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1000

# Poetry.

#### THOUGHTS BY THE SEA.

At last thy sands are at my feet, Thy breeze upon my brow, And heart and voices rise to greet The match of waves, for thou Art as a dream, fulfilled to me, After long promise, mighty Sea !

The voice is new and strange among The woulds my ears move known-The wind-swept corn, the wild bird's song.
The Churce bell's Sabbath tone—
And later, the long rush, and loud, Of a great c ty's striving crowd.

Brt here the wavy armies come To wide and sunlit cands, With wide-weed wreaths, with flashing foam With speils from far off landsAnd music from tuy own deep heart, In which no sound of earth hath'part.

Thou comest as the strong and free That ages make not old— thousand bards have sung of three-A thousand pages told Wild tales of wonder, wos, and pain— B , t none like thy tramphant stem,

They say they hast a weary mean Of sorrow, old and deep, Beneath the still victorious tone Thy sounding waters keep . And there are tacen to whom it sends Sad thoughts of perished ships and friends.

But nought of ail the heart's belief, Which changeful years bath 1. ft. No voice that wakes see wanderer's grief. For sught he lost of lest Sounds in that everlasting chime.

Thou speak'st not to the desolate Of friends that meet in twilight yet-Of sounds from cottage doors-The dreamer, by the wave, forgets. His restless hopes, his vain regrets.

Great Sea, there are that love thee well And give to sail and breeze.

The fond home thoughts that wont to dwell By hearth and garden tires.— That tells of life's green beritage

For lovely fall the earth's bright eyes, And breaks how many a morn, On hills of heath, or woods of leaves. On vales of home and corn ? But fortunes most us there—to flee Whose presence, some would seek the sea. - The Home Companion

## THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Never shall I forget one flored agony with which I trend at the coach-door, and called on the driver, in tones that rivalled the trice of the blast, whilst the dreadful conviction was burning on my brain "that the coach

What followed was of such swift occurrence that it means to me like a frightful

dream I rushed against the door with all my One side of our redicte, was sensibly going down, down, down. The meaning of the agenized animal became deep, and I knew from his desporate plunges against nection with the Newfoundland School the traces, that it was one of our horses - Society, of which he became Superintendent Crash upon crash of hourse thunder rolled in this Colony. On the arrival of Bishop over the mountain, and vivid sheets of Feild, in 1844, he was re-appointed to the ig: ming played around our devoted carriles of our misery. By its light I could see for a moment-only for a momont—tho old planter standing erect,
with his hands on his son and daughter, his oyes raised to Heaven, and his lips moving take those of one in prayer. I could see Louise turning but flash cheeks towards mount unceasing labors. By these labors he had as if imploring protection; and could see the bold glance of the young boy flashing. indignant defiance at the descending carriage, the war of elements and the awful danger that awaited him There was a roll, It being considered necessary that he should a desporate plunge, as of an animal in the last throes of dissolution, a harash, grating jar -a sharp, piercing scream of mortal terror, fied their love and concern by subscribing a but time to grase Louise timely with our hand around the waist, and soize the leather fastenings attached to the co ch roof with the other, when we were precipita-

ded over a precipice

Lean distinctly recollect preserving consciousness for a low seconds of time, now ripidly my breath was being exhausted, but and motion

The traveller paused. His features worked for a nature or two as they did when we were on the mountain, he proceed his hands across his foreliead as if in pain, and then resumed his interesting narrative.

On a low couch in an humble room of a small country house, I next opened my eyes on this world or light and shade, joy and attended by a fair young girl about fifteen who refused for a longth of time to hold any disjourse, with mo. At length one morning, finding myself sufficiently recovered to

,the accident a long were discovered, since said, setting on ment and extension of the Newfoundland Church Society. As a member also of the You were discavagod, she said, sitting on broken coach with one hand, to the inconst-

try and countrymen. In all the Charities her to draw back and blush.

She was sared, sir, by the means saved your she triendly tree,"

tiontly demanded. at the bottom of the precipies a great way below where my father and United Jue found you and the lady. We buried their bodies in one grave, close by the clover patch down

in our meades ground. yo : ! I muttered in broken tones, urterly unconscious that I had a listener

· God site her indeed, sir, sunt the young

girl, with a gust of heartful sympathy—
Would you like to see her? she added.
I to n! the orphan bathed in tears, by
the grave of her buried kindred. She reconsidering may with sorrowthin sweethers of the first instance, for the relief of the sufferers one day, some six or seven months since, he washings. All the sweepings of the flors, the seems demand the control of the sufferers one day, some six or seven months since, he washings. All the sweepings of the flors, the seems demand the control of the sufferers one day, some six or seven months since, he washings. All the sweepings of the flors, the seems demands of the flors, the flore of the suffering seems demands of the flors, the flore of the suffering seems demands of the flors, the flors of the flors, the flore of the suffering seems demands of the flors, the flore of the suffering seems demands of the flore of the suffering seems deman

her good precepts; but on the auniversary. Committee prepared by minsen, which will create almost as great surprise as course of once two days after it is deposit the next and ded retire to either that the signature of "Statesmen," sends an adness to solitary prayer. "As for me," added his wife was a widow and his nine children bilities, the man who a few weeks ago the traveller, while the faint thish tinged fatherless. But it is unnecessary to proceed closed his earthly career by his own band, on th: traveller, white the faint flush tinged fatherless. But it is unnecessary to proceed closed his earting eareer by ms own pand on the authority of a gentleman 1800 to the the propagations for this winder that the propagations for this winder that the propagations taken have beld a meeting to discuss the present state. a physical coward at the sight of a monnala precipice."

son of his deserting his post?

His body was found on the road, within a over.

BRIDGE, OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The life and labors of the late Venerable melancholy office this day to publish in our his remains to the grave," Obituary, are too generally known and too:

cription; a brief recital may suffice. The Kev. T. F. H. Bridge, after having passed his examinations and taken the degree of B.A. with honors, in the University Curacy in one of the midland counties;— in which he conducted the services in the hundreds.

Curacy in One of the midland counties;— in which he conducted the services in the hundreds.

Catheral Church. These have been felt country in the year 1832 as Tutor to the and acknowledged by Thousands. It may sons of Sir Thomas Cochrane, then Gover- nee be so generally known that, in addition and popular manners, soon attracted general (at two of which, in the absence of the respect and admiration, and at the request of the Parishioners he was appointed Curate Communication of the Parishioners he was appointed Curate Communication of the Cathodral of E. N. Kent. of St. John's by the Rer. Mr Carrington, Communion in the Cathedral, or an early then Incumbent and Recto. In the year, service in the little Church at Quidi Vidi: 1834 he married Miss Sarah Dunscombe, daughter of John Dunse mbe, t.sq., a highly respected merchant a this town. On the inons, every Sunday. It has been also his death of Mr. Carrigton, in 1839, he was invariable practice to preach every Friday prayers, to the service of God and the Church, in his Parish and the whole Island. lity was instrumental in obtaining, through the Society for the Propagation of the Gosmuch s mpathy, among the good and great. in behalf of his adopted Church and country, Not less zealous and successful were his labors for the promotion of Education, in conoffices of Vicar General and Ecclesiastical Commissary, and in 1850, he was at th

Consecration of the Cathedral, made Archdeacon of Newfoundland and Labrador, in ation of, and gratitude for, his zenlous and unceasing labors. By these labors he had been then brought into a state of extreme turbed by the revival of one of those old debility, which resulted in an attack of fever similar to that under which he has now sunk. bave rest, and change of scene for the reco. practice of the Jews to immolate every of a brown powder. The washings contamvery of his strength, his congregation testisum of money sufficient to defray the expense of his journey to England and back metan, is reported as lost, and a row ensues again to this country. He was absent six months, and returned in the summer of 1851 with renewed health and strength. Previous to his visit to England he had resigned his office and situation as Superintendent of the of trust tremendous descent I soon lost all Newfoundland School Society; chiefly, it is further knowledge by a concussion so violentithal I was instantly deprived of school state and situation as conjectment of the Newfoundland School Society; chiefly, it is believed, in consequence of his conviction that anonymous and private charges against him were received and entertained by the Home Committee. From that time he as the guilty party. From the house of this turned his attention more particularly to the improvement of the Colonial Schools; and as Chairman at one time of the Protestant Board of St. John's, and at another time of the General Central Board, he labored zealously and effectually for the promotion of a orrow, mirrit and madness. Gentle hands more efficient management; and though more tendents and a gentle rotes his hed for a time all my questioning. I was kindly attended by a fair young girl about fifteen different den-minations might make their own religious faith and profession the foundation of the religious training and teaching of the young, he did not relax his exertions sir up, I insisted on learning the result of in connection with the combined system. With similar zeal he labored for the advance-

St. George's Society and Agricultural Soblo form of a lady with the other?

And the lady. I gasped, scanning the terests both of his native and adopted counfor the relief of the Pour he found means of

last I succooded in inducing her to lowe her i John's, the Archdencon himself presided, an iron purchase, he suffered to the extent apparatus. All the go'd which at tree in warrele sympathised with by this army. toriorn home in the Suany South, and that ; within three weeks of his death, at the first of close on £50,000. When we first New York from California is refined in the last winfer we heard nothing of their suftoriorn home in the Sunny South, and that within three weeks of his death, at the first or cause on sources of the late. Assay Office; this amounts to count the contract of the design of the subscribers to brought the transfer of the late. Assay Office; this amounts to count the contract of the late of th which I have related, we stood at the sitar the Church of England Asylum for Widows member for Sigo before the public, we esti- millions per annum. The deposition of the breach were supposed to be healthy as man and wife. She still lives to bloss my line Church of England Asymm for Widows in the Church of England Asym her room, and devotes the hours of dark- faction. Yes! in less than three weeks, our first-which is that, including his lia- ted .- Scientific American. But the driver, asked our lady passon. appreciated by, not only the me t bers of his his frauds and forgories were committed, in our largest steamboat propaeters on lake to say that the French army is being exger, who had attended to the rocital of the lown Church and congregation, but those of the short space of from four to five years. the driver? or aid you over learn the came of all classes and denominations in the commu- - London Morning Advertiser. is "a public loss." As soon as his departure was known, the flags of nearly all the The Wojenny Listok (Military Journal) few steps of the place where the conclinent ture was known, the mags of nearly all the Wojenny Listok (Military Journal) over. He had been struck dead by the same flesh of lightning that blinded the rose were half-masted, and the shops in town, the late Black Sea fleet. According to THE LATE VEN. ARCHDEACON until after the funeral, and the Speaker twelve ships of the line, of 80 to 100; and

> to the three ful services in the Cathedral. -so that he attended and officiated at four Services, and commonly preached three ser- California is conducted on an extensive seale.

collated by Bislop Spencer to the vacant Rectory, with the undiminished love and His fatal sickness appears to have been clesiastical Commissary. From that day to also presided at the General Meeting of the the last of his mortal lite is devoted all his commissary, the devoted all his commissary, it is thoughts, labors and Cuphans,) and by getting very wet the next day when visiting the Hospital. On the following Sunday he was seriously unwell, but In the year 1840, by the Bishop's des re, he he nevertheless officiated at the early Comvisited England, and by his energy and abimorning and evening Services, churched four women, and baptised, after the Second Lespel, a considerable addition to the staff of son, three infants He went from the afterthe Clergy in this Diocese; and in exciting noon service, however, to his bed, from which he never again arose. He fell asleep in his Bishop's orms, surrounded by all his brother Clergy in St. John's, the elder members of his own family, and a few other dear friends. Surely they all heard the "voice from Heaven saying unto them, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord

THE JEWS AT CONSTANTINOPLE .-- On Thursday and Friday last (February 21) to the unaccountable whim of the moment. One of these superstitions is that about the year, at Easter time, some child of a Gentile. Every year, about this time, somehow or other, a child, either Christian or Mahoinvariably in consequence of it. On Thursday last a Turkish woman, with two children, went to the house of a midwife. She took the child which she carried in her arms up stairs with her, leaving the boy at the door; when she returned the boy had disappeared. The woman searched in vain: the crowd got excited, and fixed on the man the wrath of the populace was changed, and surned against a shop were some Jewish workmen were employed. These were succeeded in quieting the multitude. The next day, when the Jewish workmen retuined, they were assailed by the Turkish populace again, and driven away. Thus the streets remained in this disturbed state until among the Jewish community made representations about the subject to the French and English ambassadors, who in their surn sent over their dragoman to the Porte in bances. To-day (Feb. 25) the report is that the child has been found-Constantinople correspondent of the Times.

GERIES. - We are enabled to state that withthough several times himself prostrated, he daring and gigantic swindler which the world conducted with the most scrupulous care and continued his devoted labors till it pleased ever witnes-ed—had forged the names of 3 God to remove the afflicting accourge. Even directors of a well-known company to the

well know to, and, we are sure, so sincerely 1000. And these were all incurred, as all

were half-masted, and the shops in town, the late Black Sea flect. According to the sarcely an exception, closed their these the Russian Pontic flect consisted of the late black Sea flect. According to the impact of the interesting ship and swith Canada sickness that prevails. Of course, every with searcely an exception, closed their russian control of the fines of the line, of 110 to 120 guns; and the delightful runte for summer travel thin, we can space is treety placen at their vers, appearing in closests of the line, of 110 to 120 guns; which the line furnishes, if any trilling difficulty disposal. They have availed themselves portice of the Mansion Floure, and read the communicated to the family that "from the finally two reserve liners, of 80 guns; also respect entertained for the memory of the gether 18 ships of the line, carrying 1.628 addition to our lines of transit castward or declined a quantity of warm clothing office. respect entertained for the memory of the gether 18 ships of the line, carrying 1.628 late Archideacon Bridge, Mr. Speaker and guns. Of frigates there were 12 of 52 to 56 The life and labors of the late Venerable and Archdeacon Bridge, whose death it is our the Members of the House, will accompany guns, together with about 40 sailing vessels of 10 guns cach, and 15 war steamers. The the Governor has been pleased to signify his total force of the Russian war fleet in the highly esteemed in this whole community and 1 intention of shewing the same mark of reshighly esteemed in this whole community, and I intention of shearing the said friends have rates, mounting 2,800 guns. The entire much last season for the owners to try it rative contents as we enjoy, it must not be require any lengthened panegyrie or dessignments all the expenses of the funeral, commercial fleet that Russia possessed in and are under tood to be raising a fund for the Black Sea has been destroyed, with the any longer. widow and nine fatherless children:

exception of 11 vessels still lying at Odossa.

evolungest only eighteen months of age.

some 20 odd at Nicolaieff and Khorson, and

We have not left ourselves space to speak

20 odd that have taken refuge up the Don.

several prisoners who were confined in one known in the Crimea since the allies enters. his widow and nine fatherless children: - exception of 11 vessels still lying at Odossa. the voungest only eighteen months of age. some 20 odd at Nicolaieff and Khorson, and of Oxford, was ordained Deacon and Priest of the late Aschdeacon's powers as a preach | The craft destroyed in the Sea of Azoff of the country jails of the Buckeye State, and its there were few huts into which the of Oxford, was ordained Deacon and Priest of the land each of the country and of the state and of the state

## THE ASSAY OFFICE.

All the melting and refining operations of New York, are under the superintendence

The Assay Office is adjacent to the Cus-

rations of retining the golden products of mons, every Sunday. It has been also his The gold, in purcels, is brought by the depositors into the receiving office, where it is forward, and promises to be completed by weighed, carefully examined, each lot mark- the 1st of next December .-- Galt Reporter Rectory, with the undiminished love and Rectory, with the leading members of the Cathedral on Tuesday the 12th of Fermi and Rectory, with the leading members of the Cathedral on Tuesday the 12th of Fermi and Rectory, with the undiminished love and Rectory an run into cast iron mounts and malwart melters of interest owing on Grand Trunk stock, handling red hot ingots of gold, with thick which should have been paid in January felt gloves, as colinly as masons handle last. The Province will have to come down bricks. These moulded ingots of five thou with the needful.—Ibid. sand dollars each, are then weighed again and registered. This gold is now fit to be granulated with silver, to prepare it for the refining operation. It is now taken and mixed with twice its weight of silver, melted in proper crucibles, and poured out in a molten state into vessels containing water, which, when it comes in contact, spreads it out like feathers. This operation is called granulating," and sometimes " feathering." It gives the metal an immense umount of surface, and eminently fits it to be acted from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and th works do follow them." (Rev. xiv. 13.) -- room, and placed in large stone-ware vessels containing the acid. These are kept in a large close chamber, and are heated by steam. A dense, noxious, yellow vapor arises from the action of the acid on the metal, and is carried offinto the atmosphere through a very high chinney. Nitric acad will not dissolve gold, but it dissolves the superstitions which come and go according silver from the granulated metal, taking it up in a clear solution, while the pure gold sinks to the bottom of the vessel in the state CAMP BEFORE SO BANTOLOL, March 10.-are saved, and run into vats below. The pire before its terms are settled. The first washed gold powder is now dripped and carried to a Bramah press, when it is suba metal ring box. After this, all the moismitted to a severe pressure, like a cheese in rention of Mr. Kent. From these it is ta- red, saying that the seulogard was of our ken to furnaces, melted in erucibles, run and that we could not use it. This is perinto ingots of bars, then placed-all hotof diluted sulphuric acid, taken out, washed, pol is captured. We have ce tainly got experimentum crusis of a very relined analynis, to determine its fineness. It is then weighed, stamped with its weight, fineness, booted and threatened until the proprietor and value, and is then ready to be sent to the mint, to be made into coin for orculation,

or shipped abroad to pay our foreign debts. upon. The silver is reduced to a nitrate---! state of a pure powder. The chloride of Discovery of More Gigantic For- zinc is then washed away, and the silver powder is then submitted to a hydraulic providing for them "of his own household," in the last few days discoveries of forgeries, in the Bramah press, after which it is providing for them will have been made in the City, of which the again brought into the metallic state, and was constant and entremeting in attended have been shade in the try, or which the again brought into the included ing to all their spiritual and temporal required slightest suspicion did not exist before. We and used over and over again, ad infinitum

managed with profound skill. then his care and concern for the many poor extent of £100,000. We are also in a po- the Assay office. This is driven by a cointhat visitation did not cease, for to his exertions is entirely due the successful initiation of the Church of England Asylum for Widdle, and these, as a matter of course, emdows and Orphans, intended specially, in the bracing every variety of hand-writing. In or the Church of Engineer Asymm for viewers, and these, as a matter of course, emsteam for the engine, and to heat the acid and we most expect our own sex returns to was expected at small.

The weather in the Crunea continued swell, but those of the French will, I fear, I have weather in the Crunea continued dows and Orphans, intended specially, in the bracing every variety of hand-writing. In baths, and water required for the various swell, but those of the French will, I fear, I have weather in the Crunea continued first instance, for the relief of the sufferers one day, some six or seven months since, he washings. All the sweepings of the floors, the relief of the sufferers one day, some six or seven months since, he washings.

grench suffered for more than was known

THE COLLINGWOOD Rolls -- We are I November, 1854, to the end of Abreeli, recently from Foronto, that the pegotiations from and the socitary precautions taken have between the Northern Radioad and one of loses very inadequate. I do not besitate The discussion was adjourned to some fu-Urie, are fikely to be brought to a success pouled at least as capilly usit was by shell ful close, in which event a line of first class and diet during the severest part of the seamers will be organized at once to run store. A sanitary commission's investigabetween this City and Collingwood, in con- tion of the French comp would reveal nection with the Northern Railroad. We startling amount of suffering. Insufficient hope to have all the particulars in a few shell is and covering, and a deficiency of culties were allowed to stand in the way of to a considerable extent of our offers of sers following letter;---Chicago Press.

The Bullato Commercial Advertises can not want it. This is meomperhensible, Untradicts this and says, that the negotiations der cary s in such weather as we have late-

rod to them the other day, saying they did

supposed that we do not at times sharply

there was a large fire of coal, and where

four or tive prisons were usembled until

we have had this year. . Tubs of water in

the buts a ero frozen to a depth of three in-

ches. Sodawater, to which we have re-

course, when obtainable, n-negubstitute for

probably precautions are taken that they

with them. I met and on Suturday, be-

the hard frozen road; the serjeant in charge

our head quarters and those of the

night they escaped from tacic dimance vile, to detting crevices unperceived in modein other words " brake jul," but instead of rate weather. The warmest (but not the escaping, the jailor found them the next 'most healthy) huss here are thuse built afmorning, seated on top of their prison house for the Bulgarian fashion, sunk some three pounding the roof with great violence. Sur- or tour feet below the ground, the walls the United States Assay Office in Wall St., prised beyond measure, he asked them what sabove of stone, the roofs generally of planks. they were doing, whereupon one of them te- covered outside with turned tents and turtom House in Wall street, and in it the opeout and repair the roof.

> The Galt and Guelph Railway, from ing was much more extensive and prolong-Proston onwards, is being pushed capilly jud. On Saturday avening, in a but where

The following were the prices of Grand Trunk Securities in London, on the day of the meeting mentioned by the Times:---

cork and the glass. When thaved, the quantity was reduced a third, and the offere. SHARRS. PATD. PRICE. rand Truck of of Canada, voweing quality gone. If such be the state: of things in hats, where every possible page-A. issue. 221 125---115 die. 123---133 enution is taken to exclude the cold, what Do. Certificate of Debentures must it be in tental lide not, mean in 67 ----60 (con till '63) 90 doubled tents, such as the French live in. It is really painful to meet the French con-Do. Comp. 6 Feet. All 97 --- 79 voys of sick. They are not, often a co-And on the 12th ultimo---the last quotations:

113--104 dis. should not be but sometimes our falls in

## Europenn Intelligence ped soldiers and non-commissioned officers; who reemed but ill-pleased with their painful duty. The inuies were slipping along

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA,

From the Times Correspondent. was grambling audibly ; most of the sick men (poor, yellow, nunriated wretches) bere the stamp of death upon their contrac-It seems as if the armistice were likely to exind and authoring faces. Our army, abundantly fed and cared for at an imments oxpense, may be well content with its nuarters. difficulty arose upon the demand of the allies to embark things in boats from the south but assuredly it will be a joyful day for our side of the harbour, the object being to ship allies when they turn their backs on this me hospitable peninsula and sail for la helle France. We have had several arrivals ture is expelled from it in oven-the in bast pol.—But to this the cussians demonthis fast week, and numerous drufts of troops for various regiments have come in. The feetly true, and is a striking commentary Guards have received several bundred men. and are now 3100 strong. Yesterday some trong detachments of the line marched up upon the off repeated valent that Schastohouse of a Jew I.ving near the inner bridge and is now finished refined gold. After this, and not a cock-hoat can put of from shore and play them into the camp. without imminent danger of being sunk. The fresh complections of the men and their However, the alles agreed to wave the sti- scanty allowance of beard contrasted with pu ation, and the delay now arises from ect. the weathers hiraute aspect of the vetetain questions relating to the blockade of the ran part of the army. One met officers in Sea of Azoff. This I know to be the fresh swart miforms, and borses with reguor shipped abroad to pay our foreign debts.

It requires twice as much silver in the Assay office as the gold to be operated Assay office as the gold to be operated. Assay office as the gold to be operated. ase, although I cannot state what these har English clothing, which they will need, they retard the formal conclusion of the arspring meating is to come off, weather permi-tice, but meanwhile the suspension of mating, on the 24th inst. The Albatrose 100 gues each in honor of the birth of the evening. Several of the prominent men as has been described -then it is precipitaas has been described —then it is precipitated in large vats in the state of white fire (after all, the chief point) ends es. We have ted in large vats in the state of white powder—the chloride of silver—by a solution of common salt,—and the chlorine of the cause tion of common ralt, and the chlorine of the vite friends; our enthusiaem or currosity has hundred and forty of the cattle died. The dinien Armies, came to offer me their constant with the silver. The nitrate of ders and sentrics are there to chort in hor the affair s d put an end to the distur- of silver is precipitated in other vess is into vility. It is probable that there will be a pure silver powder, by granulated zinc.

The zinc unites with the chloride of chloride of zinc, leaving the silver in the chloride of zinc, leaving the chloride of zinc nowder. The zinc nowder. 3rd and 4th Divisions were to go down to Inkermann and the Tchernaya to relieve the deare to March 15th. The conditions of French. No changes are contemplated in the armistice has been settled on the previthe present positions of our troops until the jous day. Drafts of men were continually result of the Conferences at Paris be known arriving from England. The Fourth Diri-And now father and brother?' I impaand was constant and unremitting an account and unremitting and used over and over again, ad infinitum or the armistice be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The Ling to all their spiritual and temporal requires alightest suspicion did not exist before. We and used over and over again, ad infinitum or the armistice be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The Ling to all their spiritual and temporal requires and used over and over again, ad infinitum or the armistice be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The Ling to all their spiritual and temporal requires and used over and over again, ad infinitum or the armistice be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The differences between any time or the armistic be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The differences between any time or the armistic be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The differences between any time or the armistic be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The differences between any time or the armistic be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The Ling to all their spiritual and temporal requires alightest suspicion did not exist before. We and used over and over again, ad infinitum or the armistic be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The Ling the conferences to a spiritual and temporal requires alightest suspicion did not exist before. We and used over and over again, ad infinitum or the spiritum or the armistic be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The Ling the conferences to a spiritum or the armistic be over. I can now tell sion numbered nearly 8000 men. The Ling the conference of the spiritum or the armistic before. We armist the conference of the spiritum or the armistic before. We armist the conference of the spiritum or the armist the conference of the spiritum or the armist the conference of the spiritum or the armist the conference of the spiritum o of Chouses, he was constantly, day and dimed, that the late wir. Same members troumphs of chemistr. in a simple and re 1700 positively that the rather army to be 121 a continuance of the war, while the Prench digit, at the beds of the sick and dying; and, parably the most skilful as well as the most markable manner. All these operations are the same day and to some day and the country of the six and the same day are day and the same day are day are day and the same day are day are day and the same day are day are day are day and the same day are d narkable manner. All thes operations are days and on some days considerably more june, lad it is over. In another campaign arranged, Very had feeling its artificial arranged with profound skill.

Considerable machinery is employed in deaths there have exceeded 10. one discuss their arranged that the deaths there have exceeded 10. one discuss their arranged to the imaginary superiority over merous small matters. deaths there have reached 10 per diem, then allies. Our army augments daily, When the mile weather sets in a great in- while theirs continues to dwindle.

him up for six months. He is in hospital at The Times has received its correspon- poor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

threst in the subject is almost extinct, alsubject. A writer, dating from Paris, over during the five months from the beginning Wices. mirable letter on the subject to the London

of that business. F. Baring presided.

Louis Kossuth writes to the press, expressing himself greatly mortified by the recent appeal in his behalf in the journals by Wal er Savage Landor.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE. On Monday, the 31st, the Lord Mayor, of London, accompanied by the civic offi-

## "HOME OFFICE, March 31.

" Mr Lord Mayor, -- I have the bonor to acquaint you that a despatch has this morning been received from the Earl of Clar-endon, dated Paris March 30th, announcing that a definite treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the independence of the Ottoman Power, was yesterday signed at Paris, by the plenipo-tentiaries of her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the Kinglof Sardinia, and of the Sultan, and also of the Emperor of Austria, the ki g of Prussia on the one part and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

G. OREY.

After cheurs for the Queen, arms and navy, and allies, the spectators dispersed. At noon a large crowd assembled at the Exchange, in expectation that the heralds would, appear in full pagentry, as is days of plied, that the house leaked so had when it paulings, and lined within with blankets. So had not appeared, rained, they concluded they would just step liven in those, notwithstanding fires kept old, to proclain peace. No one appeared, rained, they concluded they would just step liven in those, notwithstanding fires kept old, to proclain peace. No one appeared, rained, they concluded they would just step liven in those, notwithstanding fires kept old, to proclain peace. No one appeared, last week. In above ground huts the freque

read the above letter.

At one o'clock the Tower and park artillery fired a solute of 101 guns. Flags warm generally displayed in the city, and from the slupping. In the other cities the same displays were made—quietly and without on-Accounts have been received from Sig

Charles Hothern, Governor of Victoria, the The British German of Victoria, the been respectively the carried by Barron Stutterness and the pent to the Cape of Good Hom. Now that peace is concluded in the Cape, they will garrison the Colony, and the officers and men will be considered. the fifth, vector to which we are frequently receive grants of land for their military ser-condensed, became one mass of granulativities, the strongth of the force will must ed ice, and forced its way out butween the en route will be relieved.

tom year and tERANCE of the normale The crew of the Russian frigate Dianals have arrived in Prance and are kept as pein soners of war. 150 and this or easyed west bis The newspapers continue to publish number berless congratulatory addresses concerning

peace. " A review is to be held at Paris of 100,000 men on the signing of the declaration los pence. The review, nominally, is a compile ment to Count Orloff, the only soldier smoug the Pleumotontiaries Among the rumor French. It consisted of 50 patients, on prevalent is one that the Emperors of itual constet on mules, escorted by a low redcap- sin and Austria have respectively promised to visit Paris soon after the conclu

peate: 1215 Six thousand French have embarked at Manicilles for the Crimes, probably to sappy the sick racancies. And and anical Number land determined to send anical medition to colonize Madagascar, which England does not approve of the got and west CONGRESS OF PARISTYLLOUS

March 30, 1856. Peace has been signed this day, at one o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Plumpotentiaries of France, Abstria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardina and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty, which puts an end to the present war, and which, by settling the question of the Last, establishes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases.

Sigued,
PIETRE,
Prefect of Police.

The Bank of Francelus reduced its rates of discount from 6 to 5 per cent, hand, and like Moniteur contains the following lespatch from Pellissier, dated, Sebastopul

oggerated. He has a simple fracture of in the camps, and the Russians illuminated

BPAIN. TO THE SEA SAIN The Queen of Spain has performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the

So also has the Emperor of Austria There is nothing reported concerning the Carlist troubles.

AUSTRIA.

The difference between Austria and Rome arranged. Very had feeling is exhibited by liumia and Prusses toward Austria in au-

Mr. Murray, the British Ministeranto Persia, is still at Tabriz, but; it is said that Persia having apologized; he will returned

GERMANY. Tradition The assembly of Hamburg has rejected the project for a new constitution to be

drawn up by the Germanic Diet. o o protestas castrial

ा । १५ व व्यवस्था वर्षे क्षेत्रकार कार्ये हैं।

PEACE AND ITS RESULTS.

From the London Times.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Ple nipotentiaries 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 graduations 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 upor 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 publie, 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 connot forbear a comparison of our present situation and prospects with those of the memorable 27th of March, 1854. Much as we have done, we have earnt 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-appreciation of ourselves, by a contemptuous and insular miscalculation of the forces of others, and by a mistaken estiinto the war we believed-as we had a right to believe—that our Generals were skilful and enterprising, and that our costly military system, so often and so emphatical ly honored with the approbation of the great Duke of Wellington, would be found equal the war, and we awoke to the moluncholy conviction that, of all those things in which system, and a firm determination to place 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 over 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 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 which an enemy equally skilful 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 motives, the extent of their resources, their resources, their dauntless courage, their inviolable good faith, and that stern and steadfast resolution which seems able to control oven Fortune herself, and to bend to its will the most adverse and threatening circumstances. It were invidious to eater too critically into the share of merit to be awarded to either party. The brunt of the struggle at Alma and lukermann 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 Sth 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 hosulities, 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 belli-

gerents had perceptibly duninished. 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 a military basis can for a moment successfully compete with those which add to military stree gth a highly developed internal organization, and, as it would seem, she has turned her attention to the development of her internal resources, with the view, possibly,

but with the certainty that by raising up an the present treaty of peace to fragments, is 16---in all 34. There were six bodies lying listing 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.

tain poetical justice does not seem to have been wanting in their case. While the bel- symbol. ligerent Powers, victorious and vanquished, retire from the contest with no inconsideraand 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 Conferences at Paris. March has destroyed the illusious 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 ther signature to the treaty, but her voice was not thing essential had been decided. It may turn out that the Powers which did not ongage in this war have lost by it more than those who manfully stood forward, and that its permanent effects will be felt most severely, not in Russia, but in Gormany .-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 it, for evil is before her. For us and for practical solution. our gallant allies peace comes as a blessing. for it comes with honor. It has been den av 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 mate of the overwhelming advantages of legraphic wires between the Tuilleries and mere physical power. When we entered the Invalides were touched, and immediately the truth became known to all Paris. Directly after performing their task, all the Plonipotentiaries 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. to every emergency. Those hallucinations He put his arm into Count Orioff's twice were rapidly dissipated by the progress of during the interview, and by his repeated attentions to him and Baron Brunow seemed and endurance of our army, was worthy of aide-de-camp, yesterday to the Russian representatives, to express his high sense of the compliment paid him by the Russian does not assure the political disturbances mand, system, and a firm determination. hostilities. He had every vestige of past army in the Crimen, in consequence of their 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 reputation as a great military Power, and to itself on every one's face when sudd uly the cannon told its tale. As soon as the sound broke on the car there was a pause. Could and military strength; and they have also ther came crashing along, borne over the merce. placed lake by the searchi are capable, from the most disinterested mo- was no mistake. A loud long sustained vive patched against Peking was unsuccessful in tires, of forming and preserving a great al- l'Empereur broke from all points of the liance, and maintaining its good faith invio- Bois de Bologue. Servants in carriages late, under circumstances the most arduous waved their hats; their owners thung out and discouraging, despite of all the arts their arms, opened the doors and mingled with the joyful crowd, and everybody was shaking hands with everybody. Suddenly another stentorian acclaimation 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, Vive Alexandre II. and the cheer was taken up with deafening onergy 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 who ther it was that throats became horse, lungs

exhausted, or that there was a lack of good

will, the rivas were faint compared with the

preceding. Irrespective of the novelty, the Parisian 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-eminenco of their arms when fighting by the side of their old horeditary 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 yeas ago, that the nation had was contented that it should remain so. Prince de Joinville's pamphlet, with some sinister remarks about England, the revolution of 1848, the necessary augmentation of the armaments of France, all seemed calculated to negative the assertion. But if Russia has proved one thing more than ano- in the city of Cork. ther, it is this-that military glory is not land-an episode, not a principle. They sbrewd idea on which side the balance rests. A spirit of trading reciprocity is gradually, and shricking human beings, with dead and under the auspices of Napoleon, opening up dying in awful propastion to the whole. their minds, and it is quite possible, so far

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 heir foom among Of the States of Germany we have left the goods and chattels of her son, whose ourselves ittle room to speak; but a cer- reign, she hopes, may be in accordance with the circumstances of which his plume is the

All Paris is illuminated. Abish omen; but the British Ambassador's devices, artisble share of military honor, to play a first- tically formed by jets of gass, broke loose, rate part in the European drama, Austria got together, filled the whole circle of designs with a sheet of flame, and notwithpart of the domestics, was compelled to be extinguished. Such was not the fate of the 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 calmness which forbodes a storm.

### NEW ZEALAND.

The screnity of Auckland has been overset by the announcement that, owing to the omisssion of Sir G. Grey to notify the home Government that the province was not to allowed to be heard in Council, and her be charged with any portion of the debt the debt Ambassador was only admitted when overy- due to the New Zealand Company, it is Sir E. I now liable for its share of the £150,000.

The new Governor, Colonel Browne, has refused to confirm either the "land regulations" or the " consus ordinance" of the Canterbury Provincial Council, they being "inconsistent with the law and in direct contravention of the Constitution Act."

The New Zealander contains an interesting account, from Mr A. S. Ormsby, C.E. themselves and in each other, is gone. And of Baron de Thierry's mid for preparing who shall say what is the process by which flax, from which it would appear that it can be restored? Let Germany look to this long-vexed question has now received a

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 the person of M. Shand but the natives, instigated, it is said, by the white settlers, are disposed to resist his authority, if they have not already

## 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 Decembor 8, according to which the progress of 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 fleots in their that system on a fooling which, if it cannot command success for us, may, at any rate, of an hoir to his throne, and he took the 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-kenng-foo, one of the greatest strong-holds of China. They have the capital of more complete complacency than stamped 1100-pih, with the adjoining city of Hanyang, while Hank-how, the greatest commercial town of the empire, has been almost entirely destroyed in the endeavours of the it be? Was it really the guns? Every Imperialists to retake it. These three body halted and breathed short; but when places are in the very heart of the empire, learnt to place reliance in each others naval again another, and another, and then ano- and command its main arteries of com-

" It is true that the force which was desin 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 Fave been slain at Tuh-lew, Fowching, and other places in Pih-chih-le, the mandarin at Fung reports that 50,000 rebels recrossed the Yellow leiver southwards ast year. This was after the whole had been 'exterminated,' an occurrence which was by no means infrequent!"

The Pekin Gazette (officials) 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 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 robel troops loft it, and this is confirmed from local sourees. 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 developement, it would be hazardous to rely upon it; but that it contains elements of progression there can result in much good.

APPALLING ACCIDENT IN CORK .-- Accounts received in Dublin state that one of kept filled with water the most immentable occurrences which have 13. The bods shall be well shaken and happened for many years took place at an the war lately waged by the allies against early hour on Monday morning, March 31st, twice a week.

It appears that a large number of persons the chief thing now in the thoughts of assembled in a room on the floor of a miser-Frenchmen. War has become to them able house in l'enrose Square, when of a what it will ever be to America and Eng- sudden, and without any warning, save a slight sound of crackling timber, the floor were gorged with glory under the first with all its living weight, fell with a crash, Napoleon. They have tried forty years of carrying away the lower floor, and its occuprofitable commerce, and begin to have a pants with it, burying all, including those on the ground floor, in one mass of writhing

For the next two hours, from a quarter as they are concerned, that the present to one o'clock to near three o'clock in the on board by any passenger, and if either or peace may be a durable one. Whether there morning, the scene bailled all attempt to those articles be discovered in the posses s not abroad a sorely disappointed nation- description. At two o'clock the dead were ality, which has hitherto been hiding its removed to the Bridewell and the North time, hoping to snatch its own in the melee Infirmary, to which latter place several has landed or is on the point of landing. -whether theirs is not a free born spirit, the wounded were also carefully removed by birthright of mankind, which, driven to the young men of the neighborhood. The of renewing the conflict at some future date, of the earth, may suddenly arise and rend afternoon of yesterday, 1S and of wounded | docks.

but with the certainty that by raising up an altogether another question. But France in the dead house of the Infirmary, and six in the Reid well the rost laying her own interests most nowefully unquestionably is satisfied. in the Brid well, the rest having been carried to their own homes.

PASSENGER Sain'S.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL. The following will be found useful to all who are interested in the comfort, and Interv of passengers at Ses

DOWNING STREET.

15th March, 1856 I transmit to you herewith signs with a sheet of flame, and notwith-standing the most energetic exertions on the in Council, which has been made in pursuance of the 59 h Section of the Passergers Act., for enforcing order and cleanliness and Russian, Sardin n, Prussian, and other securing proper ventilation on board of Passenger-ships, in substitution for t e Order issued in October, 1852, under the Passen-

gers Act of that year.
You will cause Her Majorty's Order to be affixed in the several Customs' Houses, in the Pol.ce 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.) II. LABOUCHERE.

Sir E. HEAD, Bait. &c ; &c., &c.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 25th day of February, 1856 PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty is Council.

Whoreas by the "l'assengers Act, 1856," t is amongst o'her things enacted, that i shall be lawful for Hur Majosty, by an Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit for preserving order, promoting health, and securing casuliness and ventilation on board of passenger ships p occoding from the Uni ted Kingdom to any port or place in Hor Majesty's possessions abroad, and the said rules 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 Conneil 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 l'assengers Act, 1852? (now repealed,) and to make a now Order in Council:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty doth, by and with the exercise of her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in her by the said Passongers Act. 1855,' order, and it is horoby ordered, that the said Order in Council of the sixteen. day of October one thousand eight bundred and flity two be, and the same is, hereby re voked, and that the following shall hence forth he the rules for preserving order for premoting health, and for securing cleanino-s and vontilation, to be observed on from the United Majorty's mesons abroad out of Europe, and not being within the Moditerranean Sea.

1. All passengers who shall not be prevanted by sickness or other sufficient cause to be determined by the master, shall rise not later han seven o'cloc a.m., at which

hour the fires shall be lighted.

2 It shall be the duty of the cook or books, appointed under the thirty-nint ection of the said 'Passengers Act. 1856. to light the fires and to take care that they to kept alight during the day, and also to take care that each passenger ar family of passengers shall have the use of the fire dace at proper hours, in an order to be fixed by the master.

3. Whon the passengers are dressed their beds shall be refled up. 4. The docks, including the space under

the bottom of the berths, shall be swept be-fore breakfast and all dirt thrown over-5. The broakfast hour shall be from oight to nine o'clock a.m. Before the commence ment of breakfast, all the emigrants, excepas heroinbefore excepted, are to be out o bed and dressed, and the hels rolled up

and the deck on which the emigrants liv

proporty swept.

6 Inc dock shall further be swept after overy most, and after breakfast is concluded shall be also dry holystoned or scraped.-This duty, as well as that of cleaning the ladders, hospitale, and round houses, shall be performed by a party who shall be taken in rotation from the adult males above four toen, in the proportion of five to overy one undred emigrants, and shall be considered as sweepers for the day. But the single wemen shall portorm this duty in their own ompartment, where a separate compartnext is atlatted to them, and the occupant

of each birth 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 to extinguished a soven p.m., unless otherwise directed by the master or required for the use of the sick; and the emigrants shall be in their borths at ten o'clock p m , except under the permission or authority of the surgeon, or if

there be no surgoon, of the mester.

9. On each Passenger deck there shall be lit at dusk and kept burning till daylight three safety lamps, and such further number as shall allow one to be placed at each

of the hatchway used by passengers.

10. No naked light shall be allowed between decks or in the hold, at any time on any account.

11 The scuttles and stern ports, it any shall, weather permitting, he opened at seven o'clock ram. and lot open till ten converted its sword into a pruning hook, and be no doubt, which may yet, with culture, o'clock p m., and tatches shall be kept open whonever the weather permits.

12 The coppers and cooking utensils

shall he of shed every day, and the cisterns aired on deck, woather permitting, at least

14 The bottom boards of the berths, it

not fixtures, shall be removed and dry scrubbed, and weather permitting, taken on dick, at least twice a week. 15 Two days in the week shall be pointed by the master as washing days; but

no washing or drying of clothes shall on any account be permitted between decks. 16. On Sunday mornings the passengers shall be constore at ten o'clock am , and will be expected to appear in clean and do cent apparel. The Lord's Day shall be observed as religiously as circumstances will

admit. 17 No spirits or gunpowdor thall be taken sion of pa senger, it s all be taken into the custody of the marter during the vovace and not returned to the passenger until he 18. No loose haver straw shall be allowed

below for any purpuse. 19. No smoking shall be allowed between

20. All gimbling, fighting, riotous, disorderly, or quarrelsome conduct, swearing, and violent or indecent language, are strict ly prohibited.

21 Pire-arms, swords, and other offensive weapons shall, as soon as the passongers embark, be place in the custody of the

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 forecastle among the sailors on any account. In vessels not expressly required b

the said 'Passensers Act 1855.' to have on b ard such rentilating apparatus as therein mentioned, such their provision shall be made for ventilation as shall be required by the Emigration Officer at the port of thar ation, or, in his alsence, by the Officers of Customs.

25 And to provent all doubts in the con struction of the Order in Council it is here by further ordered, that the terms 'United Kingdom, 'Passenger,' 'Passenger Ship,' Passenger Deck.' said 'Master,' shall herein have the same significations as are assigned to them respectively in the said Passen gers Act, 1855. And the Right Honorable itenry Labenchere, one of Hor Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions heroin accordingty. 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 More ton Bay di trict from New South Wales, and that, es a preliminary step, public offices are forthwith to be organised at the former year it will so increase as to yield a balance 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 num-

her of voters in populous districts and towns, but little or none in those parts where the population is scattered. Victoria furnishes us with addrional proofs

of the topsy-turvy character of nature at the Antipodes. In opposition, we believe, to previous geological theories, gold harbeen found embedded in copper and in company with silver and lead-i. e., four metals i one piece of ore. But as if this were not of the recent discovery of two kinds of vivia Mr Peter Lalor, who owes his present po- crease. sition to the same causes 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 so severely wounded in the neck and arm (the latter was subsequelly 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 that 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 found in most valuable libraries. In the organising the colonial tariffs of the three provinces, so far as the river Murray 1: conerned, upon a system of equality, for the purpose of obviating the inconvenience of 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 expense of such an undertaking. for the other provinces, as well as Eng-

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 Koyal 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 gentle-men and boys of the Royal Chapel of St, George. Mr. W. G. Cusins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presided at the organ. The Bishop of the Oxford read the preface, 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

A notice was given by Mr Ewart, M.P., in the House of Commons, for the 5th 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 devo ion 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. 1556.

We find that the Council of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, have communicated to Archdeacon Thop that the illness of the Bishop of London still prevents the final settlement of the question as intoning the Prayers in the College Chapel, and they add if computed by long measure, they would

which they understand to be expressed by the memorialiss, 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 e clesiastical Music, but at the same time would cover more than forty acres with wey see great advantage in the pupils being accustomed also to Services more suited to the powers, wants, and wishes, of ordinary

Diocesan Board of Education has, on a re- we give an extract :

parish congregations.

quisition, been summened for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord John Russel'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 un-dertake the duty. The Bishop of Oxford has also held a Confirmation for his lordship at St. James's Westminister.

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 Archdeaconries of Berks, Carlisle. 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 recommendation 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 applicable towards making better provisions for the cure of souls. The total number of penefices permanently augmented by the commissioners amounted on All Saint's Day last to 859, wi ha population of 2,364,620, while the annual grants payaple 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 incumsufficiently extraordinary, we are informed bents have thus become entitled to annual income of not less than £150, to say nothing parous fish, and one of them of a marsupial of surplice fees and other dues. The ancharacter. The first representative of the nual payment by the commissioners is thus gold-diggers in the Melbourne Parliament is raised to £34,513, subject to further in-

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 Mr Sames Lomax, of the fire of Messrs. Lomax and Sons, auctioneers, the room was crowded. Lot 2,253 in the catalogue was the celebrated Bowyer Bible, folio, morocco, illustrated with many thousands of en-gravings, contained in a righty carved an-tique 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 year 1800 Mr. Bowyer determined to publish a copy of the Bible, which, for cost and magnificeuce, should stand unrivalled in the annals of literature. He produced two folio levying conflicting and vexatious duties at the different frontier custom-houses on that 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 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 his own superintendance. The work was illustrated by at least 6,000 engravings, executed by about 600 of the most celebrated artists from the year 1450 to the time of its completion. The book, therefore, was the work of a life. The cost of the engravings was £3,300; to which there was to be added the printing and binding, and £150 for the oak cabinel, 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 Parkes, of London, in a lottery of four thousand subscribers of one guinea

The late Mr Albinson having heard of it was anxious to possess it, and ultimately nurchased 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 auxious 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 wa 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 extend more than eighty miles; if by solid The Council sympathize with the feeling or cubic measure, they would measure more than 150 solid cords, and these cords, piled one upon another, would reach higher than the soure of Trinity Church, New York, or the Falls of Ningara The entire issues for thirty-seven years of the Society's existence 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 A special meeting of the Bath and Wells excellent article on this subject, from which

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 sen;" thus confirming the generally received opinion of statisticians that -Theologians are the longest kived of all the members of the human family: the reasons for which, we beliave, are mainly these:

1st. Being poorly supported, they have to "rough it." The lumines of life are impossible to them.

2d. The largest portion of their time as a class, is speat 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 al-

ways be happifying.

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 whole land, outside of cities, where every thing is upside down, wrong end foremost, antipodean, except in material benerolenee; 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 beart 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

Mer Boun attons are upon the baly bills.

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 circuise of the 28th of February last, and being anxious ve insure à full attendance, I hereby give notice, " mut the Visitation is postponed to Wednesday, the soul 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 TORONTO.

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 volumes, which were elegantly bound under 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 engravers, and from the works of eminent 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 and 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 cir\_ cumstances, 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 derout 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 yer, 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 !



riods of her Reformation, she was yet, as keep Protestant dissenters also troin her is almost upon her garments,") wonderfully ag to herself; why should Dissenters seek written to him a letter concerning the pat-Preserved from falling into the dangerous to be united to her! For it is not to be term of an ancient chair, which I wished to errors of Calvinism. Consequently the denied that under such circumstances they have, he asked me to obtain some patterns Prayer-Book does not teach the doctrines would be much more consistent where they of altars at the same time, and by the same of unconditional Election and Reproduction; are. For an honest Calvinist to leave the post I inserted a postscript to that effect, and in equal proportions, (say 12 of each order) ble to foresee, but it is not to be looked for of the certainty of Final Perseverance; of Westminster Confession and the Shorter Mr De Zouche sent 3 patterens on silver salvation by Faith alone, without the condi- Catechism for the Book of Common-Prayer paper with their respective prices, both in tion of good works; of the mere formal and and the Church Catechism were indeed a stone and wood. I handed these parterens ontward symbolic character of the Holy Sa- sorry exchange! Or, for Presbyterian or to one of the donors and without expressing that it were carried into effect, at least as be looked upon with district by the home craments; of the Invisible nature of the Church; that any man with a supposed inward call, and the approbation of the people, is a duly authorized Minister of Christ and a valid administrator of the Holy Sacra of our Low Church brethren be correct, can ments; that self-constituted religious commu. impart no official grace, no priestly powers. nities, holding important portions of Scrip- no divine authority, would be little better tural doctrine, and exhibiting godly living in than an impious mockery! Never therefore many of their members, are therefore neces- can we reasonably expect to bring Protestsarily part of Christ's elect holy Catholic ant Dissenters into the Church, until we Church; vet these and several other like dare to teach as an important portion of the doctrines, which the Prayer-Book does not truth as it is in Christ Jesus, that to His 102ch, are, unhappily, held to a greater or One Apostolic Church He has been pleased less degree, and believed to be peculiarly to give covenant promises, authority and "Evangelical" dogmas by that same portion of our brethren, who denounce the doctrines before alluded to, as being mere dregs of l'opery, although they are decidedly enun- readers be surprised that we should endociated in the Prayer-Book.

what is, and what is not, the teaching of our and more especially upon those of our mi-Book of Common Prayer, we appeal to inisterial brethren to whom it is vouchsafed Bishon Charbonnel, the Rev. Mr. Gemley, thus to receive the truth, that they may not the Rev. Drs. Burns, Lillie, Pyper, the shrink from boldly declaring it, alike for Edinburgh and Westminister Reviews, and the glory of God, and the salvation of their all other well-informed and honest dissent-

statements, from no unkind feelings, but from a deep and sad conviction, that the false position taken by that part of our brethren commonly called "low Churchmen," or by a strange misnomer, " Evangelical," peace. We are quite prepared for the clamour that will be raised against us, as widen ers of the breach between brethren, instead of seeking to bring them closer together by explaining away their differences. But we dare not cry " Peace, peace," or " propliesy of smooth things," while in our inmost soul we fear that those things are destroying immortal men by thousands. Our purpose is, therefore, to urge those who do believe the doctrines of the Prayer-Book to teach them in all their fulness, so that our own people at length understanding the wonderous nature of those ordinances which Christ has provided for their growth in grace, may be enabled through them to exercise that living faith which shall eventuate in their daily increase in holiness, and that the sincere amongst dissenters, whether Romish or Protestant, also discovering, at last, the reolity and truth of the Church as the Body of Christ, may be brought to desire her covenant readiness of grace and safety. Till this is done we " fight only as one that

beateth the air." in our efforts to reclaim the papist from his debasing and destructive superstitions. Wherefore is it that after the lapse of three hundred years, our reformed Church has had so little influence upon the Romish and Greek Churches? We do not believe, as the Romanist would tell us, that it is because in renouncing the usurpation, novelties and corruptions of Rome, we have departed from the Body and Faith of Christ We believe it is because we have not been faithful as " stewards of those mysteries of God," which our Church retains as fully as any other living branch of the Church, and far more purely. The Roman Catholic wil not leave his Church to enter one, whose clergy and members deride her claim to Apostolic Catholicity; or, his priests to place himself under a ministry who declare their own claims to the Christian Priesthood and its awful functions to be a solemn mockery; nor will be forsake his own sacraments which he has ever been taught to regard as grace bestowing, for those which their ad- has caused so much unhappy discussion alreaministrators themselves declare are mere shadowy emblems. No! long after the accuracy in point of fact to go uncorrectintelligent and sincere Romanist has begun to suspect the truth and purity of many of the doctrines of his own Church, we are convinced that he strives to stifle such doubts, because if he leaves Rome he knows not where to find the Church ! It is the care of his priesthood to represent the Anglican Church, not as that living portion of the Bride of Christ which her Prayer-Book proves her to be; but, as that hollow pretender, which her Genevan played in reference to that said alter. sons, so falsely (because blindly) and, yet, unintentionally, wach that she is But let the faithful amongst the members of the Church of Rome, once understand and fully Churches are in very truth the living branch some piece of Church furniture for the use the present Diocese, I would beg to make roo's. Sincerely do we trust that the prees, in their respective countries, of the one of the congregation of St. Peter's, when Apostolic Catholic Church of Christ, with the new Church would be finished, that an Episcopate of unbroken descent, a valid they had decided it should be an altar and might very naturally be raised against it in priesthood, and life giving sacraments, the Archdeacon had highly approved of its present shape. The plan then which I priestnood, and lite giving sacraments, the Archueacon nad lightly approved of and then we may expect to see them flying their choice, telling them by the way not lows:—That until the Endowment Fund is in flocks, as doves to the windows, seeking to have it made of stone but wood only. I completed, an annual salary to be raised for admission into their pure and scriptural remember to have heard of their good in the Bishop by assessing each Parish or Misfolds, with hallelecia-like notes of triumph that they have at once escaped the debasing corruptions of Rome, and found the liberty of the Sons of God in the purity and iden-

tity of His ancient fold.

Again, notwithstanding the strong Gene- In like-manner it is this non natural teach- to a carpenter to make Church furniture, sources, and that any surplus may be devo-Methodist preachers to forsake a ministry to any opinion as to their merit, in the course inwardly called, in order to obtain ordinal that they had decided upon No. 3, the most tion from a bishop, whose hands, if the views expensive, and was asked, as I had written grace, which can be found with equal certainty, at least, nowhere else.

Seeing these things are so, need our vor to impress them, in the love thereof, with In proof that we rightly understand deep earnestness, upon all within our reach; fellow-men, however they may be reviled on account thereof; knowing that if for the love of Christ they are "faithful stewards | you with the fact, and to see it safely placed We have made these broad and distinct of the mysteries of God," great shall be their reward in the day of coming.

Let it not be said that we do not sufficiently feel the absolutely necessity of the Holy Spirit's influences. The truth is, that, in theory at least, we all, Anglican, Romanist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Quais so terribly injurious to the interests of ker, agree in insisting upon that necessity pure Christianity, that we cannot hold our insomuch, that our main differences concern the very conditions, and methods or channels of obtaining and retaining His saving and sanctifying grace.

THE COBOURG ALTAR AGAIN.

WE have at length seen our informant, who thinks that the confusion in his mind has arisen from the donors having been requested to show the altar itself to the Archdencon, rather than the patterns, before they preeanted it to the congregation.

He says, however, that he clearly remem

bers seeing the patterns himself, and, from our distinct recollection of his conversation with us, though it was many months ago, we still think that Mr Johnson must, in his presence have requested the parties to show the patterns to the Archdeacon; the mention of Quebec being a mere confusion of

We understand, however, that whenever such suggestions were made, the donors considered it entirely unnecessary to act upon them, esteeming themselves to have received a carte blanche from the Archdeacon.as regarded the construction of the altar' provided it was not of stone.

We make these observations, however principally to defend ourselves from any charge of rashness in our statements: since the following communication, from Mr. Johnson himself, is a sufficient vindication of that reverend gentleman, inasmuch as it shows that though the Archdeacon did not, as it appears, see the patterns. he did see the altar itself, at Mr Johnson's suggestion. in order that it might receive his approval to morrow if in the same position. The before it was presented to the congregation. altar or table (for I only use the word be-

To the Editor of the Church.

TORONTO, April 15, 1856.

I perceive some well-wisher of mine wit more of honest disapproval of my accusers than correctness of information, has attempted to justify my conduct concerning an altar that was once in the church at Cobourg. I believe the writer's intentions to bave been the very best, but in a matter which dy, it would be wrong in me to allow any In saying that "the patterns of the al-

tar were send to the Archdeacon, to Quebec for his approval " your author is incorrect, s mply because the altar itself was in the Church before the Archdescon went to Quebec.

I am afraid this little inaccuracy will create discussion, to avoid which, it may be as well for me to state briefly the part I

Shortly after I was licensed to the curacy of Cobourg, two or three members of that congregation, were sitting with my family one evening and one of them observed that they intended to make an offering of tentions with pleasure, and remembering sion to the amount of from £20 to £100, what very unfit specimens of such furniture church population within its limits, making eon, C. W., on Wednesday last, which the Railway is said to have been increased from some of our churches exhibit, I said to this the clergymen responsible for such amount, Prototype says, was attended by most of the the fact of a bridge and 7 miles of track

"Church Journal was on the table, and [ to De Zouche before, to drop him a line. requesting him to have No. 3 put in hand to be ready by a certain date.

In due course of time No. 3 arrived, probably 6 weeks or 2 months pefore the Church was ready for it. The donors as might be wish to give it to the congregation, I remember distinctly urging upon them at this tor for the congregation, and not giving i at the least £1,200. to the congregation Lefore the Rector had opproved of it. They adopted my advice nd wrote the following note to which the Archdeacon answered as under.

COBOURG, Aug. 4, 1851.

REVES DEAR SIR, I beg to inform you that several young nen, members of our congregation have surchased a carved altar built of white oak for the service of St. Peter's Church Cobourg. They have deputed me to acquaint whenever the Church is ready for its re-

ception. Rev. and Dear Sir, Your humble and obd't. serv't. W. CORRIGAL. I'o the Ven, the Archdencon of York. (REPLY.)

THE RECTORY, COBOURG,

August 10, 1854.

My DEAR SIR.

I have to acknowledge your note of the I h inst. and to thank you for the intimation that several young men, members of our congregation have been good enough to purchase an altar for the service of St. Peter's Church.

While I am myself much obliged by this act of pious, consideration on their part. I am sure it will be equally appreciated by the congregation at large.

Having had the gratification of seeing the altar thus procured. I regard it as very substantial in appearance, neat in its workmanship, and appropriate in its symbols.

Outward things in connexion with Divine Service are often very impressive in their teaching; and this new gift, we shall hope, will help to produce a greater reverence for the most awful of the solemnities of the Church, and a more guarded approach to that most sacred part in the

I remain. Dear Sir, Very sincerely your's,
A. N. Bethunk. (Signed) V Corrigal, Esq.,

This is all I had to do with the introduction of that altar. My conduct concernupon reflection. I would do the same again cause it was commonly so used when I was cal coldness with which it was received and cred building.

I remain, Your's faithfully, W. A. Johnson. THE WESTERN BISHOPRIC FUND.

To the Editor of the Church. MR. EDITOR,-I perceive in your paper of the 11th instant, a communication addressed to the Editor of the Colonist, in and evidently appears to be connected with the proposed Dioceso of Kingston) shows, I present circumstances appears to be imprac- and David Hume. to carry out the plan proposed by this writer, and obviate some of the objections which according to the numbers and wealth of the

van influences brought to bear upon the ing, of the mis-called Evangelical sportion any more thanyou would go a blacksmith to ted to his own benefit on forwarding the ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUX. Anglo Catholic Church during certain pe- of the Church, which doubtless tends to make you a shoe for your own foot. The -um for which his Parish is assessed, and the statement of the whole amount raised for appears to us, by a direct interference of sacred-fold. For if the Church has no co- called the speaker's attention to an advertile interest of any amount already paid, or be to not only tend to sever the links which Divine Providence, (for "the smell of fire venant promies, no peculiar powers belong- tisement by De Zouse of Troy, and as I had which may be paid hereafter, into the Fund now bind us to the mother country, but

> the Standing Committee of the Synod of the House, on Friday, by a vote of 22 to 11. Diocese, who would be themselves elected one when we consider the numbers and channels. wealth of the Church popoulation of the new Diocese.) This would give £12001 per annum as a salary for one Bishop, a sum, t appears to me, amply sufficient for such a purpose, especially when we bear in mind that 12 out of 26, or nearly one half of the expected told me of its arrival, and their salaries of our present Colonial Bishops are under £1,000-one even, and that if I mistake not, the salary of the Bishop last aptime the propriety of giving it to the Recollege proposed, the amount raised would be

It appears to me then Mr. Editor, that by the adoption of such a course, two in portant advantages would be gained. In the first place delay would be avoided and this in matters of such importance, and requiring such promptitude of action, is no trilling consideration-especially as such a plan, either in its present, or in a somewhat uished with the particulars. modified form might be expected to meet the views of the Representative of our Sovereign, and if carried into effect, it would clerry and laity together in the support of their Bishop, and consequently insure efficient action and mutual co-operation on the part of all, thus realizing the statement of an inspired Apostle-"that there should be schism in the Body; but that the members should have the same care, one for another; and whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." I throw out these suggestions, Mr. Editor, in the hope that at the ensuing session of our Diocesan Synod, they may be materially improved upon, and brought to some practi cal bearing, by wiser heads than that of

A COUNTRY RECTOR. Diocese of Toronto, April 21, 1856.

We have received and have much pleasur inserting the following letter: To the tideland the Church.

LONDON, April 21st, 1856. Sin,-Obsorving in your last issue som remarks in which it is said on the authority of the Louson Herold that I had stated at a recent vestry Mooting my intention of voting against the Veto of the Bishop in the Synod, I begte inform you that I made

> Your old't sorr't. S. LAWRASON.

22 We have received a everal auenymous and unusid communications, and request journal cannot insert and hold itself responsible for the sentiments of sponymous cor-

MACAULAY ON THE LITURGY.

Although the Church is not indebted to the great historian for offerts in her farer. ing that piece of Church furniture is among but rather the contrary, he is forced when those few things that give me satisfaction writing of the English Liturgy to admit and praise its majestic beauty and power of expression. The following are his world Too English Liturgy Indood gains by be ng compared even with those fine ancien

turgios from which it is, to a groat extent akon. The essential qualities of devotion brought up,) is a very nice plain substantial al cloquence, concischess, majestic simpli piece of furniture and except for the practi- city, pathotic carnostness of supplication sobored by a profound reference, are comthe ignorance with which it was assailed, it guals. But in the subbordinate graces might have stood in St. Peter's Church to of diction, the originals must be allowed to might have stood in St. Peter's Church to be far interior to the translations. And the this day a constant witness to the faith, and a reason is obvious. The technical phrasocvery appropriate piece of furniture for a sa- logy of Christianity did not become a part of the Latin language till that language had passed the age of materity, and was sinking men harbariam. But technical phrasoulog of Christianity was found in the Angle Saxon and Norman-French long below the union of those two distects had produced a third dialect superior to either. The Latin in the R man Catholic services, is the Latin in the last stage of decay. The English of our services is English in all the vigor and suppleness of early youth. To the great Latin writers, to Torence and Lucrottes, to Cicero and Casar, to Tacitus and Quintildressed to the Editor of the Colonist, in than, the modest compositions of Ambroso which the writer (who signs himself "Kator," and Gregory would have seemed to be not and evidently appears to be connected with merely bad writing, but some less gibbertal The diction of our Book of Common Prayer on the other hand, her directly or indirect think clearly the necessity of at once adopt- by contributed to form the diction of aimore ing a different plan, in reference to the crety great English writer, and has exterted the admiration of the more accomplished Bisbonric Fund, and instead of attempting to middle and of the most accomplished nonraise the whole fund at once, (which under conformats—of such me; as Robert Hall

A rumor was current some time ago that Professor Buckland contemplated delivering pore. In applying his remarks to our own a course of historical and practical lectures case, viz. that of the Western portion of upon the poblest of all our staple esculent estimate their value.

The Hudson River is clear of ice, manner. and navigation open from New York to

The Weekly Tribune, N. Y., now tisement.

A fancy dress ball came off in Lon-

CH. BILL.

I further propose that the Trensurer or effects of asponsible Government-passed Preasurers of each Fund be appointed by through a second reading in the Upper

What the result a ny prove it is impossi from among the Clergy and Lay Delegates ward to without the greatest anxiety, for it composing such Synod. Now, in order to is beyond a doubt that every approach tois beyond a doubt that every approach tosee the feasible nature of the plan I have wards Democratic Institutions and consehere suggested, let us for a moment suppose quent severance from British influence, will respects the Western Discesse. We have, capitalists who have hitherto done such The mow-drop, that came mid the winter's which he believes himself to have been of some three months or more I was told say 10 clergymen, whether its limits, each wonders for the Province, and the vast cawhom would become responsible for sums pital which would doubtless have been atvarying in amount 'rom £20 to £100, say tracted to Canada as a safe field for invest-£3 as on average (which is indeed a small ment, may easily be influenced into other

BOUNTIFUL RETURN.

Mr. P. L. ROMAIN, of Cooksville, communication nicates to us the following fact, illustrative. And the sweet white rose, that her hand of the prolificness of the Hibernian national

pointed, as low as £500-while by the plan | twelve eves, Mr Romain, last summer, raised no fewer than thirty-one pounds ten oz. of first class potatoes. The lot measured half a bushel and one quart, and eight of The centle light of her loving eye, the potatoes weighed one pound a piece !

> If any of our agricultural friends have exceeded the above mentioned achievement we shall esteem it a special favor to be fur-

RIOT AT THE CHATS CANAL,--We togre; to learn that the laborers on the works appear that no other material difficulty of the Canal being constructed around some would then exist with regard to the election of the rapids above Bytown, destroyed a of our Bishop. A second advantage would large quantity of the contractor's property. seem to be that it must necessarily find the They burned a stable and barn, 300 tons of Hay, 2000 bushels of oats and committed other acts of violence. It appears there was a guard of pensioners on the works, proviously but they were unfortunately withdrawn without consulting the Magistrates. Messrs. A. P. Macdonald & Co., of this city, are we believe interested in the contract, and we trust those gentlemen will be indemnified by the government. The Ottawa Times referring to the above

says that the necessity of the new Police Bill is apparent, for the rioters had threat ened violence some days previously, and a sufficient force might easily have been concentrated to protect the property.

CLEANSING THE STREETS .-- We perceive our active street inspector, Mr. Jacob Bishop, is hard at work with his men in removing the sources of annoyance in the way of mud, fitth, &c, which abounded in the city, and which would have been likely to breed disease. We believe the office to be one of the most useful connected with the corporation, and trust expense will not he spared to enable the object to be the roughly performed, in anticipation of the appronching bot weather.

Re The London Sun having appeared with a black border as a sign of mourning for the peace, its admission into France was prohibited by the Police.

COTTON FOR CANADA .--- We learn from that in future we shall receive no more, it the Montreal Pilot, that the Barque ught to be more generally known that a Growler, Capt. Pilsbury, from Mobile, ar- od with spirit, after the sermen. "The pecrived at Portland on the 9th inst., with a plo that walked in darknoss. &c. large cargo of cotton, a great portion of which is destined for Montreal merchants. This is the commencement of a new and direct trade. It was immediately forwardod per Grand Trunk Bailroad to its destina-

> I JENNY LIND gave the proceeds of Concert at Exeter Hall, London, agrounting to nearly £2000 to the fund to commemorate the self devotion of Florence Nightingale.

NICARAGUA .--- By the Empire City arrived at New Orleans, news is received that rived at New Orleans, news is received that tanished from my sight; the earth and the Colonel Schlessenger, one of Walker's Lieu- sky are gone, light and beauty have given tenants, and commanding 400 troops was place to darkness; even my own form has defeated near San Jose, by an equal force perished from my sight. The sun no longer of Costa Ricans, and that the army of that State is about to enter the Nicaraguan ter-

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL .-t is stated by the London Economist that Prince Frederick, beir apparent to the throne of Prusia, has formally asked and obtained the sanction of the King, to his requesting in marriage the Princess Royal of England. The publicity of this proceeding is supposed to imply a knowledge that the English court will approve of the union proposed. England and Prussia have for many years been considered the two most constitutional of the European powers, and from his known character, he is expected, when King, to act with more firmness and the tight, the friends of our earlier days who sense than the present occupant of the have gone to heaven-1 is reported in Toronto that the

Flon, John Ross has resigned this seat in the Ministry, on account of difficulties connected with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Advices from Naples indicate an approaching eruption on a great scale, of majority on Tuesday evening. What say MountVesuvius, and from the principal cone i the public amusement party to the fact, that having been much flattened, it is thought Possible that, like some of the ancient Volcanoes, it may fall in, form a hollow, and become a lake.

We are glad to find that Mr. W. J. Patterson is engaged to give three lectures at the Mechanics' Hall, on behalf of the Mercantile Library Association. It is not yet stated what subjects will be embraced, would be difficult, if not impossible, to over but from Mr. Patterson's high reputation they will, doubtless, be treated in a masterly

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The ice is now nearly all gone from the bay, and we are informed the Propeller City of Hamilton charges one dollar a line for each adver- one of Messes Nixon & Swales' Independent Freight Line, is expected here to-day from carneotly for the sacrodness of that day. Oswego, with a cargo of goods.

The traffic on the Great Western

LOVE'S LAST GIFT.

· Though the y amile in vain for what once was from aro-lore. s last gift, bring vo flowers, patetlowers. From the sunny gh 'us mid the mountains

When the bright river bounds along, Where still from the Scente, I hawthern tree The Robin pours forth his a ong-Bring the palo sweet flowers th. M in beauty

grew, Whore her laughing childhood pla ved ; Ah! gently they'll wave o'er the fond and

true In that lonely Churchyard laid.

To cheer her with hopes of Spring ; And the coralin that told of the meadow

Where the primrose was blessoming; The violet site lared when the south wind breathed.

O'or its lowly, perfumed bod; oft wreathed, Thou leaves o'er her temb shall shed.

Oh hove ! thy hand can bring fairer goms

To dock that saged shring. Than spackle in kingly diadoms. Or glean from the dusky mine, Has ballowed these beautoous flowers t And her check was fanued by the fragrant

Bizh. That stole from their leafy bowers

smiled.

fair.

Sad, dreary, dreary days, they oft beguiled Whisperius of rost above : For the saw in each opening flower

Her Pather's hand of love ; Diel earth is lone when the fond depart, Who strowed life's way with flowers ; When the gushing love of the gentle heart Responds no more to ours!

Na shadow of gloom should over come, Where that sainted loved one sloops: For her spirit has found a blissful home, Where no mourner over weeps; But augment birds shell alog swootly thore And the carllest flowers expand: Like those that still bloom in the valleys

Of horown loved, distant land, . pril 1886.

A l'Asha in a l'aw.-The following is an extract of a letter dated Jarusalom, Jan. 7: "Yostorday was Epiphany Day, and his Expellency Kiamil Pashs came to the English Church service, attended by his Turkish basiness sucretary and his Freque segretary (the train of servants stayed near the door.) Who would have thought; a few years ago; wheelenge our small English promises there should have bosnethe Churchibell ringing, the British flag flying, and the Pasha walking reverently to Church? It was an Epiphany, indeed, to see the Pasha in a pow, standing up with our Prayer-book in Turkish, at the glorious chant of the To Heum, lacing the Teu Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Greed; in Hebrew writing; in Jerusalem. Itle Excellent had, on a former constinution, visited the Greet Reon a former occasion, visited in the first Re-surrection Church of Jarusalom, on occasion of the visits of the Royal and Imperial Princes, and for keeping the peace between contending factions at Easter; but yesterday he came at his own proposal and with-out the claim of public duty. The lady who prosided at the organ, I need not say, play

CURISTIAN RESIGNATION.

We have rarely met with a more touching illustration of christian fortitude and submission that is furnished in the following extract from a letter of Professor Hichard son, of Freehood, N.J., who has recently become blind. In writing to a friend in lice-ton, after speaking of his loss in burying a beloved child, he adds :

15ut now I have been called to part with

all on earth; all, however dear, have been rises and sets. Perpetual night rolgns, but a starless night, I feel the breath of heaven as it passes by, I hear its mouraful music ; indeed, I live only in a world of sound. B) onth seems to have begun his work; and left it half fluished. The darkness of the grave surrounds me, the forms of leved ones have vanished—but their voices still sound in my ear. Time is at an end, and here is no longer succession of days-the next light I am to behold will be that of the oternal world-the next morning that bursts uron my vision, that of the resurrection .-But is this a welcome thought. My mind runs forward and anticipates with joy the acones next to open upon my sight. my spirit sinks within me as I think of what I have lost in this world, then I find an unfading source of consolation in anticipating

THE SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN BRITAIN. The House of Commons has been deluged with petitions for and against the open of places of public amusement on Sabbath. In the meantime, the question has been effectually set at rost by the overwholming in a house of 424, they could muster only 48. ONE for the opening for every Eleur against it! We should think that after such a defeat he will be a bold man who will bring forward such metions for the future. There was a decided majority of the entire members, which ought to satisfy every one as to what is the feeling in the House of Commons and there is a scarcely room to doubt that the House of Lords would be found still more decided on the question. The Times has a violent article in layer of amusements. The writer no doubt assumes that, if the Times employs at hard work some scores of people on the Sabbato, a littie recreation would be a very proper sequel. It is scarcely to beexpect ed that those who set working people to labor on the day of rest, will contain very

The Boston Baby Show has proved fatal to the winners of the prizes, probably owing effect if not in these words, "I hope you upon the understanding that any deficiency leading families in town, and was well conhaving been destroyed by freshets on the four prize babies are said to have since died.

Trottype says, was attended by most of the the fact of a bridge and 7 miles of track to the unnatural excitement, for the whole having been destroyed by freshets on the four prize babies are said to have since died.

U.S. Lake Shore Railway. four prize babies are said to have since died.

PARLIAMENTARY.

MONDAY, April 21, 1856. Mr Brown asked the Government for an explanation of the recent Ministerial chan-

Mr Drummond, in reply, informed the House, that the hon. John Ross, recently Speaker in the Legislative Council, had resigned his seat, and that the hon. Etienne Tache had been appointed thereto, by His Excellency. He also stated that Mr Joseph Curran Morrrison, member for Niagara, had accepted a seat in the Cabinet without any departmental office. Any forther explanation would, he stated, be made by those bon, gentlemen themselves.

After considerable discussion regarding the constitutionality of Mr Morrison's appointment during which Mr Dorinn of Montreal moved an amendment to the effect that Mr Morrison by accepting an appointment in the Cabinet had rendered vacant his seat and that a now writ he issued for Ningara. Mr Turcotte said this whole debate was got up to defeat the Government, with the view of making the member for Grey, Com-

Mr Medonald justified the position of the Government, and that of Mr Morrison in accepting office. Mr Powell expressed his confidence in

missioner of of Crown Lands.

the ministry increased by the acceptance of office by the member for Ningara. Mr Daly said the amendment of Mr. Jackson was tantamount to saying that we

desired a Grand Trunk Government. The amoudment was then put and lost.

Yeas......39 Mr Brown moved in amendment that the acceptance of office by Mr Morrison with-

out vacating his seat, is unconstitutional. Mr Attorney General McDonald said that the amendment was in opposition to the laws of the country, and moved in amendment to the amendment, that the neceptance of office was such an one as vacates the cent-of the House, under the Act for securing the independence of Parliament.

After some discussion, Mr Attorney Genoral MoDonald's amendment was put and

Nays..... 54

At Drummondville, on Sunday, 20th inst, the wife of the Rev. Chas. L. Ingles, of a ion. In Binbrook, on the 16th inst, the wife of Henry Morgan, Esq., of a daughter

BIRTH.

DIED. At Craufordland Castle, Ayrabire, Soutland, on the let inst., Mrs. Howlson Crau-ford, only slater of Mr. Whyte of Barton

NEW BOOKS.

A TREATISE on the Level the Pro-terant Epicopal Church in the United States by Murray Hoffman, Esq. 10g The laged Obristian's Companion, he the Rev John Stanford, D. 10a, 22 Recausatons, or the Confessions of a Cog-vert to Romaniem, by Kip, 37 12

l'inin Sermons, by contributors to Tracts for the Times, 2 vois. 7s 6d The origin and compilation of the Prayer

Bcok. 20 3d Mant on the Rubrics, 84 0d Borriam's Family L'rayors, 5s. Surmons by the late Rev Cornelins R. Dut flo, A. M., 2 vols. 12s 6d. Sormons by Henry Edward Mauning, M. A.

Soloot Family and Parish Sermons—a series of Evangelical Discourses for the use of Familie's &c., by the Rev. Charles P. McLicone, D. D.; [very scarce] 2 vols. 80s

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Barrington's sketches, 5s 3d the second himi Lectures on the Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 3e Od game tage Por sale by HOWBELL,

King Street, Toronto, Toronto, April 24, 1889 Niagara Falls. C. W.

A BAZAAR TN aid of the funds for building a Church now in the course of creetion, will (D, V) be held in the Village of Drummondvill, on or about the let July next. Contributions in work or otherwise will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the following Ladies-Mrs. Woodcuff, birs. Ingles, Mrs. Murray, Mrs Hulbert, Mrs. McGissban Mrs

Rooth and Mrs F. C. Monburn. Drummondville, April 19, 1866, 858-8 Wanted,

PY a Young Lady returning to England this Spring, a situation as Companion to a Lady, or in charge of a Pamily—has been ac-customed to children. Address, postpaid, Box 326, Hamilton. "The Church." WILL BE PUBLISHED

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i ast, Toronto, C. W.

Sept. 20, 1854

The ice in Toronto Bay has moved off tarnp as York Street, and what cemains above is in a state of dissolution Yesterday the schooner-Morning Star started oil from Maitland'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 go back. The scow Rough and Ready arrived at Upten and Brown's Wharf, at 6.30 p. m., less 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 of ice. And here it is proper to comark, that the attention of the Harlor 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 mo-tion the new steam dredge which last season lay idlo. About a week ago, the river was so clear of ico opposite Quebec, that a ferry boat had bogun to make trips across to l'oins Lovi. At Montroal, the river was still crossed on the ice, on the 11th inst, but it quantity of ice had accumulated at the Vic

toria Bridge works The Peerless, which has been everhauled and newly painted, at Ningara, will start in a low days, on her old route. She is, however, destined for the Toronto and Hamiltop route after the Zimmerman has returned from Oswogo, where she is now undergoing patrons, to give this brief history of its origin

repairs.

The old Chief Justice is expected to run from Toronto to Presqu' Islo.

The Layflower and Champion will rus from Toronto to Oswozo, in gonnection with the Northern Railroad, as last season; the citizens of Oswogo having, it is said, agreed to insure the Company against the recur-rence of the loss suffered last year. It is further started, that the citizens of Chicago have granted to the owners of the line \$20,-000 for each of the five boats, in consideraof 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 Allies, and it is said some others, to bring fraight down to Collingwood.

The Kalicolah 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 Penet-anguishine. The Oxford, which was on this route last year, went ashore near the fishing islands last autumn. The Mazeppa, also or that route last year, is to run during the present season from Goderich to Saugeen The Pleughboy will run from Goderick

On Lake Simcoe, are to run the J. C Morrison and Boaver, both chartered by Capt. Frazer. They will run from Bell Ewart to Orillia as usual.

The steamers Canada and America will form a line between Hamilton, Cape Vincent Brockville and Ogdonaburg.
The American mail, daily line, consisting

of the Cataract, the Bay State, the Northern and the Ningara, will run between Ningara, Toronto, Rochester, Oswego, and Ogdens-

burg The Royal Mail daily line, comprising the "The Royal Mail daily line comprising the Kingston; the Passport, the Magnet, and the Arabiau, will run from Toronto to Mon bly Magazine. The object of the Magazine Brockville, instead of Kingston, as in previous years.

The Welland has been purchased by the

town of St. Catharines, to run botwood that place and Toronto, daily. The Maple Leaf and the Highlander will form a line from Toroute to Rochester, onling 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 Ila-

milton. New state rooms are being placed on her upper docks. Her destination, and also the Europa is not determined upon. They are now both controlled by Mr. Wilson Browne of Hamilton

The above are all passenger boats. The freight boats remain to be noticed. The Rauger, the Dawn, the Protection, the Osliawa, and a now boat building at Imprairie will be run from Montreal to Toronto and Hamilton by Mesara. 11. & J.: Jones.

Holcomb and Honderson's line, on the same route, cousists of the Western Miller, the Scotland, the George Moffatt; and the

Hooker, Jaques & Co's line on the same route, consists of the Free Trader, Hibernia, Lord Elgin and Proscott.

Another line, on the same route, will consist of the Huren, 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 new name-will run from Montreal to Toronto, calling at Kingston.

Two new schooners 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 Bay steamer The construction of a new Bay steamer by Mr. Quinn, has already been noticed in these columns. Besides this, his eld beat, the New York." Citizen, has been longthoned. - Leader.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

insure; hence this charter.

prised city and country Stockholders, and

Its stock mortgages represented 50 per cent. in value, of Real Estate, beyond the sum for which they were pledged, and that, and kept on hand. against the advice of the renerable and re-York, who reported the Bill, and who feared that the atock could not be filled on such hard terms. hard terms,

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

THE INLAND NAVIGATION OF 1866, many times the amount, in value, of the | 1 .. LUSTRATED MAGAZINES debts, for which they are pledged-affording a favorable contrast with the organization of some modern Associations.

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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 will receive orders for them at the above rates. Of the Lakes during its infancy when canof the Lakes during its infancy, when capiwas deemed an unsafe experiment. A large tal 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 THE GREAT GAZETTEER conducted, as well as to the public and their and operations, which has been procured Pronouncing Gazetteer of the from an authentic source.

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March 8, 1854.

The Churchman's Monthly Magazine

is to furnish at a reasonable price a monthly sup-ple of reading which will prove acceptable to ph of reading which will prove acceptable to the family of overy Episcopalian. It is thought that a want exists which the innumerable period cals of the day do not exactly meet, and that a magazine which will furnish agreeable recreation, and at the same time present in an attraction. tive form the principles of religion and the doc-trines of Christianity, will find a sphere in which it may be useful. Instruction and entertainment will be combined. The religious and more distributed will be inculcated. The doctrines of the Church will be illustrated and explained. The great and beneficient movements in which the Oherch is embarked, and which are looking to a more carnest effort in behalf of the needy and the friendless, will receive its zealous co-operation and support. The instruction and entertainm of the Family Circle will be uppermost in

PORTRAITS OF DECKARED BISHOPS.-In each year there will be given at least four beautiful engine-ings of the Bishops of the American Church, accompanied with short biographical sketches o their lives. This will furnish a chapter in the

ther fives. This will turnes a chapter in the history of the Church in this country, of which every Episcoplian should possous himself.

The Magazine will number among its contributors many well-known and popular "Riers.—

Among them are the following : The Rev. J. H. Ingraham,
The Rev. J. J. Nicholson,
The Rev. Frederick W. Slelton,
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I innow by Breadwood & Co., England, are at prosent being manuactured for the Canadation and control professions.

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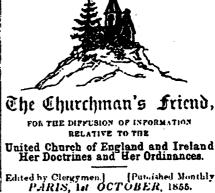
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