more than those who manfully stood forward, and that their permanent effects will be felt most severely, not in Russia, but in Germany.—Fleets may be rebuilt, armies may be renewed, treasure be accumulated again; but the confidence of mankind in the great Powers of Germany, their confidence in themselves and in each other, is gone. And who shall say what is the process by which it can be restored? Let Germany look to it, for evil is before her. For us and for our gallant allies peace comes as a blessing, for it comes with honor. It has been denied won. Let us hope it will be long enjoyed.

PEACE.

FEELING IN PARIS, &c.

As soon as the copies were signed the telegraphic wires between the Tuilleries and the Invalids were touched, and immediately the truth became known to all Paris. Directly after performing their task, all the Plenipotentiaries quitted the hotel for Foreign Affairs, and hastened to the Tuilleries. The Emperor received them with an animation that left no mistake as to his sincerity. He put his arm into Count Orloff's twice during the interview, and by his repeated attentions to him and Baron Brunow seemed to be officiating every vestige of past hostilities. He had, however, his aide-de-camp, yesterday, to the Russian representatives, to express his high sense of the compliment paid him by the Russian army in the Crimea, in consequence of their illuminating on receiving tidings of the birth of an heir to his throne, and he took the present occasion to reiterate his thanks. It does not require much at any time to excite, or perhaps it would be more just to say, give pleasure to, the Parisians. Like children, they are easily amused—easily put out. And certainly it is difficult to imagine more complete complacency than stamped itself on every one's face when suddenly the cannon told its tale. As soon as the sound broke on the ear there was a pause. Could it be? Was it really the guns? Every body halted and breathed short; but when again another, and another, and then another came crashing along, borne over the placid lake by the searching east wind, there was no mistake. A loud long sustained vive l'Empereur broke from all points of the Bois de Boulogne. Servants in carriages waved their hats; their owners flung out their arms, opened the doors and mingled with the joyful crowd, and everybody was shaking hands with everybody. Suddenly another stentorian acclamation came from the large marginal space which divides the higher from the inferior lake, where thousands of well-dressed persons and groups of carriages had got clustered together. It was Vive les Russes, Vice Alexandre II., and the cheer was taken up with deafening energy by every rank, till you could hear it re-echoed up the avenue de l'Imperatrice to the Arc de Triomphe. After this a cheer was got up for the English; but whether it was that throats became hoarse, lungs exhausted, or that there was a lack of good will, the vivas were faint compared with the preceding.

Irrespective of the novelty, the Parisians are heartily delighted at the termination of hostilities. The war to them has been of much too political a character to be an enthusiastic one at any time. They have been gratified at the conspicuous pre-eminence of their arms when fighting by the side of their old hereditary enemy, England. But Napoleon truly divined the popular instinct when he sought to heal the breach with Russia as soon as possible. I am much disposed to think, however, that in respect to any war, a great change has come over the spirit of the French. Mr. Cobden, in England, was a good deal ridiculed for stating, some ten years ago, that the nation had converted its sword into a pruning hook, and was contented that it should remain so. Prince de Joinville's pamphlet, with some similar remarks about England, the revolution of 1848. The necessary augmentation of the armaments of France, all seemed calculated to negative the assertion. But if the war lately waged by the allies against Russia has proved one thing more than another, it is this—that military glory is not the chief thing now in the thoughts of Frenchmen. War has become to them what it will ever be to America and England—an episode, not a principle. They were gorged with glory under the first Napoleon. They have tried forty years of profitable commerce, and begin to have a shrewd idea on which side the balance rests. A spirit of trading reciprocity is gradually, under the auspices of Napoleon, opening up their minds, and it is quite possible, so far as they are concerned, that the present peace may be a durable one. Whether there is not an abraded sorely disappointed nationality, which has hitherto been biding its time, hoping to snatch its own in the melée—whether there is not a free born spirit, the birthright of mankind, which, driven to madness by this accord amongst the despots of the earth, may suddenly arise and send

the present treaty of peace to fragments, is altogether another question. But France unquestionably is satisfied. The eagle pen which ratifies the bond is to be the property of the Empress Eugenie, and to be preserved as an heirloom among the goods and chattels of her son, whose reign, she hopes, may be in accordance with the circumstances of which his plume is the symbol. All Paris is illuminated. Abish omen; but the British Ambassador's device, artfully formed by jets of gas, broke loose, got together, filled the whole circle of designs with a sheet of flame, and notwithstanding the most energetic exertions on the part of the domestics, was compelled to be extinguished. Such was not the fate of the Russian, Sardinian, Prussian, and other envoys, or that of Ali Pasha. Their hotels shone with one galaxy of brilliant comets, stars and crescents. Nothing could be more beautiful. May it not be the sultry calumny which forbodes a storm.

NEW ZEALAND.

The serenity of Auckland has been overcast by the announcement that, owing to the omission of Sir G. Grey to notify the home Government that the province was not to be charged with any portion of the debt due to the New Zealand Company, it is now liable for its share of the £150,000. The New Governor, Colonel Browne, has refused to confirm the "land regulations" or the "consolidation" of the Canterbury Provincial Council, they being "inconsistent with the law and in direct contravention of the Constitution Act." The New Zealanders contain an interesting account, from Mr. A. S. Ormsby, C.E. of Baron de Thierry's soil for preparing flax, from which it would appear that this long-vaunted question has now received a practical solution. The Chatham Islands, which are a Maori colony of New Zealand, having been resorted to by many Europeans, have attracted the attention of the Government. A Resident has been appointed in the person of Mr. Shand but the natives, instigated, it is said, by the white settlers, are disposed to resist his authority, if they have not already done so.

CHINA.

A resume of the position of matters in the Celestial Empire at the end of last year is given by the North China Mail of December 8, according to which the progress of the revolution is likely eventually, though slowly, to swamp the Imperial Government. Nine provinces have been entirely overrun with the rebels, the coasts were blockaded by powerful fleets of pirates, so powerful, indeed, as to keep the Imperial fleets in their quarters. Whether these formidable flotillas are mere pirates, or for exciting disturbances and revolutions, does not appear to be clearly ascertained. The great highway of Chinese commerce, the Yangtze-kiang, has been "like a road on which the bridges are broken," and the Imperial treasury, it is thought, must be badly supplied, if not almost exhausted. The rebels hold the ancient capital of the empire and the key of the grand canal, Chin-keang-foo, one of the greatest strongholds of China. They have the capital of Hoop-pih, with the adjoining city of Hang-yang, while Hank-how, the greatest commercial town of the empire, has been almost entirely destroyed in the endeavors of the Imperialists to retake it. These three places are in the very heart of the empire, and command its main arteries of commerce. It is true that the force which was despatched against Peking was unsuccessful in its object, but that the army of relief that marched north to succour it, formed a junction, there can be little doubt; for notwithstanding the countless multitudes that are said to have been slain at Tuh-lev, Fow-ching, and other places in Pih-chih-le, the mandarins at Pung reports that 50,000 rebels recrossed the Yellow River southwards last year. This was after the whole had been exterminated, an occurrence which was by no means infrequent.

The Pekin Gazette (official) makes out that in 1854 no less than 128,000 were killed in battle, not including "heaps of slain" countless multitudes; "miles of dead," (the whole exterminated), &c. but merely taking the actual numbers given:—The Gazette tells us of 30,000 people being killed in one city after the rebel troops left it, and this is confirmed from local sources. In the city of Canton alone the number executed during the past year is officially stated, and known to be, nearly 100,000. And from a recent very valuable memorial we are informed by one of the mandarins himself that it has been a practice among those sent to swell the bloody sacrifice to tyrannical power, to send the blind, and even young children. We have it from the best authority the elders of the villages have to make up a certain number to be sent for execution. As to the Christianity of the rebels, the writer of the resume says, it is so crude that, without further development, it would be hazardous to rely upon it; but that it contains elements of progression there can be no doubt, which may yet, with culture, result in much good.

APPALLING ACCIDENT IN CORK.—Accounts received in Dublin state that one of the most lamentable occurrences which have happened for many years took place at an early hour on Monday morning, March 31st, in the city of Cork. It appears that a large number of persons assembled in a room on the floor of a miserable house in Penrose Square, when of a sudden, and without any warning, save a slight sound of crackling timber, the floor with all its living weight, fell with a crash, carrying away the lower floor, and its occupants with it, burying all, including those on the ground floor, in one mass of writhing and shrieking human beings, with dead and dying in awful proportion to the whole. For the next two hours, from a quarter to one o'clock to near three o'clock in the morning, the scene baffled all attempt to description. At two o'clock the dead were removed to the Bridewell and the North Infirmary, to which latter place several wounded were also carefully removed by the young men of the neighborhood. The number of dead up to three o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, is and of wounded

16—in all 31. There were six bodies lying in the dead house of the Infirmary, and six in the Brid well, the rest having been carried to their own homes.

PASSENGER SHIPS.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL. The following will be found useful to all who are interested in the comfort, and safety of passengers:—

DOWNING STREET, 15th March, 1856. 26th Feb. I transmit to you herewith in Council, which has been made in pursuance of the 59th Section of the Passengers Act, for enforcing order and cleanliness, and securing proper ventilation on board of Passenger-ships, in substitution for the Order issued in October, 1852, under the Passengers Act of that year. You will cause Her Majesty's Order to be affixed in the several Customs' Houses, in the Police Offices, and in the Offices of Captains of the Ports, and you will otherwise give every publicity to the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant, (Signed) J. H. LAMBURNE, Governor.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 25th day of February, 1856. PRESENT, The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Passengers Act, 1856," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit for procuring order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of passenger-ships proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions, and that such regulations from time to time in like manner to alter, amend, and revoke, as occasion may require: And whereas it is expedient to revoke an Order in Council made at a Court held at Windsor, on the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, in virtue of the provisions of the "Passengers Act, 1852" (now repealed), and to make a new Order in Council, Her Majesty doth, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in her by the said "Passengers Act, 1856," order, that it is hereby ordered, that the said Order in Council of the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same is, hereby revoked, and that the following shall henceforth be the rules for procuring order, promoting health, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation, to be observed on board of every passenger ship proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad (not being a port or place in the British Colonies or Dependencies):—

- 1. All passengers who shall not be prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be determined by the master, shall rise not later than seven o'clock a.m., at which hour the doors shall be lighted. 2. It shall be the duty of the cook or cooks, appointed under the thirty-ninth section of the said "Passengers Act, 1856," to light the fires and to take care that they be kept alight at least during the day, and also to take care that each passenger or family of passengers shall have the use of the fire place at proper hours, in an order to be fixed by the master. 3. When the passengers are dressed, their beds shall be rolled up. 4. The doors, including the space under the bottom of the berths, shall be swept before breakfast and all dirt thrown overboard. 5. The breakfast hour shall be from eight to nine o'clock a.m. Before the commencement of breakfast, all the emigrants, except as hereinafter excepted, are to be out of bed and dressed, and the beds rolled up, and the deck on which the emigrants live properly swept. 6. The deck shall further be swept after every meal, and after breakfast is concluded shall be also dry, hosed, and scraped.—This Order shall be observed by the cook, butchers, hospital, and round houses, shall be performed by a party who shall be taken in rotation from the adult males above fourteen, in the proportion of five to every one hundred emigrants, and shall be considered as sweepers for the day. But the single women shall perform this duty in their own compartment, where a separate compartment is allotted to them, and the occupant of each berth shall see that his own berth is well brushed out. 7. Dinner shall commence at one o'clock p.m., and supper at six p.m. 8. The fires shall be extinguished at seven p.m., unless otherwise directed by the master or required for the use of the sick; and the emigrants shall be in their berths at ten o'clock p.m., except upon the permission or authority of the surgeon, or, if that be not sufficient, the doctor, who shall be at dusk and kept burning till daylight three safety lamps, and such further number as shall allow one to be placed at each end of the hatchway used by passengers. 9. No naked light shall be allowed between decks or in the hold, at any time on any account. 10. No scuttles and stern ports, if any, shall be opened before ten o'clock a.m., and not closed after ten o'clock p.m., and hatchways shall be kept open whenever the weather permits. 11. The copper and cooking utensils shall be cleaned every day, and the cisterns kept filled with water. 12. The beds shall be well shaken and aired on deck, without permitting, at least twice a week. 13. The bottom boards of the berths, if not fixtures, shall be removed and dry-scraped, and, weather permitting, taken on deck, at least twice a week. 14. Two days in the week shall be appointed by the master as washing days; but no washing or drying of clothes shall on any account be permitted between decks. 15. On Sunday in morning the passengers shall be required to appear in clean and decent apparel. The Lord's Day shall be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit. 16. No spirits or gunpowder shall be taken on board by any passenger, and if either of those articles be discovered in the possession of any passenger, it shall be taken into the custody of the master during the voyage, and not returned to the passenger until he has landed or is on the point of landing. 17. No loose hay or straw shall be allowed below for any purpose. 18. No smoking shall be allowed between decks.

20. All gambling, fighting, riotous, disorderly, or quarrelsome conduct, swearing, and violent or indecent language, or any strict prohibited. 21. Fire-arms, swords, and other offensive weapons shall, as soon as the passenger embark, be placed in the custody of the master. 22. No sailors shall be allowed to remain on the passenger deck among the passengers except on duty. 23. No passenger shall go to the ship's cookhouse without special permission from the master, nor remain in the fore-cabin among the sailors on any account. 24. In vessels not expressly required by the said "Passengers Act, 1856," to have on board such ventilating apparatus as therein mentioned, such other provision shall be made for ventilation as shall be required by the Emigration Officer at the port of embarkation, or, in his absence, by the Officers of Customs. 25. And to prevent all doubts in the construction of the Order in Council it is hereby further ordered, that the terms "United Kingdom," "Passenger," "Passenger Ship," "Passenger Deck," said "Master," shall hereinafter have the same significations as are assigned to them respectively in the said "Passengers Act, 1856." And the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. Wm. L. BATHURST.

AUSTRALIA.

It has been reported on something like reliable authority, that the Governor-General has received despatches from Downing Street relative to the separation of the Moreton Bay district from New South Wales, and that, as a preliminary step, public offices are forthwith to be organised at the former place. The amendments on the New South Wales Constitution Bill have been proclaimed, but the alterations will only have a partial effect on the constituency. Considerable addition will be made to the number of voters in populous districts and towns, but little or none in those parts where the population is scattered. Victoria furnishes us with additional proofs of the topsy-turvy character of nature at the Antipodes. In opposition, we believe, to previous geological theories, gold has been found embedded in copper and in company with silver and lead—i.e., four metals in one piece of ore. But as if this were not sufficiently extraordinary, we are informed of the recent discovery of two kinds of viviparous fish, and one of them of a marvellous character. The first representative of the gold-diggers in the Melbourne Parliament is a Mr. Peter Lalor, who owes his present position (to the same cause that a few months ago in all probability saved him from a more exalted one on the gallows. He was a ringleader in the Ballarat outbreak, and was severely wounded in the neck and arm (the latter was subsequently amputated at the socket), that the Government deemed him sufficiently punished without calling in the aid of the law. Unable now to dig, he has turned his remaining hand to a trade which may possibly prove more profitable.

The Governor of South Australia, Sir R. Macdonnell, has expressed his willingness to co-operate with the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, for the purpose of organising the colonial tariffs of the three provinces, so far as the river Murray is concerned, upon a system of equality, for the purpose of obviating the inconvenience of levying conflicting and vexatious duties at the different frontier custom-houses on that stream. He proposes that all duties should be paid at Adelaide, and the sums levied on articles for New South Wales or Victoria should be remitted to those provinces, minus 5 per cent. for collecting them.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of Western Australia into a penal settlement for the other provinces, as well as England. ECCLESIASTICAL. GREAT BRITAIN. The Court Newsman gives a very detailed account of the Confirmation of the Princess Royal at the Queen's private Chapel Windsor Castle. About noon, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal entered the chapel with her father, the Prince Consort, who placed her in a chair in front of the communion table. Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the King of the Belgians followed, together with the rest of the royal and illustrious personages. The King of the Belgians, the godfather of the Princess Royal, was conducted to a seat near the Princess, under the pulpit. The ceremony commenced by a hymn, sung by the gentlemen and boys of the Royal Chapel of St. George. Mr. W. G. Cousins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presided at the organ. The Bishop of the Oxford road the prayer, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony and concluded the service, the Princess kneeling before his Grace. The Archbishop, at the close, delivered an exhortation, and part of the 268th hymn was then sung by the choir. A notice was given by Mr. Ewart, M.P., in the House of Commons, for the 8th of April, to move an Address to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to take into consideration the expediency of sanctioning the opening of the cathedrals and churches of the Church of England for the practice of daily private worship therein; especially with a view to encourage a feeling of devotion among the poorer classes of the community. Last Good Friday was the three hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Archbishop Cranmer at Oxford, which took place on March 21st, A. D. 1536. We find that the Council of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, have communicated to Archdeacon Thorp that the illness of the Bishop of London still prevents the final settlement of the question as to the Prayers in the College Chapel, and they add that— The Council sympathize with the feeling which they understand to be expressed by the memorialists, that the pupils of this great institution of the Church of England should be trained to take part in those Services which have the aid of the highest kind of ecclesiastical Music, but at the same time they see great advantage in the pupils being accustomed also to Services more suited to the powers, wants, and wishes, of ordinary parish congregations. A special meeting of the Bath and West-Diocesan Board of Education has, on a re-

quisition, been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord John Russell's resolutions upon education, in order that the sense of the board upon these resolutions may be expressed in a petition to be presented in time for the ensuing debate in the House of Commons on the 10th of April. We think that this is an example which might with great advantage have been imitated by other Dioceses.

The Bishop of Jamaica has held a confirmation at All Saint's Church, Knightsbridge, the Bishop of London being unable to undertake the duty. The Bishop of Oxford has also held a Confirmation for his lordship at St. James's Westminster.

We find by the eighth general report of the English ecclesiastical Commission, just presented to Parliament, that during the past year the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Durham, Gloucester, Lichfield, London, and Worcester have, in consideration of money payments, transferred to the Commissioners portions of their Episcopal estates. An arrangement has been made for fixing the incomes for one of the present and for the future Canons of Salisbury Cathedral, and for revising the arrangements respecting the income to the Dean of the same church.—Endowments have been provided for the Archdeacons of Berks, Calise, Lewis, and York (East Riding). The sales and purchases of leasehold interests have been effected by the commissioners on terms in general accordance with the recommendations of the Lords Committee on Church Leaseholds in 1851. The income of the Common Fund has been restored to its ascendancy, and in the case of the current year it will so increase as to yield a balance applicable towards making better provision for the cure of souls. The total number of benefices permanently augmented by the commissioners amounted on All Saint's Day last to 859, with a population of 2,364,620, while the annual grants payable in respect thereof amounted to £46,427 a year in perpetuity. Five districts have been constituted under the Church Endowment Act. The total number of districts constituted by the commission up to the first of November last amounted to 247, and their population to 862,752; and of these 202 have been already provided with chapels, and have so become new parishes. The incumbents have thus become entitled to an annual income of not less than £150, to say nothing of surplus fees and other dues. The annual payments by the commissioners is thus raised to £34,513, subject to further increase.

SALE OF THE CELEBRATED BOWYER BIBLE.—(Thursday being the seventh day's sale of the extensive and valuable library of the late Mr. John Albinson, of Bolton, by Messrs. Lomax and Sons, auctioneers, the room was crowded. Lot 2,253 in the catalogue was the celebrated Bowyer Bible, folio, numerous, illustrated with many thousands of engravings, contained in a richly carved antique oak cabinet. Mr. Lomax, in offering it stated, that Mr. Bowyer, whose name was familiar to literary men, was the publisher of many important works—which were to be found in most valuable libraries. In the year 1800 Mr. Bowyer determined to publish a copy of the Bible, for cost and magnificence, should stand unrivalled in the annals of literature. He produced two folio copies; one of these was in the British Museum, in seven volumes; the other he resolved to illustrate in a manner far surpassing anything of the kind ever attempted. This task he undertook and performed, though at the commencement he could have had but a faint idea of the enormous labor and expense of such an undertaking. The number of years in which Mr. Bowyer was occupied in collecting the engravings which illustrated almost every chapter of this sacred book, exceeded 24, and the whole when completed extended to 45 volumes, which were elegantly bound under his own superintendance. The work was illustrated by at least 6,000 engravings, executed by about 600 of the most celebrated engravers, and from the works of eminent artists from the year 1450 to the time of its completion. The cost of the engravings was £3,300; to which there was to be added the printing and binding, and £150 for the oak cabinet, making a total cost of 4000 guineas. At the death of Mr. Bowyer this splendid work became the property of his family, and a few years ago it was disposed of, on behalf of Mr. Bowyer's daughter by Mr. Parke, of London, in a lottery of four thousand subscribers of one guinea each.

The late Mr. Albinson having heard of it, was anxious to possess it, and ultimately purchased it through the agency of a gentleman of Manchester. After the purchase it was removed to the premises of Mr. Moreland, of Manchester, where the public were admitted to a private inspection of it. The gentleman who was now the owner had been advised to offer it for competition in the metropolis, but he was anxious that the gentlemen of this district should have an opportunity of entering the list of competitors, in the hope that one of our opulent residents might be enabled to place it within the walls of his mansion. Mr. Moreland, of Manchester, commenced the bidding with £400. The next offer was £450, by R. Heywood, Esq., of the Pike, Bolton. This was followed by £500 from Messrs. Upham & Beet, of London. Mr. James Catterall, of Bolton, next offered 500 guineas; and ultimately the work was knocked down to R. Heywood, Esq., for £550.—Liverpool Times, March 15.

Forty Acres of Bibles.—The U. S. Bible Society circulated last year 800,000 Bibles and Testaments. It is estimated that these books, if they were spread out on a plain surface and computed by square measure, would cover more than four acres, and if computed by long measure, they would extend more than eighty miles; if by solid or cubic measure, they would measure more than 150 solid cords, and these cords, piled one upon another, would reach higher than the spire of Trinity Church, New York, or the Falls of Niagara. The entire issues of thirty-seven years of the Society's existence would cover more than forty acres with Bibles and Testaments, or extend in long measure nearly a thousand miles.

CLERICAL MORTUARY.—Hall's Journal of Health, (New York) for March, has an excellent article on this subject, from which we give an extract:—

Of the 120 clergymen dying during 1855, two-thirds, eighty, have their ages recorded, the youngest 27, the oldest 94; of these eighty, one half had passed "three score and ten"; thus confirming the generally received opinion of statisticians, that Theologians are the longest lived of all the members of the human family; the reasons for which, we believe, are mainly these: 1st. Being poorly supported, they have to "rough it." The luxuries of life are impossible to them. 2d. The largest portion of their time as a class, is spent on horseback, or other modes of travel, thus securing a large consumption of out-door air, with a very great advantage of frequent changes of air, food, and mode of preparation. 3d. Pleasurable associations. The contemplations of a minister, are of a soothing character; his is a mission of Love, of pure benevolence, the exercise of which must always be happy.

Not only so, the clergymen of this country, and we feel thankful that it is so, are everywhere received with a respectful, cordial, and affectionate welcome. What house is there in this wretched land, outside of cities, where every thing is upside down, wrong end foremost, antipodean, except in material benevolence, where, we say, can a family be found, which has not at least one Martha to be careful of the minister's comfort, that he have the best of everything; and in return for these attentions, aside from duty and natural solicitude for their spiritual welfare, there runs out from the minister's heart towards those with whom he is brought in contact, a living stream of tender concern, which in its reflex influences gives warmth and health to soul and body; thus verifying the promise that those who love and serve God best, not only have the life that now is, but that which is to come. Having secured religion, all necessary things are thrown in.

The Church.

Her foundations are upon the holy hills.

Hamilton, Friday, April 25 1856

THE VISITATION AND SYNOD.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Toronto, March 25, 1856.

My Dear Brethren, It having been intimated to me from various quarters, that inconvenience might arise from the state of the roads, should the Visitation and Meeting of the Diocesan Synod take place so early as the 16th and 17th of April, appointed by my circular of the 25th of February last, and being anxious to insure a full attendance, I hereby give notice, that the Visitation is postponed to Wednesday, the 30th of April, Divine Service to commence in the Cathedral, at Ten o'clock, A. M. On the following day—viz., the first of May, the Synod will begin its Session with "Morning Prayer, at the same hour."

I remain My dear Brethren, Your affectionate Diocesan, JOHN TORRINTO.

THE NECESSITY OF PRAYER-BOOK FAITHFULNESS.

We believe the Anglican Church to be theoretically, that is, according to her authoritative formularies, the present branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church which has existed since Apostolic, or at least, very primitive days. Yet at the same time, we cannot but feel that no small portion of her clergy and people do practically hold a very false position.

Our Prayer-Book does unquestionably teach, as truths of Holy Scripture and as having been so received by the "ancient fathers," many doctrines which a certain portion in the Anglican Church does yet not hesitate to declare to be false and simply popish. Such are Baptismal Regeneration and Election,—the necessity of an Apostolic Episcopacy as one of the essentials of the true Church,—the necessity of Episcopal Ordination to constitute a valid Ministry, or to secure a due administration of the Sacraments,—the reality of Priestly authority to give absolution, to bless, or to excommunicate,—the "real presence" (not transubstantiation but a very different doctrine) in the Holy Eucharist,—the necessity of Good Works, as the justification of our faith and the measure of our future felicity,—the duty of observing certain set days and times as seasons of humiliation, of fasting or abstinence, and others as periods of holy festivity,—the advantage, and, under many circumstances, the duty of public daily morning and evening Prayer,—the lawfulness, and in certain cases, the desirableness of private confession and absolution,—respect for the sign of the Cross, with other holy and devout usages, and solemn and reverent adornings of the House of God.

All these things our Book of Common Prayer does, without doubt, very distinctly teach, but yet, alas, "all these things," too many of our brethren declare with equal distinctness to be unscriptural and very dangerous Romish corruption! That they are all believed and taught in the Church of Rome we readily admit; but so are the doctrines of the ever-blessed Family, the Incarnation of the Son of God, Redemption through His Blood, the necessity of the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, the inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures, the General Judgment, Eternity of Rewards and Punishments, &c., &c., &c.

Shall we, therefore, declare these also to be mere superstitions, because Rome believes and teaches them?

THE INLAND NAVIGATION OF 1860.

The ice in Toronto Bay has moved off as far as York Street, and what remains above is in a state of dissolution. Yesterday the schooner Morning Star started off from Matland's Wharf, and with the assistance of a scow in front attempted to force her way through with full sail, but after she had penetrated the ice some distance, the want of wind forced her to back. The scow Roub and Ready arrived at Upton and Brown's Wharf, at 6.30 p.m. last night, with a full load of cordwood from Pickering. The Chief Justice Robinson also arrived at Miller's Wharf afterwards. It is evident that in a few days the harbor will be clear, and the attention of the Harbor Commissioners is due to a bar being formed outside the mouth of the harbor, in front of the new garrison. It will be necessary to set in motion the new steam dredge which last season lay idle. About a week ago, the river was so clear of ice opposite Quebec, that a ferry boat had begun to make trips across to Point Levi. At Montreal, the river will start in a few days, on her old route. She is, however, destined for the Toronto and Hamilton route after the Zimmerman has returned from Oswego, who she is now undergoing repairs.

The old Chief Justice is expected to run from Toronto to Presque Isle. The Layflower and Champion will run from Toronto to Oswego, in connection with the Northern Railroad, as last season; the citizens of Oswego having, it is said, agreed to insure the Company against the recurrence of the loss suffered last year. It is further stated, that the citizens of Chicago have granted to the owners of the line \$20,000 for each of the five boats, in consideration of a tri-weekly line being kept up between that city and Collingwood. Some further efforts it is understood are being exerted, to make the line a daily one. The Railroad Company have chartered the schooner Allou, and it is said some others, to bring freight down to Collingwood.

The Katoohas has been sold by Mr. Thompson to a company in Owen Sound, from which place to Collingwood she is to make a daily trip, in addition to going once a week, on Sundays, we believe to Puncetangaholite. The Oxford, which was on this route last year, went ashore near the fishing islands last autumn. The Marzetta, also on that route last year, is to run during the present season from Goderich to Saugeen. The Ptooghy will run from Goderich to Windsor.

On Lake Simcoe, are to run the J. C. Morrison and Borer, both chartered by Capt. Fraser. They will run from Bell Ewart to Orillia as usual. The steamers Canada and America will form a line between Hamilton, Capu Vincent Brockville and Ogdowson. The American mail, daily line, consisting of the Oatatar, the Bay State, the Northern and the Niagara, will run between Niagara, Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, and Ogdowson.

The Royal Mail daily line, comprising the Kingston, the Passport, the Magnet, and the Arabian, will run from Toronto to Brockville, instead of Kingston, as in previous years. The Welland has been purchased by the town of St. Catharines, to run between that place and Toronto daily. The Maple Leaf and the Highlander will form a line from Toronto to Rochester, calling at intermediate ports. The Highlander has for some time been on the route, and she will be joined by the other next week.

The Boston is undergoing repairs at Hamilton. New state rooms are being placed on her upper decks. Her destination, and also the Europa is not determined upon. They are now both controlled by Mr. Wilson Brown of Hamilton. The above are all passenger boats. The freight boats remain to be noticed. The Ranger, the Dawn, the Protection, the Oslawa, and a new boat building at Larprière will be run from Montreal to Toronto and Hamilton by Messrs. H. & J. Jones.

Holcomb and Henderson's line, on the same route, consists of the Western Miller, the Scotland, the George Moffatt, and the Colonel. Hooker, Jaques & Co's line on the same route, consists of the Froo Trader, Hibernia, Lord Elgin and Prescott. Another line, on the same route, will consist of the Huron, the Bowmanville, and a new boat building at Kingston.

Mr. Wilson Brown's City of Hamilton, the Kentucky and the old Willy Nickel—we forgot her name—will run from Montreal to Toronto, calling at Kingston. Two new steamers for Toronto are being built at Oakville, one for Mr. Sydney Hamilton, to be called the Alliance; the other for Joshua Board, Esq., whose name she is to bear. They are of 400 tons each, and both are intended for the coal trade. The construction of a new Hay steamer by Mr. Quinn, has already been noticed in these columns. Besides this, his old boat, the Citizen, has been lengthened.—Leader.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. The good service performed by this old Company during its operations of 25 years, is an earnest of its future usefulness under its recently renewed Charter. Its origin in 1832, was the result of necessity. At that period, the great Lakes, as a field of commerce, were wholly unknown to Atlantic Underwriters—their perils a mystery—against which their prudent corporations would insure; hence this charter.

This Company was set on foot under the joint auspices of Atlantic city and country capitalists, its Directors has always comprised city and country Stockholders, and Directors, and its risks have been spread from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; yet it has been controlled and directed at Oswego, and has been essentially a Frontier, or Lake Corporation, as its Title imports.

Among its original incorporators were John Jacob Astor, Daniel Le Roy, and James G. King, of New York; William James of Albany, and Philip Hart, Jr., of Troy, and among its Commissioner for opening the books of subscription were Daniel Jackson, Francis B. Cutting, and Arthur Brouston of New York, and Miliard Filmo, c. Henry Root and James Stryker of Buffalo.

Its stock mortgages represented 50 per cent. in value, of Real Estate, beyond the sum for which they were pledged, and that, against the advice of the venerable and respectable Senator, Stephen Allen of New York, who reported the Bill, and who feared that the stock could not be filled on such hard terms.

Some of the original mortgages are still held by the Company; and now represent

many times the amount, in value, of the debts, for which they are pledged—affording a favorable contrast with the organization of some modern Associations. The North Western has paid for losses, "Fire and Marine," more than two million of dollars,—thus repairing disasters, sustaining enterprise, and ensuring the stability and prosperity of thousands of its customers and patrons. The stockholders have received regular, though not large, dividends, with the exception of one or two brief periods. One of these periods followed the loss of \$48,000 by the great fire at Oswego, which was paid as fast as the profits could be prepared and verified.

For many years this Company had no competitors for Lake risks, and, as evidence of its liberal bearing, their dividends, during these years, were no larger than under the severe competition of more recent times. A provision in the Charter authorized this Company to make bottomry loans, which proved very advantageous to the commerce of the Lakes during its infancy, when capital was greatly needed. Hundreds of Lake coasters have been built, or purchased, through this agency to the benefit of merchants, masters, and owners.

We have deemed it due to an old Company, prudently, skillfully, and successfully conducted, as well as to the public and their patrons, to give this brief history of its origin and operations, which has been procured from an authentic source.

The receipts of the Great Western for the last week, were \$77,991,254, compared with the period last year \$56,768,154.

MINERAL WATER FROM THE ARTESIAN WELL, ST. CATHARINES, O. W. E. W. STEVENSON.—Proprietor.

The extraordinary medical qualities of the water from this well have already proved it to be more powerful than any mineral water yet discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of

DYSPEPSIA. LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT. WANT OF ACTION IN THE DIGESTIVE AND URINARY ORGANS, DISORDERED STOMACH, PAIN OR ANOREXIA, LAMENESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WOMEN IN CHILDREN, SEA SICKNESS, RHEUMATISM, &c. A teaspoonful in a tumbler, or a table-spoonful in a glass of pure water, renders the whole sufficiently strong for use; and a gill of this mineral water every morning on an empty stomach, will speedily and effectually relieve the complaints for which it is recommended. It is also applied with unerring efficacy in the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Palsy, Weak Joints, eruptions of the skin, &c. Price—Large Bottles, \$1, small do. 50c. For Sale by J. H. Hamilton & Keweenaw, and Winsor & Moore. 370-1y

The Churchman's Monthly Magazine ON the first day of January next will be published No. 1 of The Churchman's Monthly Magazine. The object of the Magazine is to furnish at a reasonable price a monthly supply of reading which will prove acceptable to the family of every Christian. It is thought that a want exists which the innumerable perils of the day do not exactly meet, and that a magazine which will furnish agreeable recreation, and at the same time present in an attractive form the principles of religion and the doctrines of Christianity, will find a sphere in which it may be useful. Instruction and entertainment will be combined. The religious and moral duties will be inculcated. The doctrines of the Church will be illustrated and explained. The important and beneficent movements in which the Church is embarked, and which are looking to a more earnest effort in behalf of the needy and the friendless, will receive its zealous co-operation and support. No instruction and entertainment. Family Circle will be uppermost in its aims.

Portraits of Distinguished Ministers.—In each year there will be given at least four beautiful engravings of the Bishops of the American Church, accompanied with short biographical sketches of their lives. This will form a valuable and interesting history of the Church in this country, of which every Episcopalian should possess himself. The Magazine will number among its contributors many well-known and popular writers.—Among them, H. W. Henshaw, The Rev. J. J. Nicholson, The Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, The Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, D. D., The Rev. William Stanton.

The Churchman's Monthly Magazine will be issued on the first day of each month. Each number will contain 64 pages, printed with clear type and on handsome paper, and will be embellished during the year with at least six beautiful engravings, selected in the year by elegant patrons, containing together nearly 800 pages of matter. Terms.—The terms will be \$2 a year; two or more copies \$1 50 each; clubs of 12 will be furnished at \$15, payable in advance. All communications may be made by mail. Subscribers to be post-paid, and addressed to the Proprietor of The Churchman's Monthly Magazine, New York.

CHARLES SHEPARD, Publisher, 152 Fulton Street, N. Y. Nov. 24 1855 BELLS, BELLS, BELLS. FOR CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FACED TOMBS, STAIRWAYS, PLANTATIONS, &c., and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose products and prices are well known to the public. The Foundry has a well equipped for the casting of small and large bells, and of every size and quality of work. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of steam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting, which secures a perfect casting, and even temperature; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received, Jan. 1854, the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, New Orleans, &c. The Foundry is situated in the County of Kanawha, being in competition with which is the 15th Medal besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones, of the same or many different sizes, and of every description of any number of Bells, or Key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the many and Canada. Their Hammers, comprising Sixteen recent and valuable improvements, consist of cast Iron, with movable arms, and which may be used in the most perfect manner on the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame; Telling Hammer; Counterpoise; Stop; &c. For Steamboats, Steamships, &c., their improved revolving Loke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts of our Improved Hangings, to re-true Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange. Superior Instruments of all descriptions, made and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, orders can be executed with despatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

A. MENNELLY & SONS, 152 Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. Jan. 1854. 305-1y

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES FOR

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with Illustrations, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York. Single copy per annum 0 1/2 Six copies 2 1/2 Twelve copies 4 1/2 Forty 12 0

THE STANDARD BEARER, An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New York. One or more copies (less than twelve) 1 1/2 per copy per annum Twelve copies and upwards, to one address, 12 3/4 per copy per annum

THE GREAT GAZETTEER LIPPINCOTT'S Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY CONTAINING a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the notice publications, and will receive orders for them at the above rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed in any part of the Province.

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WANTED, for the President Life Insurance and Investment Company respectable and responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already appointed. Applications, with references, to be addressed to the Head Office, 54 King Street East, Toronto, C. W. W. H. SMITH, Managing Director. Sept. 20, 1855

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JUST PUBLISHED.

THE SACERDOTAL TITHE, By Rev. Adam Townley. 12 mo. cloth, 98 pp. Price—10s. 6d. per doz. HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Oct. 16, 1855

Educational Books. JUST RECEIVED DODD'S High School Arithmetic, 4s. 3d. Elements of Algebra, 4s. 3d. Elements of Geometry, 4s. 3d. Elements of Trigonometry, 4s. 3d. New School Mathematics, 4s. 3d. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, March 12, 1856

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE, BARRISTER &c. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court Street, Toronto, Aug. 12, 1855.

Clergy. TO the Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British Provinces:—On the first of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new illustrated Paper, for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for Prospectuses and specimen Copies which will be sent free by mail.

TERMS PER ANNUM. For 12 Copies monthly \$1. 50c. For 100 Copies monthly \$15. Free per mail throughout the British Province—Children's Paper. All orders to be prepaid. Address, Office of "Children's Paper," York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, Dec. 7, 1855.

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STANDARD WORKS.

The Missions of the Church of England. By Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Essays on some of the difficulties in the writings of St. Paul by Arch Bishop Whately, 10s. The Bishop of Cherson's Charges, St. Eucherius Theologium Anti Romanum, 7 v. 8 to 26s. Patrus Apostolicus 2 vols 8 v. 52s. 4d. Eusebii Historia Ecclesiarum, 13s. 4d. White on the Ordination Offices, 12s. Selections from Bacon, 3s. 9d. Bishop Mountain's Songs of the Wilderness 7s. 4d. Lectures on National Theology, 6s. Fortens Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew 7s. Tyler on Primitive Christian Worship, 14s. Gorham on the Bible, 4s. 6d. F. de la Grotte's Narrative, 16s. Wells's Geography of the Old and New Testament, 14s.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, &c., King Street, Toronto, Dec. 7, 1855

NEW BOOKS. BATTLES of the British Navy, 2 vols., 15s. Chemistry of Common Life, 2 vols., 10s. Stuart and Revett's Antiquities, 12s. White's Natural History of Selborne, 3s. Wardour's Pictorial and Descriptive History of Great Britain, 6s. 6d. The Poetical Works of Southey, mor. ext. ill. 30s. Byron, 20s. Chaucer, call. ext. 20s. Spenser, 20s. Dodsley's Miscellaneous Literature, 33s. 9d. Dodsley's Catalogue of Literature, cloth, 22s. 6d. Spenser's Works and Memoirs, cloth, 12s. 9d. Shakespeare's Works, mor. ext. ill. 7s. 6d. Shakespeare's Works, call. 5s. The Poetical Works of Pope, Kirke, White, Spenser, Chaucer, Herbert, and Dryden, bound in Morocco antique, 15s. each. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855.

Just Received. A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS. IMPRESSIONS of England, or Sketches of English Scenery and Society, by the Rev. A. C. Cox, 6s. Thoreson and Texts, for the Sundays, Festivals and Fasts, 2s. 6d. The Words of Jesus, and Faithful Promiser, 1s. 10d. The Churchman's reason for his Faith and Practice by Richardson 3s. 3d. Mann's Happiness of the Blessed, 3s. 9d. Manual of Christian Life, 1s. 3d. Kip's Double Witness of the Church, 5s. Kip's Letters, 2s. 11d. The Church identified, 5s. The Whole Duty of Man, 3s. 9d. Sermon for the Times, by Kingsley, 3s. 9d. Kip's Christian Year, 3s. 9d. Union, or the Liturgy, by the Rev. A. Gifford 1s. 6d. A Presbyterial Clergyman looking for the Church, 6s. 6d. Our Church Music, a Book for Pastors and People, 2s. 6d. Also, A great variety of books suitable for Parochial Schools, and for the use of the Clergy. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, March 12, 1856.

WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 King Street, Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.

Books Suitable for the Season of Lent. KIP'S Lenten Fast, Cloth, 3s. 14d. Passion Week, by Rev. Prof. Schiefeloh, Cloth, 2s. 6d. Also, Books of Family and Private Devotion.—Guides to the Hour of Communion, &c., by various Authors, and in great variety of binding. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto, March 12, 1856

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next. F. Wm. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. college, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1855.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. Reduction of Fees. FROM the commencement of next term, (1st March), the fees for Tuition in all the courses in Upper Canada College will be £1 5s. per term. DAVID BUCHAN, Bursar, University and College Bursar's Office, Toronto, Jan. 16, 1856.

GEO. E. CARTWRIGHT, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, White's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

FAMILIES & APOTHECARIES wish to obtain Genuine Medicines will do well to patronize this establishment as the proprietor is determined to maintain his present reputation as selling only Pure Drugs. Prescriptions accurately dispensed. The Proprietor a competent assistant always in attendance. Aug. 7, 1855

T. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 2 Wellington Buildings, King Street Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 1852

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON. January 10, 1856. 24-12m

THE CHURCHMAN'S FRIEND,

FOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE UNITED Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances. Edited by Clergymen. [Published Monthly] PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1855.

PROSPECTUS. The Churchman's Friend is intended to supply a want, which every Canadian Clergyman must have often and painfully experienced. The Theology which we wish to impart must be and is expressed in the first motto which we placed at the head of our publication, "Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus, creditum est, tenemus." Let us hold fast that which always, which every where, which by all has been believed; for that only is the faith of the Catholic Church. While the temper and spirit in which we desire to convey these truths, is with equal simplicity and earnestness indicated by our second motto, "In necessariis Unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas." "In necessary things, unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity."

No Female young or old should be without this celebrated medicine. It cures and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and in any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH. Many of the most despotic Governments have offered their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and the stomach complaint generally. They soon give a healthy tone to the various organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

Female Complaints. No Female young or old should be without this celebrated medicine. It cures and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and in any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Ague Indigestion Ashman Inflammation Bilious Complaints Stomachic Ailments Blisters on the Liver Complaints Skin Lumbago Bowel Complaints Piles Colic Rheumatism Constipation of the Bowels Scrofula, or King's Consumption Evil Debility Sore Throat Dropsy Stone and Gravel Dysentery Secondary Syphilis Erysipelas Tinea Tumor Ulcers Female Irregularities Menstrual Disorders Pains of all kinds Venereal Affections Fits Worms of all kinds Gout Whatever cause &c. &c. Head-ache whatever cause &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of PROSSER, HOLLOWAY, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 60, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world. At the following prices—1s. 3d.; 3s. 9d.; and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. Dec. 21, 1855

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL TORONTO. HE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being vacant, Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testimonials on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, next, to the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General. The salary attached to the office is £300 sterling per annum. The Master will also be provided with a house on the College premises. By Command, GEO. ET. CARTIER, Secretary. Secretary's office, Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855.

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IT has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to the free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever was for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD. These famous Pills are expressly composed to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Nearly half of the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and the stomach complaint generally. They soon give a healthy tone to the various organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH. Many of the most despotic Governments have offered their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and the stomach complaint generally. They soon give a healthy tone to the various organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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