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THE SACRIFICE : A PORM.

Tax morning sun rose bright and clear, On Abraham's tent it sacred alone; And all was bright and cheerful there, All, save the Patriarch's heart alone, While God's command arose to mind, White tend's command and the tend:
It forced into, bia eye the tend:
For though his soul was all resigned,
Yet nature foully lingered there.

The simple morning feast was spread. And Sarah at the banquet smiled : For near her face its lastre sheet, The charms that pleased a monarch's eye, "Upon her cheek had left their trace."
His bighty accur'd destiny,
Was written in his heavenly face.

The groaning father turned away,
And walked the inner tent apart.
He felt his fortitude decay.
While nature whispered in his heart O I must this son to whom was given
The promise of a blessed land,
Heir to the choicest gits of Heaven
Be slain by a fond father's band

This son for whom my eldest born.
Was sent an outcast from his bome.
And in some widderness forlorn. A savage exile doom'd to rosm But shall a feeble worm rebel, And wurmur at a tather's rod? Shall he be backward to fulfill The known and certain will of God ?

'Arise, my son! the cruet fill,
And, store the scrip with due supplies,
For we must seek Morish's h'll,
And offer there a sacrifice.' The mother raised her speaking eye ... And all a mother's soul was there, She fear'd the desert drear and dry-She lear'd the savage lurking there.

A braham beheld, and made reply, -c On him from whom our blessings flow, My sister, we with faith tely-Tis He commands, and we must go. The duteous son in haste obey'd.

The scrip was fill'd; the mules prepared And with the third day's twilight shade. Moriah's loty hill appeared.

The menials at a distance wait— Alone a cend the son and sire. The wood is on his shoulder laid-The wood, to build his functal fire.
No passion sways the father's mind,
He felt a colm, a death like chilt:
The soul, all chastened, all resigned,
Bawed meekly, though he shuddered still.

While on the mountain's brow they stood. m.With smiling wonder Isaac cries—
My father, lo ! thu firs and wood.
But where's the lamb for secrifice?
The Holy Spirit may'd his mind— While Abraham answered low and calm With steady voice and look resigned, God will himself provide a lamb?

But, let no pen profene like mine, On libitest them's too rashity dare; Turn to the book of broks divine, And read the suc of promise them. At longth when anxious agos roll'd The Promise of the great I A M Bled as the Prophets had foretold; On:Caivary4—the Saviour Lamb. ali txiv amilia i ber

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Edward Bolton had purchased himself a farm, and taken possession thereof .-Once, while examining the premises, before man, a little while ago, closing up the gate deciding to buy, he had observed a light that opens from your farm into Mr. Halpin's, waggon moving along on the extreme south edge of the tract of land included in the ted heavily. farm, but it had occasioned no remark. It was late in the afternoon when he arrived with his family at their new home. On the morning that followed, while, Mr. Bolton stood conversing with a farm band who had been on the place under the former owner, he observed the same vehicle passing acros the portion of his land referred to.

"Whose wazgon is that Ben ?" he asked in the tone of a man who felt that another had trespassed upon his rights.
'It is Mr. Haplin's' was replied.

'Haplin, who owns the next farm ?'

He takes a liberty with my prem'ses that I would not like to take with his," said Mr. Bolton, who was annoyed by the circumstance. And there he is himself as I live! Riding along over my ground as coolly as if other, "in purchasing it belonged to him." Verily, some men have

the impudence of old Nick himself! They always go by that road, replied Ben. At least it has been so ever since I have worked on the farm. I think I once heard Mr. Jenkins, from whom you bought tell somebody that Mr. Haplin's farm had

the right of way across this one." the right of way across this one. "The right of way across my farm!" exclaimed Mr. Bolton, with strongly marked surprise! We'll see about that ! Come! go with me. I want to take a look at that part of my forty acres."

And Mr. Boulton strode off, accompanie by Ben, to take some particular note of the extreme south edge of his beautiful tract of land. The shape of his tract was somewhat in the form of a triangle, with the apex at the southern boundary, near the verge of which ran a stream of water. Beyond this stream was a narrow strip of ground, some thirty feet wide, bounded by the fence enclosing the land belonging to another owner. I bought it with no such concessions, and Its length was not more than two hundred feet. It was along this strip of land that Mr. Bolton had observed the waggon of Mr. tlalpin pass. The gate opening upon his premises was at one end, now for the first his premises was at one end, now for the first Dix, which is of but trifling value, might ton, continue, be discovered that there was a gate at be senced off as a road.—This would take the other end, opening from his farm to away all necessity for entering your ground.'
that of Mr. Halpin while the ground was 'Wat?' said Bolton indignantly; 'va-

out up with numerous wheel-tracks. the gate over into his field!"

Ben looked confounded at this order.

'Do you understand me !' said Mr. Bol-

'Yes sir. But --' But what !

'There's no other way for Mr. Halpin tolks to get to the public road.' 'That's none of my business.' They've us

right to make a public highway of these prenises. You heard what I said. 'Yes, sir.'

'Then let it be done.'

'Obey orders if you break owners,' muttered Ben, as Mr. Boulton turned and marched away with long and hasty strides. But if there isn't a nice tea-party somewhere about these diggings before to-morrow moring, my name isn't Ben Johnson.

Before reaching his house, Mr. Bolton's excitement had cooled a tritte, and it came into his mind that possibly, he might have acted a little too hastily. But the order had been given to cut off the right of way, and he was not the man to 'make back

tracks" in anything.
'Do see that, Edward!' said Mrs. Bolton, as her husband entered the house, pointing to a table on which stood a pi cher of sweet cream and two pounds of fresh butter. "Mrs. Halpin sent these over, with Ler compliments, this morning. Isu't it kind in

Mrs. Bolton's countenance was flowing with pleasure.

"I always heard that she was a neighbor ly good woman," added Mrs. B.
'I don't think much of her husband,' re turned Mr. Bolton, coldly, as ne passe

from the room after pausing there only for a moment. He could not look at the lumps of golden butter and the pitcher of cream, which be could not deprive him without actwithout feeling rebuked, and so he got away as quickly as possible. "Have you done as I directed!" said Mr. Bolton, with knit brows, on meeting Ben, to more correct views and feelings.

some time afterwards, returning from the part of the farm where he left him. 'Yes sir,' was the answer of Ben.

'What did you do with the gate ?' 'I threw it into the field, as you told me 'You didn't break it?' 'No sir.'

'Very well." 'There'll be trouble, Mr. Bolton,' said

'How do you know?' 'Mr. Halpin is a very determined man.' 'So am I,' replied Mr. Bolton. Mr. Dix says the right of way belongs to Mr. Halpin and no mistake.

When did he say so ! 'Just now. He came down from his house when he saw me at work, and asked me what I was doing; and when I told him, he said you were wrong, and would only get yourself into trouble. That Mr. Halpin's

larm had the right of way through yours. 'Tell Mr. Dix, when you see him again not to meddle with my affairs," replied Mr. Bolton. 'I am entirely competent to ma-

nage them myself. I want no assistance.' As Mr. Bolton turned from Beu, on utterring this speech, he saw Mr. Dix, who owned another farm that adjoined his, aproaching the place where he stood.

'I want none of his interference,' muttered Mr. Bolton to himself. Then forcing a smile into his face, he met his neighbor with a pleasant greeting."

You will excuse me, said Mr. Dix, after few words had passed between tuem, 'for. a liberty I am about to take. I saw your "Well !" Mr. Boltons' brows contrac-

'Are you aware that his farm has the right of way through yours?

'No, sir.' Such, however, let me assure you, is the case. Mr. Halpin has no other avenue to

the public road.' That's his misfortune; but it gives him no license to trespass on my property.
'It is not trespass, Mr. Bolton, Ile only

uses a right purchased when he bought his farm, and one that he can and will sustain in the courts against you.'

Let him go to court, then. I bought this farm for my own private use; not as a highway. No such qualification is embraced in the deed. The land is mine, and none shall trespass upon it.'
But, Mr. Bolton,' calmly replied th

other, " in purchasing, you secured an outlet Certainly I did: but not through you

farm, nor that of any one else.' 'Halpin was not so fortunate,' said Mr.

Dix. 'In buying his farm, he had to take it with a guaranteed right of way across this one. , There was no other outlet.' 'It was not a guarantee against my

ownership," doggedly replied Mr. Bolton.
Pardon me for saying that in this you are in an error," returned the other, "Ori-ginally both farms were in one. That was subsequently sold, with a right of way across this.

There is no such concession in the deed T hold.' 'If you will take the trouble to make an examination in the clerk's office in the coun-

ty court, you will find it to be as I state.' I don't care anything about how it was originally,' returned Bolton, with the readiness of passionate men when excited. 'I look only to how it is now. This is my farm will not vield it unless by compulsion. I wouldn't be the owner of a piece of land

that another man had the right to enter.' 'That little strip of ground,' said Mr.

'Wat?' said Bolton indignantly; 'ra-cate the property I have bought and paid Upon my word, this is all very fine, sa d for ? I am not quite so generous as that. Mr. Boulton. The right of way across my If Mr. Halpin must have a right of way, let farm: ! We'll see about that ! Ben de you him obtain his right by purchase. I'll sell get four good rails and put them firmly into him a strip from off the south side of my the gate posts on Mr. Halpin's side. Throw farm, wide enough for a road, if that will suit him. But he shall not use one inch of this would have been an exposure of himself that only came into hearing last year. I earnest discussion of the property as a common thoroughfare. It is better half that he had not the course was terribly vexed about it, and rode up to ry subjects of the day.

without effecting what he wished to accomplish.

It would be doing injustice to the feelings of Mr. Bolton to say that he did not feel some emotions of regret for his precipitate action. But, having as used so decided a position in the matter, he could not think of retracting a step he had taken. Hasty and positive men are generally weak minded, and his weakness generally shows itself in a pride of consistency. If they say a thing, they will persevere in doing it, right or wrong, for fear that others may think them vaccillating, or, what they really are, weakminded

Just such a man was Mr. Bolton.

'Pre said it, and Pil do it.' That was

one of his favorite expressions. And he repeated it to himself now, to drive off the repentant feelings they come into his mind. At dinner time when Mr. Bolton sat

down to the table he found, placed just before him a piece of the golden butter sent to his wife on that very morning by Mrs. Halin. The sight annoyed and reproved him. He felt that he had been hasty unneighborly, and, it might be, unjust; for, as little gleams of reflection came breaking in one after another upon his mind, he saw that a right of way for Mr. Halpin was indispensable, and that, if his deed gave it to him, it was a right of ing unjustly. Passions and false reasonings would, it is true, quickly darken his mind again. But they had in turn, to give place

'Just try some of that butter, it is delicious!" 'said Mrs. Bolton, soon after they were seated at the table. 'I don't care about butter at dinner-t me,

replied Bolton coldly. But just try some of this. I want you to taste it,' urged the wife. 'Its flavor is

delightful. I must go over and see Mrs. Halpin's dairy. To satisfy his wife, Mr. Bolton took some of the butter on his plate. He would I am sure some arrangement satisfactory to rather have thrown it out of the window. both can be made. Mr. Halpin, it you take rather have thrown it out of the window. 'Now try it on a piece of bread,' said

Mrs. Bolton. 'I devlare! You act as if you were afraid of the butter. What's the matter with you? There was no reason why Mr. Bolton should not do as his wife wished—at least

no reason that he could give her. wouldn't do to say-"I wont touch Mrs. Halpin's butter beacross my land. I've nailed up the only

outlet there is from the public road." No it wouldn't do to say that. So nothing was left for Mr. Bolton but to taste the delicious butter.

'Isn't it very fine?" said his wife, as she saw him place it to his lips. 'Yes, it's good butter,' replied Mr. Bolton, 'very-good butter.' Though in fact

it was far from tasting pleasant to him. Bolton, impatiently. But wait a little while and I'll give you something to quicken your palate. I've made some curds-you are so fond of them. If you don't praise the sweet cream Mrs. Halpin so kindly sent

me this morning, when you eat these curds---I shall think- I don't know what I shall think. The dinner proceeded, and, at length, the dessert composed of curds and cream,

was served. 'Isn't that beautiful ?, said Mrs. Bolton,

as she poured some of the cream received from Mrs. Halpin into a saucer of curds which she handed to her husband.

Bolton took the curds and ate them. Moreover, he praised them; for how could he help doing so ! Were not his wife's eyes upon him, and her ears open? But land, came p side by side.

"Tint's my name," was replied.

"A d mine is Halpin," returned the other. sure in eating.

deal in favour of the cream, ' that I promise neighbors? Mrs. Halpin I've always heard spoken of in the highest terms. She's a sister of Judge Caldwell, with whose family we were so intimate at Haddington.'

'You must be in error about that.'
'No. Mrs. Caldwell often spoke to me about her, and said that she had written to her sister that we talked of buying this farm."

I never knew this before,' said Mr. Bolton. Didn't you! I thought I had mention-

ed it.' 'No.'

Well it's true. And moreover, Mrs. Caldwell told me before we left, that she rad received a letter from her sister, in which sae spoke of us, and in which she mentioned that her husband had often heard you spoken of by the Judge, and promised himself great pleasure in your society.

Mr. Bolton pushed back his chair from the table, and, rising, left the room. could not bear to hear another word. 'Is my horse ready, Ben ? said he as he

came nto the open air. ' Yes, sir,' replied Ben.

I must start early.'

Are you going now? asked Mrs. Bolton, coming to the door as Ben led up the 'Yes. I wish to be home early, and so

And Bolton sprung into the saddle. But for the presence of his wife, it is more than probable that he would have quiety directed Ben to go and re-hang the gate, and thus re-establish Mr. Halpin's right of way through his premises. But

Mr. Dix still tried to argue the matter age to make. So he rode away. His remoustrate with him At first, he seemed THERUGELEY POISONING CASE, sured life of Walter Palmers. Mr. Lewis, I with Bolton, but the latter had permitted purpose was to visit the city, which was 3 hinself to get angry, and angry men are males distant, on business. As he moved right to dostroy my neighbor's property.generally deaf as an adder to the voice of along in the direction of the gate through reason. So the neighbour, who called in which he was to pass on his way to the turnthe hope of turning the new occupant of the pike, he had to co very near the spot where farm from his purpose, and thus saving trou- iben had been at work in the morning. The farm from his purpose, and thus saving trou- iben had been at work in the morning. The dogs, and put the property in their charge, ble to both himself and Mr. Halpin, retired unhinged gate lay upon the ground, where, I found all sate when I returned in the according to his directions, it had been thrown; and the place it had formerly occupied was closed up by four strong bars. firmly attached to the posts.

. Mr. Bolton didn't like the looks of this at all. But it was done; and he was not the man to look back when he had once undertaken to do a thing.

As he was riding along, just after passing from his restands, he met Mr. Dix, who paused as Bolton came up.

Well, neighbor, said the former tone of mild persuasion. I hope you have thought better of the matter about which ve were talking a few hours ago." About Halpin's right of way through

my farm, you mean ! Yes. I hope you have concluded to re-open the gate, and let things romain as they have been at least for the present. These offensive measures only provok anger and never do any good. Bolton shook

his head. " He has no right to trespass on my pre-

mises, said he sternly.

'As to the matter of right, replied Mr. Dix. I think the general opinion will be against you. By attempting to carry out your present purpose, you will subject yourself to a good doal of odium; which every man ought to avoid if possible. And, in the end, if the matter goes to court, you will not only have to yield his right of way, but be compelled to pay costs of suit and damages as may be awarded against you for expense and trouble occasioned Mr Halpin. Now let me coupsel you to avoid all those consequences, i

O, you need not suppose all this array of consequences will frighten me, said Mr Bolton. I don't know what fear is. I generally try to do right, and then, like Crock-

ett, go a hond."
Still, M. Bolton, urged the neighbor mildly, 'don't you think it would be wiser and better to see Mr. Halpin first, and explain to him how much you are disappointed at finding a right of way for another farm across the one you have purchased ?him right, is not an unreasonable man .-Ho'll do almost anything to oblige another. But, he is very stubborn if you attempt to drive him. If he comes home and finds things as they now are, he will feel drondfully entraged; and you will become one-

'It can't be belged now,' said Mr. Bolton. what's done is done." 'It is not too late to undo the work,' sug-

gened Mr. Die Yes it is. I'm not the man to make backrncks, Good day Mr. Dix!' And, speaking to his horse, Mr. Bolton

atarted oil at a brisk trot. He did not fool very comfortable How could be? He felt that he had done wrong, and that trouble and mortification were before him. But a tubborn pride would allow him to retract a ew wrong stops taken from a wrong imrules. To the city he went, transacted his mainers, and thou turned life face homeward with a heavy pressure upon his feelings
'Ali me!' he sighed to himself, as he rode

It's more than very good, said Mrs. At me! he sighed to himself, as he rode solton, impatiently. But wait a little along, I wish I had thought twice, this mornbeen so precipitate. But I was provoked to think that any one claimed the right to make a public road through my farm. If to think that any one claimed the I'd known that Halpin was a brother in law of Judge Caldwell. That makes the matter

so muc : the worse.

And on rode Mr. Balton, thinking only of the trouble he had so needlessly pulled

down about his care,

For the last mile of the way there had been a gentleman riding along in adv nco of Mr Boulton, and as the horse of the latter made a little the best speed, he gained on him slowly until, just as he resched the point where the road leading to his farm left the turnpike, he came up with him
"Mr. Boutton, I believe," said the gontlemen smiling, as both, in turning the parrow

offering his hand, which Mr. Boulton could Do you know," said Mrs. Bolton, after not but take, though not so cordinlly as she had served the curds, and said a good would care been the case had the gate open into form his form into Mr. Halpin's begin ing from his farm into Mr. Halpin's myself much pleasure in having such good ther-in-law, Judge Caldwell, aposk of you and your lady. We promise our edves much pleasure in having you for neighbors Mrs. Haipin and I will take a very early oppor-tunity to call upon you. How is all your

> Quite well, I thank you, replied Mr. Bolton, trying to at pear polite and pleased, yet half averting his face from the macuous over of Mr. mainten.
> We have a beautiful day, said the latter,

fami!y !"

who perceived that, from some cause, Mr. Bolton was not at case Very beautiful, was the brief answer.

necessary for me to go into town ' Another

it-nee You have a beautiful tarm-one of the finest in the ngighbourhood, said Mr. Hal.

pin. Yes, it is choice land, returned the unappy Mr Bolton.

Halpin 'And since your purc ass of it some ill-disposed persons have tres assed was crossing the lower bogs of your farm-you know that, through some ill-contriv-ance, my right of way to the public road is nerose the south edge of your premises - But we will talk of that some other time. It is not a good arrangement at all, and cannot but be annoying to you. I shall make some proposition before long about purchasing a narrow strip of ground and fencing it in as a road But, of that another time. We shall not quarrel about it-Well as I was saying, the day before yestendar, as I was passing along the lower edge of your farm, I saw a man deliberately brook a large bran is from a choice Joung plum tree in full blossom, near your house,

disposed to resent my interference with his trifled with, he took himself off, I then went hack home, sad sent and of ner lade wer, in company with a couple of good ovenue.'

"It was very kind in you -very kind! to-'About that right of .. ay, he stempore out, after a brief si ouce, partly averting his -yew na ho spoke. ! 'I--! Oh, wo'll not spook of that now,' returnod Mr. Halpin, obserfully. 'Lot's get better'

equainted first.'
But, Mr. Halpin-I-They were now at the gate entering upon Mr Bolton's tarm, and the neighbor, pushed it open and hold it for Bolton to para through. Then, as it swung back on its hinges, he said, touching his hat politely— 'Good day! Mrs. Halpen and I will call over very enou,-perhaps this evening, it nothing interfere to provent. If we come, we shad do without any ceres ony. Make my compliments, if you please, to Mrs. Bot-

Mr. Halpin had turned his herse's head, and was moving off towards the place Poor Bolton ! What was he to do ! Nover and he folt se opprossive s sense of shame -such deep humitiation. He had roined up, and there has a till action through the said and the said the confusion; of the moment, what to do - Brickly rode Mr. Halpin : away, and only a few moments would pass before he discuserthe kindest feelings in advance, and even

exclaimed Mr Bulton, as he thought thus, and saw but a moment or two interpening between him and the bitterest humiliation Ho might repair the wrong, and, in his hourt he resolved to do it. But what could restore to him the good opinion of his reighbor Nothing, that was gone forever.

no troubled, oppressed, and shame-strick-ouwer Mr. Boulten, that he remained on the spot where Mr Halpin, had left him, looking. after the latter until he arrived at the place where an obstruction had, been, thrown in his way. By this time the vory, broath of his autpriso, as ho observed Mr. Halpin leap from his horacewing open the gate and pass, through. Had he seem aright I He rubbed, his ayes and looked again. Mr. Halpin had aloud the gate and was on the other side. sincs feed towned at Aguitauan lands on in a spirit, the solar, a black the sign and a lovelt

Bolton started, and looking round, saw, Mr

edition, tot e mil it. Yos, you have done right l'ha returned, with an emotion that be sould not concess, and from my hours, I should you, for this, kind office. You barn, saved; my from the consequences of a heaty, ill-judged, ill-man; tured not-consequences; that would have been most painful. Obligation mill further. Mr Dix, by letting this matter remain; with in "fifthking an pinten Dr. Taylor lord of the Kalbot Inn, for the less ta, which, yourself, at less for the present, Bufors it, late White Palmer, "The ballet of death bodies of Anna Palmer and Walten Reimer, but he had been subjected disconsequence of the might either may be been subjected disconsequence of the present of Mr. Halpin, I wish to might either may be been and the best of the might either may be been subjected disconsequence of the present for him son some botter points in my char-Solur.

ropeating his thanks, Mr Bolton rode away the body, but death had taken place three a wisor and a better man. When Mr Halpin months, and sufficient time had classed for the right of way sorons Mr Bellou's land, prepared to suggest anything. strip on the south edge, of bis form to be

ational in a moment.

May rulers learn the same discretions FREEMAN TALBOT ASTONISH

ING THE IRISH. Under the head of " Interesting events Holywood," we find the following in the Belfast News-Letter. We can well imagine how " a scientific chopper" might astonish a people who never think of getting down a tree without the aid of hatchela, saws

and ropes:
Mr. Talbot, a countryman of ours, who has resided in Western Canada for the last thirty-seven years, displayed his powers as a backwoodsman on Tuesday, before the heauty fashion and a scientific chopper. Thomas Greg, Esq., kindly gave Mr. Talbot permission to cut down two fine beach trees in his beautiful demesne. . Each tree measured about fourtoen inches diameter. You have been into the city, said Mr. and was cut down in seven minutes, in a atyle that astonished beholders." So detialpin, after a brief pause.

Yes I had some business that made it lighted were the ladies that scarce a chip was left upon the ground. each of the fair spectators carrying one off as a remembrance. of the interesting and novel event. Those uninitiated in the science of chopping can form no idea of the rapidity and beautiful mechanical exactitude with which the whole The place has been a little neglected exploit was performed. Mr. Talbot placed n or the last occup int left, continued Mr. the ladler, children, and gentlemen in a certain safe position; and so confident were all of his unerring judgment, that none wished on the transfer the lower edge of your farm he deemed a too close proximity to the fabe deemed a too close proximity to the faed tree; and the result confirmed their impression, each tree falling exactly where the to say so. (Applause.) I had a conversa-chopper predicted. The age used on the tion with Whyman a few days before he occasion was a splendid specimen of Cana- gave evidence here, because I had heard dian manufacture, from the establishment of that William Palmer had obtained strych-Date & Co., of Galt, C. W .-- Prototype.

> views .-- We have received from Messrs. Campbell, Sherrill &Co., copies of those excellent literary works for January. They both as usual enter deeply into the calm and earnest discussion of the political and litera-

. و الملك ما يوني وموضوف ما ومدين مسلكتان والمسلمون لا ما والمصلك المراب ومثلاليات

The inquest into the cause of the death of Walter Palmer was resumed on Wedneslay at Rugeley. Before the inquiry proweded, the Conner (William Webb Ward, Esq.) said that he had to remark that many statements which bad appeared in the London neropapers since this inquiry had commer dod . were altogether untrue. At to witness further stated that he had me claims himself, but bed only to say that when the number the policy beyond his own hill before head the winds. cate wangoughilod he should be ready to give the let on manufaction of his own conand instanty in the matter; of this inquiry, but incoverything relating to it. Some apbe has noth ag at all to do with it ed bas en plante followed these remarks of the Coro-

The former evidence was then read over for the benefit of the medical vituesees. Mr. Samuel Henry Campbell, surgeon, of Stoke, testified to the diseased condition of Waiter Palmer, whom he but attended in March, 1854, and previously: he had then an en-

sion of bolod on the brain would last, at least, whotens Walten Palmer's dying ayaptoms did not appear, by the evidence, to have lastedibalf that time. On the point of their being no poison found in the body. Profes sor Taylor, observed that be had once an opportunity of testing the stomach of a man who died from the effects of a dose of three drachms of prussic acid-seron times the quantity that will destroy life. He then found that after 120 days, he could not, by the most careful distillation, detout the slightest trace of prussic acid. The loss of this poison was owing to two circumstanceshretaste tta great volatility and diffusion; Mr Bolton was suspended. Unbounded was and secondly, when the arenal matter puteifies in contact with it (so as to produce: hydro-emlphata of sammonia) the noison is hemically destroyed ... He should not axpect to find a trace of prusio said in a body enclosed in a close collin after three or four monthsh buriate. In poisoning by prusic acid saiditlid witness, the almost universal rule is that death takes place within half an hour, or the person recovers. He should have expected that a fit of apoplexy, in the case of Walter Palmar, would have been rather probleged, 1835 had occurred at all.

Dr. George Owen Rees, lecturer on mater the problems of Change 133

inight dither have been appollery from his bound and the bound and tanknow and thrat characteristic or from private acid. They had been unable to detect prunic wield it! I rater up the Goers, said he was trees the body, but death had taken place three possible for taking the bodies them, and he was tree to be compared weathers.

"The examination of Dr. Rees having con-I will choorfully vacate it for a road of you are willing to run the force.

I will choorfully vacate it for a road of you are willing to run the force.

And thus was sectted, most accidently a police-officer (Inspector, Burgen, from roads in a long and angry disputation in the body thrust himself in front of the witness of money; time, and this certain questions had been state that there is a very spacious and lishan thoughts would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he would turn to this right of ward question, and he ward a section and he ward question, and he ward a section of ward question, and he ward a section of the Coach-house and lishan thoughts would turn to this right of ward question, and he ward to be taken the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and the coach-house and lishan to the coach-house and lishan to put to Mr. Day of the coach-house and lishan to the coach he was a coach-house and lishan to the coach he coach cluded, Mr. Deane inquired whether the imbursing Mr. William that will no di laner act from a first angry impulse. Mr Bolton's to put to Mr. Day. Great confusion ensu thoughts would turn to this right of way ed in consequence of this behaviour of Burquestion, and he would become contant gen's and Mr. Day said that the remark he had made was, that if William Palmer had poisoned his wife, it was not improbable he had poisoned his brother. Burgen: Thive suggested this question to prove the credi-bility of Mr. Daye are in the meet notice and theorem. Why men, the sensitiant of Messra.

Mander and i Weaver, wholesale druggists. of Wolverhamptoo, was then recalled. mid-of the list day of this inquiry I swore that William Palmer purchased an ounce of prusic said at my employer's shop about the middle of August, last year; I have now the book with me, and com fix the day of the sales The witness was interrupted by Mr. Smith; who said - I can prove that your tridence is a wicked, has fabrication. Mr. have arrived a common Pale ballivery, in the company of two gentlesses stuctber) and Mr. Bladen, the travelents men, with whom he remained till five o'clock but it it fully expected that such will be then on the race-course, The witness adhered result. The great difficulty of identification-to his statement as to the time and the fact of the bodies after so long all periods it far of-Palmeris conting to the shap for prussic and and mid a person named Hill; all confeetioner, was there at the time!

Mr. Hill was called, and said he was at the shop of Weaver & Co., on the 14th August, and there was a customer being served and he could not fell what the order consisted of, or what sort of man was served. He did not notice whether he had a black or white hat on .- Mr. Smith : He does not know whether the geatleman in question was a "black or an Albanian." (Laughter.) Pretty confirmatory evidence

Mr. F. Weaver was called and saiddo not think we ever had any name of William Palmer in our books; it is not correct nine from dur warehouse, and he told me then that he had not sold strychnine, but he The Edinburgh and Westminster Re- had sold an ownes of prussic seid to Mr. Pelmer.

(solicitor to Mr. Pratt): I object to your answering that question. This is an inquiry in into the cause of death of Walter Palmer, at and not as to what documents are in Mesa Pratt's pussession .-- Mr. Pratt a The paleges is in my possession as soliditor to Williamo Palmer. Lam personally at a loss by Maris William Palmer of £4,000 in cash. ii Thear upon the policy beyond his own hill of length.! -Mr. Lowis z Mr. Prate ben liedanerio Life mistelium wasqaqawod adt mi botasiiqui

catada illyour rate or thred og bloods, it and rich

Mr. Dongs said this was the ease for them prosecutions of the retired for 20 misutes at the large and on their return the Coroner proceeded to sum up the evidence. He commenced by: entreating the Jury to dispulse from their minds all statements and reportsorbich; had b reached them otherwise than through the larged liver, and was dropsical; he bad also regular examination of the witnesses wille. inflammation of the right kidney. The Wit- then proce ded to review the evidence as tonuss, in answer, to further, questions, Matol the death of Walter Palmer, which he inferen this there was nothing in Walter Palmer's red to have resulted from apoploxy and Autor death that man inconsistent with possoning the question of insurances, he observed that: by pressic said, or some other nercotic poi-, the policies on which the life was sought to : sone Aldoligh rould produce the same by insured were in the agreement for £83.symptomet. Stertorous breathing was a re- 000, but it was not shown that the propositi sult of come, which usually followed the ta- | sale came from William Palmer, but were s made by Walter Palmer himself. One pollers gict of salus revidences was that tordingy the hands of Mr. Pratts a collector hands cases of an apopleatio fit depending on effic thereford he thought they would not be afti opinion that that was any inducament to himly of the outrage perpetrated against him and, two or three hours, and that he had, known to cause the death-of his brother. Walter of that by a man for whom he had autorianed only one such case result, within the hour. The Coroner their returnal this had immediate subject of Walter Palmer's death, and real counted other points of this exillence tendings to ux the cause on spoplery il missechum he said he left it to the slurgete detectolment

> at the second off conserver are some At 20 minutes past six o'clock the Jurgin returned to consider their verdics. sucht balfpast eight o'clock they re-entered the Coulties when a most profound, silence prevatedw throughout the crowded assembly mallher names of the Jury were then called foreray and, in answer to the Coroner all questloder the foreman mid in a distinct and completion manor -- We find that Walton Palmardiadis from the effects of primare acid, wilfully adeb ministered to him braWilliam Palmecai vises!
> The Coronera That is a rardiated Militale

> upon the case, which was then fully beforeit

Murder, tils that your verdet letter , bloom The Boreman: Itamo The Lury wishts that to be accompanied with an expressione of their disapprobation of their was in which Thomas Walkenden garoyhia satidence my Thoy think, further, that great and it is blace to the chief constable and the boustabbladge of this county for the manage in which the two, cases have here brought before themberg They are turther of opinion that company a tion should be made to Mr. Willist the leader terf incides at Guy at Hospital, "was next tion should be made to Mr. Willist the lander sworn," He wild he had an inted Dr. Taylor, lord of the Talbot Inn, for the lost ta which

did so under the Coroner's oversent wal Third some wooks atterwards, made preference to evaporation or decomposition. He was not person proceeded to make the attracrdiality the right of way across Mr. Bullou's land, prepried to missed mything to belleve and almost incredible atatement that a make and almost incredible statement that a pub-

stoves into it for the purpose of warming lite and making it: adtable, for opening the moles fins, and making an examination of the book dies; but his offertwas imperatively rejected, and they were conveyed into a rogar into

been all but descried and a linear and and and the area of the Foreman of the Jury, without their king any notice of the proposition for a public dinner, residented the opinion of his colors. leagues that the proper: personite whom spot plication should be made to compensate their undlord, was the Secretary of State for Photo inquisition was then signed, and this extraor to dinary inquiry terminated, so , and foir beens and all managements and an anterest mill

of the bodies after so long at period at lars thought by many will bels strong objection? to such a course; however cestrable it misy to be in other respects: losquis sell lo rello mo

Palmer's defence at Eugeley expresses himses self sanguine as to the trial Haingrahes which London, the reason being that he is not side with a Staffordshire Jury, on account of the strong projudice that exists against histories There appear to be strong deubticist the minds of many eminent lawyers whether this it

can be legally done lies it word satelaid rained. The Wolver he repton Chronide of Wedon needay says that "a book has been found all by stra chaine, and in one page of this course there are a number of marganit notes in Pales mer's handwrighting, descriptive of this byman toms and effects of stry chains and of the byman toms and effects of stry chains and the course of the stry chains and the stry chain and the stry chair and the stry chain ly, in every particulal correspond with the symptoms axhibited by the late Airs Cook mediately before his death. "This book de in the possession of the police, and will be a produced at the trial. in many a primuldes of

Harper's Magazine. Harper for the After some other evidence, Mr. Thomas month is a first rate number, the malections Prait; of No. 5, Queen-street, May-fair, being excellent and varied antonogstrate principal articles is 5 Perry's Expedition to Japan," and as account of the Libert, within Coroner: Do you ledd a policy on the as-

Company of the contract of the The state of the second second

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times, Fch. 2. against such an enemy a thousand times ble navy in the north. more revolting than against any other.

To sweep her commerce from the seas, board, would be feats neither difficult nor dangerous to a Power with such forces as Great Britain now possesses, but little would be the honor and heavy the less of the suit David Arms. not because we fear our enemies, for never were conditions of combat more unequal than these would be between Great Britain and the United States at this moment, but because we cannot bring ourselves to regard them as enemies at all. When Lucian spoke of a more than civil war, he certainly must have alluded to such a war as would be waged between Great Britain and North America. The parent devastating the fair inheritance of the child, kindred hands employed in rooting out that prosperity, the increase of which has overflowed in a tide of riches into this island, are subjects too painful for contemplation, and from which the mind of every Englishman turns aside with unconquerable disgust. Let us have war, if those colonies—the proudest historic monument we possess, the most enduring memorial of Anglo-Saxon greatness.

Yet what can we do, and how avert that

which this extraordinary nation, or those who have at least the legal right to speak in its name, seem to determine to bring upon us? Were the whole attention of the whole public mind of America bent upon the question, we might hope for a satisfaction and reconciliation; but what is to be done with a nation which is drifting heedleady into war with a people possessing a splendid army and the finest navy in the world, while it possesses, in truth, neither the cone nor the other? A few thousand soldiers scattered over an immense continent, and vessels carrying in all about 500 guns, are literally all the resources with which the United States confront the enormous fleet and well trained armies of England, about to be set at liberty by the impending peace with Russia. If we were the aggressors-if, taking advantage of the enormous dispurity of our forces, we had been mean and base enough to force a quarrel on Power utterly belpless in military and unval and the most improbable coalition of Russia our conduct: but what is to be said when a sources insists on fixing us with a quarret and France. which we have as little power to avoid as it has adequately to carry out?

We find, indeed; in America an Executive Government which is ready enough to exchange defiance with us, but that Government is on the very eve of dissolution, and is well known to be stirring a quarrel with Great Britain as a means of gaining popupopularity for the coming elections. We have a difference with it with re-ard to certain places'in Central America, and the in- defence of the kingdom. terpretation of treaties relating to them. Whether we are right or wrong in our view of the case we will not stop to enquire ! nt | cent. any rate, we have adopted the most conciliatory step in our power, for we have offered to leave the quarrel to the arbitration of any imperial state, and to abide by whatever award may be given.

America rejects this offer, and continues the argument which a succession of letters and memorials have worn completely threadfrom her own shores, sieze upon a portion of the disputed territory, and so far from repressing their outrages, we had the naval sisting them against the authorities of the

the enlistment in Canada of American cursens for the English service in the Crimea and the donor rewarded." -we find a quarrel intemperately urged and vehemently pressed by the American Government, notwithstanding our disclaimer of any intention to violate their laws, and offended dignity of the States. Amends suggestions have been approved. more than enough to satisfy the offended pride and wounded sensibility of any private gentleman has been offered to the American Cabinet, but offered in vain. They cannot be content with satisfaction unless it be attended with humiliation, and require that we should withdraw our deservedly nopular Minister from Washington as an expintion of the injured dignity of the Union We trust that the rash intention is not finally determined on, it was so flagrant and unprovoked an insult, it may be long, indeed before Washington will behold another representative of the cabinet of St. James's.

But let us appeal from the Executive Government to the people, and see whether the representatives of the community will apport the Government in forcing upon us, B spite of offers of satisfaction and appeals o arbitration, a quarrel to us most unwelcome and unnatural, and to them assuredly nost disastrous and calamitous. The situaion is becoming every day more critical, and re must await the result with a firmness inpired by a confidence in our own strength, nd the knowledge that we have done all we an to avert the catastrophe which seems inending, not over us, but the nation that has tto such hands at so anxious a moment.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 19th ult., in the Debats, says:-

Since the departure of the allied squadrons, all the gunboats which were built last year at Hierneborg have been able to cross over to Abo, and nearly 200 of them are The omission of the United States from now there. After the loss of Bomarsund, it dollars. theQueen's speech provokes the criticism of is found necessary to give more attention to Lord Derby, and may possibly be a source Abo, which is thought to be in a state to plied the customer. 'The eilks and buttons of some additional bitterness on the other replace that fortress. Since the present are all I want. side of the Atlantic; but probably the Uni- war such new experiments have been made ted States were well left out, for there is in the art of fortifications, and the prompt nothing that we could say about them just fall of Bonnaraund has raised such serious now that is likely to please them. For our doubts as to the resistance which an isolated own sake, as well as theirs, we could must fortress can offer to the present means of sincerely wish that the machine of government in the great republic worked a little more smoothly, and was not so apt to get lissaid, been given up, and a fortress will be large yard, and worth six, overy cont of it large yard, and worth six, overy cont of it large yard, and worth six, overy cont of it large. elogged in some places and stimulated to built in its stead on the coast of Findland nt and destructive action in others. The construction of vessels is going on with Differences have arisen as they will rise oc- great activityat Archangel and at Nicolaieff, casionally between the best friends, between and if the present war should completely us and the American Republic. War, al- close the Black Sea to Russia, the greatest sparojust now." ways odious and destructive, would be efforts would be made to create a formida-

GREAT BRITAIN.

be the honor and heavy the less of the sui- Daily News says: The speech was short eidal triumph. We are unwilling to fight, and dught to be shorter. The Morning Herald calls it evasive, unantisfactory and undecoutly brief. The Morning Post, Advertiser, and Chronicle praise it.

The opinion on 'Change was not favorable, and Consols receded, it having been expected it would have spoken more definitely of peace or war. The Protectionist opposition under Lord Derby in the Lords, and D'Israeli in the Commons, are prepared to play a bold game for office, and that regarding the dissolution of Parliament, during the some appropriate rallying cry to appeal to

the country at the elections. Sir George Grey will soon resign the Home office in favor of Attorney-General lot the rich, glossy surface catch the best Cockburn; also the Chief Justice Jarvis policie of light, and his quick eye soon told need be, with any other nation, but not with will be made a Life Peer, and be succeeded him that his customer was beginning to be on the Bench by Sir Frederick Thesiger.

The question of creating Lords for Life without hereditary entail, has made sensation among the Nobility. The subject is to be discussed in the House of Lords. Baron Wenslydale is the precedent referred to. Layard had addressed his constituents a

Aylasbury on war. A Democratic meeting was held in London to protest against the proposed peace, as inconsistent with the dignity of the coun-

try.
The meeting was supported chiefly by
Mazzini and Kossuth sympathizers.

The trial of William Palmer, indicted for poisoning several persons at Rugeley, will, by order of the Court of Queen's Bouch, be removed from Stafford to the Central Criminut Court, London.

GERMANY.

It is almost nepdless to say that the peaceful aspect of allairs is hailed throughout Germany with unbounded satisfaction. Commercialists foresco returning prospean unoffending neighbor, no words would rity. Anxious outsiders however apprehended bave been sufficiently vigorous to reprodute ed danger to Gormany in the future, from a on of the Anglo-French

DENMARK.

The Diet of Holstein on the 22nd adopted a petition that the King should grant a constitutional representation to the Duchy. The result will be either the retirement of the Ministry or the dissolution of the Diet.

The Swedish War Department has drawn 1,000,000 francs for the immediate urgent

The Government of Greece has had the duty on Breadstuffs raisec from 1 to 5 per

FRANCE.

The Queen's Speech was published yesterday afternoon, and produced a very favora ble effect. It is considered moderate and dignified.

PRESENTS TO THE EMPRESS .- We read bare. Meanwhile a band of pirates, issuing | in a letter from l'aris :-- "The Empress's secretary is wholly occupied in replying to the expressions of solicitude and good wishes which arrive from all parts of France, forces of the United States engaged in as- together, very often, with relics and consecrated articles, which the senders believe state which they have invaded. Our offers will assist powerfully in obtaining the desiof an amicable reference are refused, and red result. Amongst the gifts, however, is armed violence, seconded by the forces of one of a different kind, viz., a pigeon which the States is let loose to sieze by force that was taken in its cage by a voltiguer, on the which we in vain beg them to refer to friend-occasion of the assault upon the Malakoff, and upon the very spot. The authenticity of ascertamen, the in estate hird baring been

TURKEY.

Official despatches from Constantinople state that warlike preparations are carried our offer of the amplest satisfaction to the on with the utmost activity. Omar Pasha's SWEDEN.

> At Stockholm it is officially stated that active preparations for war are being continued. Sweden will be prepared for offensive operations, if necessary.

SIGNATURE OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Yesterday (Feb. 1st.,) at noon, a protocol recording the acceptance of the Austrian proposals as a basis of peace, was signed at Vienna by the Mintster of Russia, France, England, Austria, and Turkey.

AUSTRALIA.

The Champion of the Seas clipper, has brought papers and letters from Melbourne to the 28th October. The gold discoveries are on the increase, and the yield most abundant. One nugget was dug up which weighed 730 ounces. Labour was in great demand, and at improved wages. Female servants were in great request, particularly in the gold districts.

Discovery Silver in Australia. -The Ballarof Times says that on the banks of the river Lee, untive silver has arrandered the care of its honor and peace been found and that a specimen was shown to them.

TOO GOOD CREDIT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'Let me show you one of the cheapes pieces of cloth I have seen for six months. said a smiling storekeeper, to a young married man, whose income from a clerkship was in the neighborhood of seven hundred

"Don't trouble yourself, Mr. James,' re-

'Oh, no trouble at all. "It is a pleasure said the storekeeper, drawing from a shell the piece of cloth he had mentioned, and throwing it upon the counter. 'There,' he added. as he unfolded the cleary broadcloth and clapped his hands upon it self compla-

bargain.'
'It's cheap enough, certainly,' remarked Jacobs, half indifferently, as he bent down to inspect the cloth; but I've no money to

Don't want any money,' replied Jaines 'At least, not from such men as you.'
Jacobs looked up into the man's face with some doubt as to his meaning.

'Credit? I've no credit. I never asked a

man to trust me in my life, returned the **customer** 'l'il trust you half that's in my store,' was

answered. 'Thank you,' said Jacobs, feeling a little flattered by a compliment like this. But I've no wants in the dry goods line to that extent. A skein of silk and a dezen of buttons for my wife are all that I require at

present. 'You want a new coat,' roplied the persevering storokouper, and he laid his hand upon to sloove of Jacob's cont and examined it closely. This one is getting rusty and threadbare. A man like you should have some regard to his appearance.— Let me see. Two yards of this beautiful cloth will cost but eight dollars and I won't sond ing the dissolution of Parliament, during the you your bill for a fine broadcloth coat.—
coming session as inevitable, they will get up Think of that ! Baryains of this kind don't grow on every tree.'
While James talked thus, he was display-

ing the goods he wished to sell in a way to

*I'll cut you off a cout pattern,' said he taking up his yard-stick. I know you want it; don't heatitate about the matter.'

Jucobs did not say no, although the word vas on his tongue.

While he yet hesitated, the cost patro

was measured oil, and severed from the umphant tone from the Store keeper's lips 'And the greatest bargain you over had.-You will want trimmings of course.

As he spoke, he curned to the shelves for padding, linings, &co, and while Jacobs, half nwildered, stood looking on, cut from one piece and another, until the coat trimming vere all nicely laid out. This done, Mr. Jamos faced his customer again, rubbing his hands from an internal feeling of delight,

and said :-'You must have a hand-ome vest to go with this, of course." 'My vest is rather shabby,' roplied Jacobs.

s ho glaucod downward at a garmout that had soon protty fale service.

If that's the best one you have, it will never do to go with a new coat, and James in a decided tone. Let me show you a beau-

tiful piece of black satin. And so the shopkeeper went on tempting his customer, until he sold him a vest and statement in addition to the cont. After that he found no difficulty in selling him a silk dress for his wife. Having indulged himself with an entire new suit, he could not, upon reflection, think of passing his wife, who had been wishing for a new silk

dress for more than six months 'Can't you think of nothing olse?' inquired James. I shall be happy to supply whatover you may want in my line

Nothing more, I believe, answered Jacobs choso bill was already thirty-five dottars and he had yet to pay for making his cont pantaloons and vest. But you will want various articles of dry

goods. In a family there is semething called for every day. Tell Mrs Jacobs to send down for whatever she may want. Never mind the money. Your credit is good with me for any amount.'
When Mr Jacobs went home and told his

wife what he had done, she unreflecting woman, was delighted, 'I wish you hah takon a piece of muslin

said she. We want shoots and pillow cases You can got a piece, replied Jacobs

We wont have to pay the bill for it now -James will soud the bill at the end of six months, and it will be easy enough to pay i

then. 'Oh, yes, easy enough,' responde his wife

confidently,
So a piece of muslin was procured on the crodit account. But things did not end hore. A credit account is too often like a breach in a canal; the stream is small at first, but soon increases to a ruinous current. Now, that want had found a supply source, want became more clamorous than before. Searonly a day passed that Mr and Mrs Jacobs did not order something from the store, not drouming, simple souls, that an alarm-

As to the income of Mr Jacobs, it was not large. He was, as had been intimated, a oluik in a wnolesale store, and received a salary of seven hundred dollars a year. His family consisted of a wife and three childron, and he found it necessary to be prudent in all his expenditures, in order to make both ends meet. Somewhat independent in his feelings, he had never asked credit of any one with whom he dealt, and no one offering it provious to the tempting inducement hold out by James, he had regulated his out goes by his acrual income. By this be had managed to keep even with the world though not to gain any advantage on the side of fortune. Let us see how it was with him at the end of six mentles under the new systom. Let us see if this good credit had

It was very convenient to have things omfortable or for a little display, without feeling that the indulgment drained the puree too heavily. The weak vanity on the part of Jacobs, was gratified by the flattering opinions of his honesty entertained by James ho storekeeper. His credit was good and he was proud of the fact. But the day of reckening was approaching, and at last it

ocen of any bonefit to him

Notwithstanding the credit at the dry go, destore; there was no more money in the young clork's purso at the end of six months than at the beginning. The cash that would have gone for clothing, when necessity called for additions to the family wardrobe, had been spent for things, the pur chase of which would have been omitted, but for the fact that the dellars were in the purse instead of in the storekeeper's hands, and tempted needless expenditure.

As the end of the six mouth's credit period approached, the mind offacobs began to I goods.

rest on the dry goods dealer's bill, and to be disturbed by a feeling of auxiety. As to the the amount of this bill he was in some un-

cortainty, but thought that it would not be less than forty dollars. That was a large sum for him to owe, particularly as he had nothing ahead, and his correct expenses were fully up to his neome. It was now, for the fless time in his life, that Jacobs felt the nichtmane pressure of debt, and it we much at times as if it would almost sufficiate him One evening be came tome, beling there

atorekea paer." sober then usual. He had thought of little class all day besides his bill at the store. On us dar of my porter, triplad Jacobs. meeting his wife he saw that something was

wrong.
- What ails von, Jane P gaid he, kindly.-Ara you sick ? 'No,' was the simple reply. But her ever froughed as she said it, and her torband as hat her ine slightly quivered.

Something is wrong, Jane ! said the bus Tear- stole to the wife's chocks from beneath her half-closed lids—the boson la-bored with the weight of some pressure

is wrong. Your mome alarms me. Ate: 'Oh, no, no. Nothing of that,' was quickly answered But but-Mr. James has next

"Tint was to be expected, of couse," said ! Jacobs with forced calmness. The cred was for only six months. But how much is the bill?

His voice was unsteady, as he asked the supercolquestion. "A hundred and twenty dotters I and a

poor Mrs Jacobs learst into tears.

Tanposible P excla med the starde libra-'Impossible!' There is some misbarrel

never. There is the left, and Mrs Jacobs drew ! t from hir bosom.

Jacobs glanced eagerly at the footing up-

'It cant bo,' he said in a troubled voice.

lames has mado a mistako ' So I though, when I first saw the bill, replied Mrs Jacobs, recovering herself, yet speaking in a sad voice. But I am sorry to my that it is all right. I have been over it and over it again and cannot find an error. O, dear, how foolish I have been. It was so easy to get things where no mency had to a baid down. -But I never thought of a oill like this. Never."

Jacobs sat for some moment with his eyes men the floor. He was thinking rapidly So much for good credit; in said at ength, taking a long breath. What a fool I have been; that coming fellow, James has gone to the windward of me completely -He know that if he got me on his books, he would secure three deliars to one of my noney, beyond what he would get by the system. One hundred and twent dollars in six month !- Ah, me ! Are we t appior now, for the extra dry goods we have procured? Not a whit! Our hodies have been a l'ttla botter clothed, and our fave of display has been gratified to some extent But has all that wrought a compensation for tho pais of this day of reckoning?
Poor Mrs Jacobs was silent, Sadiy was

she repenting of her part in the fudy they had committed.

Tou time cases, but neither husband nor wife could do much more than take food, That bill for one hundred and twenty dollars had taken away their appoints. It e-night that followers brought to restaurable their a very refreshing slumber point in the m rning they awoke set or minded, and little inclined for convers tion. But one thought was in the mind of Jacobs- the left of James and one feeling in the mind of his wife cell ropreach for hor part in the week of em-

What will you do ?' said Mrs Jucoles, to evoice that was unsteady, looking into ner husband's face with glittering eyes, as she haid her hand epon bis arm, causing him o pauto as ho was about leaving the

house.

'I'm sure I don't know,' central the foung man, gloomity. I shall have to so-James: I suppose, and ask than to wait — But I'm sure I'd rat or take a horsewhip. ping. Good credit! Ho'll sing a deflerent

ong now." For a moment or two longer the hasband as onch sighed heavity, the former turned sive, away and left the house. His read to business was past the store of Mr James - but now be avoided the street in which he lived and wont a whole block out of his was to

'How am I to pay this bill?' marmured and giving his mind up to troubled

thoughts Just at this moment the senior partier in the establishment came up and stend beside tim

'Well, my young friend,' said he, kindle; how are you getting along? Jacobs tried to smile and look cheerful

as be replied-Protty well, sir.' But his voice had in it a tauch of daspondency.

Let me see, remarked the employer at-

ora pause; your regular year is up to-day, You, sir, replied Jacobs, his heart sinking more heavily in his becom, for the question suggested a discharge from his place--bu-

sinos having been dult for some time. 'Not a dollar, I am sorry to say,' returned

Jacobs. Living is expensive and I have six mouths to feed? That being the care,' said the employer. as you have been faithful to us, and your services are valuable, we must add some thing to your salary You now receive Smith.

Well, we will call it eight hundred and fifty.

A sudden light flashed into the face of the unhappy clock; seeing which the employer, blessed in blessing another, added And it shall be for the last as well as for the coming year. I will fill you out a check for one hundered and fitty dollars, as the balance due you up to this day.

The feelings of Jacobs were too much

agitated to trust himself with oral thanks as he received the cheek, which his employer immediately filled up, but the counter ance fully expressed his grateful emotions A fittle while afterwards, the young man entered the store of James, who met him with a smiling face,
'I've come to settle your bill,' said Ja-

. You need nt have troubled your elf about that, roplied the storokooper, though money | 10mis o "the said es, the child-murder" s always acceptable ' The money was paid and bill receipted then James, rubbing his hande, an action ;

peculiar to him when in a happy tramo of

'And now, what shall I show you?'
'Nothing,' was the young man's reply.
'Nothing! Don't say that, reposed James. I've just got in a boaucitul fot of spring d're no more money to spare, answered !

Jacobs.

is good for any amount 'A world too good, I find said Jacobs beginning to button up his coat, with the

However? What do you mean? asked the "My good crebit has tok in a hundred dol-

I don't under tand you,' said James, looking posicial.

It's a very plain ease,' answered Jacobs. This could recount at your stone has induced no cettia d wite to purchase twice as many goods as we would otherwise have bought. That has taken sixty dollars out of my pocket; and six y dollars more have been spent, order temptotion, because it was in the parse instead of being pold out for goods ored with the weight of some pressure the late of the first and of heary paid out for goods of fill the, Jana, urgud Jacobs, stanything the variables and most tooks. Now, do a wrong. Your machine make use the

God morn or, Mr. James Said Jacobs. When I have cent to space, I shall be happy to spend it with you, but no more accounts

with me. Wise will they be who make by the exerionics of Mr Jacobs. Trosso gradit accounts are a curse to people of moderate incomes, and should never under any pretence be

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber in India, he preached a sertake. A hundred and twenty deltars !- mented these heautiful illustra-

"Tife bears us on like the stream of mighty river. Cur hoat at first glides down of the column of figures, where were numer-als to the value of one hundred and twenty ingringing of the little brook and the windmarmasing of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope and we grash agerly at the beauties around us-but the stream burries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is alone a wider and deeper flood, amil objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and gr efs are alike left behind us. We may be ship wrecked, we cannot be delayed whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and then land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal!"

TAKE A PAPER FOR YOUR WIFE.

A friend not long since told as a story in relation to one of our subscribers, which they demanded the more cordial support of contains a good moral for busbands, and furof unitation under similar ci cumstances. The enhancher referred to said our fitend in the presence of his wife, said that it had been his intention to call at the office, pay up his arrearages, and discontinue his paper.

His wife very promptly asked: "Why do you intend to discontinue the

Because, said the husband, I am so plause. much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems to be

very little use in my taking the paper." "Yes." resp aded the wife, it may be of lit leuse to you, but is of great use to me .--I remain at home while you are gone, and wish to kn w what is going on in the world If you discontinue the paper, I will go right to town and subscribe myself."

As the paper has not been discontinued and wife stood looking at each other. Then, we suppose the wife's reasoning was conclu-

Att. Sours or Mixns .-- There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society: the unhappy Jacobs, pausing in his work a person who takes a strong common sense for the twentieth time, as he sat at his desk, view of the surgect, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders an ingenious theorist. who catches at the slight st and faintest analogies; and another man who scents the ridiculous from afar will hald no commerce with him who tests exquisitely the fine feelwhereas talent is talent and mind is mind, in all its branches. Wit gives to life one of its best flavors, common sense leads to im mediate action, and gives society its daily motion; lorge and comprehensive views cause its annual ro ation; ridicule chastises folly and imprudence, and keeps men in their proper sphere; subtility seizes hold of the fine threads of truth; analogy darts away in the most sublime discoveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's visitations, for the serrows that came from without. God made it all! It is allgood! we must despise no sort of talent; they all have their separate duties and uses -- If the happiness of man for their object; they all

IRELAND.

The death of Mr. Theeba'd M'Kenna, which took place last week at Dublin, leave. vacent too inevative permanent office of Past Cork of the Chief Secretary and Do puty Keeper of the Privy Seal Tho salary. it is believed, is about £1,500 per annun.

Archbishop Callen has indied another monster pastoral, which was read in all the char Is at discession Sunday se'nnight .-After exhausting the usual topics touched m in his addresses, tile rev. Doctor proceeds to draw a contrast is tween the state of Fro-testant buggand and Cathole Ireland:-

" While judge one expressing their lelight at the absence of crime in the largest scriptures, and good works which would an i most Catholic countries of Tre and "he tend to the moral edification of the people. ings the energiable, the side of wires, the into the houses of many families in Canada, degrating tree salities, the irrumerable he found books lying about on the tables, of murdors that are recorded from week to a description that ought not to be in circulation - books written by such men as Bulin Englished as nothing which toreal a wer and Dickens, and other minor authors, sta and the section of only by the degradation of liven could be take the of the who pandered to the evil passions of our Accession to Sentice?

SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Church Soon oth com who had lost his pocket book and | Paul's Church, on Tuesday evening last. heels disposed to look well that his nurse The attendance on the occasion was thin. torrow in the same o profitable distand the majority, perhaps, of the meeting was formed of ladies. There was a comparatively large attendance of clergymen. several of whom came from a distance.

Our reporter failed to get a place in which he could conve lently take notes until the Mr. Lawrason, had concluded his remarks. of the absence of a gentleman from town. we able to secure a copy of it or of the several resolutions proposed.

We hope, however, to publish the docu-

Rev. Mr. Bettridge, in seconding the

to say that each person ought to pledge him-self, or herself, and in a religious sense, to God, to do his or her utmost to bring five or six p rsons to the next meeting. Thus a good attendance would in all probability be secured. He recollected a small meeting for some very worthy objects, when the plan he proposed was agreed to be adopted, and accordingly at the next meeting for the same purposes desired, the object was effect-He agreed with Mr. Lawrason, when he said that if the laity did not put their houlders to the wheel, little good could be effected, (hear, hear.) The laity of the English Church ought to follow the examile, so far, of many sects who differed with hem with regard to points of doctrine. He rejoiced that in consequence of the repeal of the Cle gy Reserves, the church was no their position. longer a stalking horse for politicians, and in loing so he stated his belief that much credit was due to Mr. John Hilliard Cameron for the successful manner in which he main tained the interest of the church with regard to commutation, and without fee or reward. He did not think that the country in general, and London in particular, contributed as much as she ought to the objects of the meeting They wanted more Catholicity. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman could not see why they would not send missionaies from this diocese, to the Turkish empire. when the circumstance of the war was nreparing the way for the influence of scriptu-

ral truth. (applause.)
Mr. W. Elliott proposed a resolution approving of the objects of the society, and calling for renewed exertions in its cause. In the course of some appropriate remarks he said that the present was a time when want of interest than any other cause, but cordance with the letter and spirit of the cold indifference, it should be remembered, Constitution .-- Banner of the Cross. was more dangerous and prejudicial to their terests than strenuous opp osition floud an-

The Rev. Mr. Dillon seconded the resolution, in the course of an eloquent speech. He said it was true that they had heard the report read, and it had told, to a certain degree, of their exertions and progress,, but of the results of these exertions they should never know in this world. His lot had been thrown for the greater part of his life in the British colonies, and in one of them, through an iniquitous measure of the imperial government, it was rendered necessary that a large deduction of public salaries should take place. But when the House of Assembly met, they agreed with one voice that they should not reduce the salaries of the clergy (hear, hear.) Why should not this diocese take example by the instance he had afforded. The resolution he had alluded to had been arrived at, at a time of great general distress; but here, where property had increased a thousand-fold, and where the revenues of the church had been wrongly taken away from them, there were no signs of increasing vit dity in their good cause. Again, he thought that, at a time when the ings of the heart and is alive to nothing else; Irish papists were expected over here in thousands from the States, it was necessary to strengthen the ramparts of that Church -the English church-which was the great bulwark of religion on this continent, and that her organization might thus be fitted for preventing the soul-destroying efforts which would accompany the migration.

resolution. alluded to the opinions held by many with regard to the Church of England. The principles of that church were soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward embraced in the grace articles, but it was neversintended that any nice distinction or difference should necessarily cause a dissent. The liberal character of the church was antagonistic to such a belief. Before sitting down, he alluded to the progress made by improve, exalt and gladden life .- Sidney the Irish Society, by reason of its teaching in the trish language. Had the same course been followed at the time of the Reformation, Ireland, he believed, in all probability, would now be a Protestant country. But although the bishops of that country had led the Reformation at first in a greater majority than their English brethren, yet the latter had prevented the spread of conversion, by sending over men to preach to a people who did not understand their langu ge. and were opposed to them in point erance, must be apparent to all." of nationality. The reverend gentleman

The Rev. Mr. Elwood, in speaking to

Rev. Mr. Flood offered some observa tions, which were well received. Rev. Mr. Evans, in the course of a few observations, impressed upon the meeting the desirability of a free circulation of the ile was sorry to say that, when he went

concluded his speech amid much applause.

"Who, he asks, would wish to see Ireland [Had the reverend gentlemen read the reduced to so sad and degraded a state?' works of Charles Dickens, we think be Islands.

LONDON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH | would not be found expressing such a novel opinion, with regard to that excellent man-He has probably yet to learn that the author of 'Bleak house' is acknowledged, by the ciety was held in the School-house of St. great body of the English clergy, and the English people, as one who has, in a great measure effected, by means of book influence and legislative enactment, the most moral reforms of the day]-ED.

Atter some observations from the fev. Mr. Jessopp, which were very well received, Mr. A. Leiroy, rose and proposed a resolution to the effect, that the officers of the report had been read, and the first speaker, society for the past year should be requested to hold office for the ensuing twelve months. in moving its adoption; nor in consequence In reference to such a resolution as the present, he could not be expected to stick to who had the report in his possession, were his text, insemuch as his text did not afford room for anything to be said. But it occurred to him that the speakers who had gone be ore him, left some room for a few obserment in our next. In speaking to it, Mr. vations. Unusual changes were lately tak-Lawrason alluded to its several points, and ing place in Turkey. In that country the before concluding, expressed his regret at people detested the worship of idols, and as the apparent want of interest man fested by the Greek and Roman Catholic Church rethe small attendance of people present. We sembled one another much in this particular subjoin a condensed report of the proceed- its teaching had been lately that way. He learned, however, by his recent readings that the Protestants who had settled in adoption of the report, alluded to the thin Turk y, were well received, and christianity attendance at the meeting, and proceeded by means of their influence was spreading, (hear, hear.) In Bohemia, too, great religious changes were taking place. In conclu ion, Mr. Lefroy stated that their great object, in every land, ought to be the circulation of the bible, and that they might rest assured that, wherever that good book was circulated, popery would gradually decay-(applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Palmer referred at considerable length to details of the society's report and rules. They could not prevent the Roman Catholics from coming here. To attempt to do so, would be contrary to the principles of civil and religious liberty; but they could protest against the government giving them blocks of land in a particular district; and which would afford them'an undue advantage towards strengthening

All the resolutions having been unanimously carried, a vote of thanks was moved to the reverend chairman, and that gentleman, before vacating his seat, said it should be their duty to say to the Irish Roman Catholics, when they landed on these shores.1 Up guards and at them! He meant this not in its literal signification; they should meet them, clothed with a spiritual armor,

and with their bibles in their hands. in The meeting then adjourned .- London Prototype.

UNIVERSALISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We lately noticed a decision by Judge Manly, of the Superior Court of this State, that one who does not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments could not be a competent witness in North Carolina. the laity. The subscription of the city of For this, as might have been expected, he nishes an example for wives not unworthy London, in behalf of the society, to the has been harshly denounced by a recent amount of £148, he considered not at all Convention of that sect; and the Wilmingproportionate to its wealth, or the great ob- ton (N. C.) Herald has a card from the jects of the society (hear, hear.) This state Judge, in reply to their action, in which he of things, he thought, was arising more from contends that his decision is in perfect ac-

"There are three forms of affirmation provided by which persons can be qualified to give testimony in North Carolina, viz: the form provided for Quakers, Mennonites, and. Dunkers, the oath in the Holy Gospel, and (for those who have scruples of conscience about swearing) an appeal to God with uplifted hand. The witness in question, says the Judge, when offered, declined taking an oath upon the Holy Gospel, in the usual form, on the ground of conscientious scruples, -and the clerk was about to swear him in the alternative form prescribed by the act of Assembly, when it was objected that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. Upon examination, he stated he believed all persons would be saved from their sins; and exempted from pains and penalties for them altogether in the next. world—that sia had its punishment in this life, but none in the life to come. By a reference to the terms of the oath which it was proposed to administer to him, it will at once be seen that he could not take that form of oath. It is in the following words: I appeal to God as the witness of truth and the avenger of falsehood, as I shall answer the same at the great day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known

that the evidence that I will give,' &c. "Here the sanction appealed to is accountability at the great day of judgment. And he did not believe in this sanction, and declined taking the oath on the Gospels, and is there are only two forms in which persons, (except Quakers, &c.) can be sworn in North arolina, it follows that he could not be

worn at all without forcing his conscience. "The judge observes that he had always understood that the characteristic feature of Universalism was the finite duration of punishment in the next world, and that all would ultimately be brought into a state of blessedness. Under that impression, no objection was ever made to their competency, nor does he think that any just objection could be made; but he adds, if the creed of the Universalist embraces a denial of all accountability and punishment in the next world forsins committed in the body, and unrepented of and unatoned for at death, he is not a comperent witness as the law now stands in

North Carolina, according to his opinion. "The statement of Judge Manly is not without point, and that it relieves him entirely from any suspicion of bigotry or intol-

THE LATE DR. CHOULES .- The N. Y. Examiner says that the Rev. Dr. Chowles was conscious throughout the whole of the last day of his sickness that he could not recover. He conversed freely of that event, and selected the text for his funeral discourse. He referred to his ministry, and dwelt with special interest on the fact that the theme of his preaching had been 'Christ' crucified. And it was while in the act of all repeating the beautiful hymn, 'Jesus, loverez

FATHER MATHEW .-- It is stated that the once samous Father Mathew of Ireland is now a priest at Rewa, one of the Freejee

Poetry. THE HOUR FOR PRAYER.

BY MRS. C. L. PHELPS.

her the golden reil of surset he cell in the fa -off west he cell in the fa -off west work which shines the glowing blushes Mile forely birds of rest.— Her the cermin tinted cloudlets Lere their rusy fonteeps there, when it is electine seems written-Kneel it is the hour for prayer !

the breezes genry bear thee Mane thou hast heard so off, Nest into a whisper soft. ten will come, it misty dreamings, the will twilight's balmy air. faceless words of spirit watchers— Lift the heart to God in prayor."

alen fair Luna, queen of heaven, frond v. 'mi ist her g'ittering train, frais the saure halls above thee, Smine sho d'er un all in vain ? Smin who get the att in varing planes are there a selver cuttain (for the wear) world of ours,—
Yearn its floods of bright effulgence -Kneel, it is the hour for p.ayer?

MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

meeting of the above Society took e last week, at which the Rev. Mr. noman presided. The principal subject ical importance was the erection of an scopal Church in this village, in favor of h both speakers and audience were en sistic. It is to be hoped, now that the parch of England is thrown upon the gengity of Churchinen, they will nobly re-5. A subscription list is in circulation, lindging from the amount already subhed we have no doubt but a church He erected next summer, which will be once an honour and an ornament to the lige. The liberality of Col. Jas. Ingerof Woodstock, who may be antiv dembed, in the language of Pope, as one of be be evolent men who "do good by ward a beautiful site for the church, and only requires a little exertion on the part the members to erect it. The names of contributors will be published .--- St. lwys Ensign.



Dec Boun elifons are upon the boly hills. smilton, Friday, February 29. 1856 ORE & WELLINGTON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Branch will be bid (n.v.) in the Hall of the Mechanics' estitute. Hamilton, on Thursday evening, te 13th March next, at half-past Seven idick. The Clergy of the United Districts re respectfully informed that their Parochial Reports must be in the hands of the Secremy, and their Collections transmitted to not only in this country, but abroad. he Treasurer, at least one week befor the wowal meeting.

The Missionaries are requested to transnit any information they have for the memier of the Church at large in time for esertion in the Secretary's Report.

> J. GAMB'.E GEDDES. Secretary, G. & W. D. B. C. S.

THE AVENUES OF INFIDELITY!

Such is the title of the late charge derered by the Right Rev. Dr. DeLancey, ifthe Diocese of Western New York, at the opening of the Convention August 15; 1855. The subject contains a wide field, and is full of matter for deepest attention. The able Bishop first treats of the object and nature of the Church: to maintain and reserve truth and holiness among those within and without, with a view to the ultimate s wation of them all. He next speaks si the hindrances and dangers which beset be Church on every side, instructing the tlergy to be watchful, sure and steadfast in their calling to rear up truth, and put down error. The charge specifies six avenues to lablelity. The first ave ue arises from be second arises from a distorted view of Education; the third from distorted views a Society, in which he considers the sect tivious of the Church of Christ, in which e speaks of Rome and Sectarianism; the ith from distorted views of the requisites of the Christian Character and the sixth arises from a distorted Ministerial character. bese different points compose the charge and are very clearly and impressively enarged upon; most necessarily do they form be subject, for never was the Church so resieged by evils of infidelity, never so at. empted to be undermined and destroyed to ter very foundation as now in this pineteenth Entury, and not in the United States alone, tui both at home and at road.

We are enabled to transfer to our columns some few extracts from this lengthy et most instructive and valuable charge.

"Nos systems of education are prevalent wong us which ignore the Diety, which ig- ous approach. or Carist, which ignore the Holy Spirit. be Church of Christ.

Some contend that education and religion ther for the next; that they should not be | Spiritualism, alleging an intercourse be | That distorted views of the Church are, and in reslity have a reason for wishing the | Laity in Synod Assembled.'

nor with clasics, mathematics and philoso-

Some hold that as religion consists of morality, doctrines and sacraments, the first, perative demands of duty. mor dity, may be introduced into systems of public education, as it affects human relasacraments should be excluded, as points to not the child.

Some maintain that in the prevalent diversity of religious belief and practice, the ja reprobate mind." hild should not be trained to any mode of religion, but be left, when mature, to decide for bunself, untrammelled and unprejudiced, which he should espouse, if any.

Some will urge that education is the

as the mechanic for mechanism, the merchant for trade, the physician for medicine, the advocate for law, the farmer for agriculture, the divine for theology; and therefore that it does not in all cases call for religious instruction, which should be left to private, personal and parental efforts.

Some proclaim that the very diversity of eligions amongs' us, and the diversity of religious systems among christians, peclude, or ought to preclude, religious teaching in

schools, academies and colleges.

Some openly denounce a specific christian education as bigotry, in olerance and priest-

Under such views, as you know, the 3od is not addressed in prayer; Redempholy faith are left entirely unexplained and merci." untaught.

Distorted views of society canstitute a hird avenue of infidelity.

Society is a divine appointment. Man vas not created for solitary, but social existence. At his original being was the declaration, " it is not good for man to be alone." The three modes of social existence, as recognized by Holy Scripture, are the domesc, the national, and the ecolesiastical. Into the home, the nation and the Church, all may be resolved. . .

But, as you know, men have not been sa tisfied with the divine provision for domes ic, social, or exclesiastical life. They seek to substitute their own wisdom for the divine laws This has long been a characteristic of the human mind. Both in early times and of late, " men have sought out many in-

Many of those systems by which we are now surrounded, are the avenues of infidelity, some secretly and some avowedly.

Thus Owenism, denying future accoun ability, alleging man to be the mere crea ture of circumstances, denouncing all reli-gion as founded in prejudices and delusion, and seeking to reorganize society on the principles of a perfect equality, united laour, a uniform education, and a common sustenance, has run its course within the last half century. 🕚

Fourierism also has sought to modify and ameliorate the evils of society by new plans of as ociation, the overthrow of existing distinctions of life, and the proposed enlargement of the sphere of the intellectual and social enjoyments.

And at this time Mormonism, originating within our own territorial limits, is urging its impious, unhallowed and sensual imposture, under the wing of riches, politics and power, In nearer approach to the truth, are other

with man's earthly interests, relations and duties, to substitute other motives and influ ences than what she sanctions and urges, and of what she appoints or commands. They create new ties; they bind together by spe-cial and even secret engagements; they hold out temporal advantages to sickness, adversity, and widowhood, to broken down fortune and the overburdened family. They set up new claims of interest, of right, of position, of education, of place, and of power. They arow novel principles, urge new mensures, and press new reforms, on grounds and motives unsanctioned by the voice of religion or experience; openly dispronounced defective as a medium of the needed reforms. Government is alleged to be too slow in its operations. The Church is denounced as inefficienty. The existing evils, they allege, demand a bold and vigorous hand. New systems are to be introduced to provide for the body and the intellect; to avert surrounding and impending evils; to take the young and the old, men and women, childhood and manhood, under delity. the wing of a new fledged agency of good, in the shape of fellowship, unions, and com-

munities. Now in all these plans and schemes of so distorted views of the doctrine of necessity; | cial reform, I cannot but see the seeds and elements of infidelity. They create distrust of appointed plans of social good. They detach the mind from divine agencies for human benefit. They exagge ate the exulled Spiritualists, the fourth from distort- tent of evils to furnish a ground for their plans of relief. They throw odium upon the ordinary and approved means of grace thority and growth. They over-awe the timid by word: the coldness of their denunciation and avowals. The young, the inexperienced, the ignorant, and the unsettled, are lured away from " the old paths;" their faith is undermined; their stability totters; the newly urged project is first favored in thought then countenanced by co-operation, and f nally adopted in full. The ministry, the Church, the Gospel, the Bible, all sink before the new project of social improvement and the once cordial and zealous Christian becomes the bold discarder and denouncer of

> Here then is a source of moral and spiri tual danger to your flocks. Infidelity enters through this arenue to weaken, pollute and destroy; and I earnestly and solemnly admonish you to guard yourselves and your flocks by timely warnings against its insidi-

The latest delusion that threatens your inch ignore the Bible, and which ignore flocks is one, beginning within the limits of our own Diocese, but not in the Church, tain of infidelity, no less than a plausible and and originally cailed "spiritual rappings," favorite weapon of Romish error against the the whoshy distinct, the one for this world, the now designated, as a system, by the name of

The development of this system thus far presents such a body of anti-christian dogtions and interests; but that doctrines and mas, and leads to such anti-scriptural and unholy practices, as constitute it a delusion. be settled between the Diety and the adult, inexplicable as submitted to by an intelligent, sober and christian intellect, without referring to the possibility of " being given up to

An obvious question of a practical nature here arises, in revard to the ecclesiastical treatment by a Pastor of such as have fallen under the power of these deceptions. What does fidelity to them, fidelity to the flock, mere training of a youth for a special object, itslelity to himself and fidelity to his Master exact ?

All demand that every effort should be made by instruction, counsel, remonstrance, prayer, argument and labors, "to hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outeast, and seek the lost."

But when your faithful efforts have all failed, and the votary of inconsistent delusions resists them all by continued adherence to errors incompatible with the Gospel and Church of Christ, then are you required, as entrusted with the Gospel, by fidelity to Christ and his Church, and on the self-protecting principle recognized by every society, to "minister discipline," by dissevering his connection with the Church Bible is of en discarded from our schools; and throwing the responsibility of fatal and sal destroying error from yourselves and tion by Christ the S viour is never mention- flocks, on the unhappy individual thus seed; the grace of the Holy Chest as me and forced from Christ; remembering always to sistant agency of God no one ever hear of; Long one reful that you be not remiss, and tion, he becomes "the Church;" himself. and divinely appointed ordinances of our so minister discipline that you forget not

> Distorted views of the Church of Christ are another avenue of infidelity to which I

ask your thoughts. In the first place, swerving from the original constitution of the Gospel in its ministry, has been set up a power claiming supremacy in the Church, disfiguring its worship by new and un authorized objects of adoration teaching doctrines inconsistent with its standard of truth and duty, and beterogeneonsly intermixing a temporal and secular with an una authorized spiritual dominion, domineering over the consciences, judgments and lives of many, and avowing a sole, and exclusive claim to the obedience of christian men as the viceregent of God, displacing Christ from the headship of the Church on earth, and excluding all from alliance with him and from the hopes of heaven, who do not accede to its claims and acknowledge its authority. With plausible pretensions to unity, the pride of numbers, overwhelming power, enlarged resources, and appealing through error, to the most controlling influances over men as the dispenser of pardon to sinners and as holding the keys of heaven, it has exercised power immense over the consciences, judgments and interests of its

Maintaining "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits," and "practices plainly epurgnant to the Word of God and the custom of the primitive Church," and grievously erring 'not only in their living and manner of ceremony, but also in matters of faith," there is presented in its corruption of practice, mutilation of truth, and perversion of principle, unfounded claims and overbearinfluence debasing to mind and body, a system that has shaken the faith, consciences, and judgment of many, both without and within its circle.

Extravagant and unscriptural pretensions on the part of christian generate infidelity titute a deception on the mind, and as soon as its enlarged knowledge and experience assure men of the error, and that they have to be such, does neither prove that none are to provide agencies of soc al benefit in lieu been deceived, they doubt, dispute, and discard the whole system with which it was connected. Hence the pre-alent opinion that under the outward conformities of the Roman Catholic system, runs a deep and

wide current of skepticism and infidelity. The danger arises the moment we pass the bounds of scriptural truth in presenting the claims of the Church. Up to the limit of the Divine exaction in regard to it we must go, or we are unfaithful to God. We step beyond it at an obvious hazard of injury to carding the authority of both when urged against favorite projects of benevolence, or the opposite extreme. Where questions touch our relations to the Deity, the mind touch our relations to the Deity, the mind ourselves and to others. Overstated truth is positive error. The re-action produces us to test all conflicting claims to be his when aroused is peculiarly sensitive. It regards christian truth on any subject as: a divine exaction or teaching. If the agen ts or ministers of such instruction are found decoptive in one point, the discovery throws cloud over other points; unsettles, emb r rasses, disturbs; and the process is from hesitation and uncertainty, to kepticism; and from skepticism to secret or open infi

Let us be careful then not to push in regard to the Church her holy claims beyond the rock of scriptural truth. "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." On Him the Church is built. Divine in its order, ministry, doctrines and worship, let these be always based moulded, argued, maintained and defended according to His divine standard of truth.

No elevation of unrestrained church authority over, or on a par with, the written

No enjoined alliance of temporal with spiritual power: No supremacy of one Bishop over all

other Bishops and over the whole Church: No claim of priestly power to absolute orgiveness of sin: No development of new doctrines

tnown to the Gospel and unrecognized in the No substitution of created beings as obects of the worship due only to the uncre-

Out of such and such like errors, when seen by the mind to be such, have sprung that distrust, skepti-ism, and infidelity, which so often have deformed the Church, saddened tion." the ministers of truth, and arrested the salvation of men.

But distorted views of the Church exist also in the opposite direction, as a prolific fountain of unbelief.

The divisions of Protestantism are a foun-

united; that the Gospel should not be mix- tween the living and the dead, and claiming among Protestants, the great fountain head ed up with reading, writing and arithmetic, to derive from the spirits of the departed of division, is shewn by the fact that no form through living " mediums," a certain know-, of error arises and takes permanency without ledge not only of earthly facts, but of the an immediate church organization to sustain lifeless. When intimations, suggestions, or highest truths of religion, and the most im- | it. Hence the list of independent Protestant | questions, adverse to christianity are presentchurch organizations has run up to the number of forty-one. Hence almost every zations exist among us under the name of order, ministry, worship, and sacraments. ed unions of these bodies have resulted in distractions, and further alienation. Hence there is a constant multiplication of so called Churches amongst us. Hence in my short ter so utterly condemned and denounced by ministerial life of thirty-five years, I can the Gospel, supplies a cogent argument to enumerate at least twelve new so called dispose him to their reception. Infidulity christian churches, independent of each other. each claiming to be acknowledged as the true Church of Christ, which did not exist when I was ordained to the ministry. Hence within a century past there have sprung up thirty at least now so called churches, each claiming to be the true Church of Christ. Hence the claim set up by some they every new convert to Christ must settle for himself, independently of authority or evidence, according to his feelings, whether man, woman, girl or bov, what and where the Church is, which of the several organizations round him constitutes the true Church; and that if the claims of none

can be sustained to his individual actisfac-Now all this, as I think, arises from distorted views of the Church; which have been productive of sundry evils, leading some pious mind to cover up the difficulty by urging and maintaing that the Church consists only of true converts invisible to human eyes, in the face of our Lord's declara-tion that the Gospel net contains fishes good and bad, that the wheat and the tures grow together until the harvest, and that not until the end of the world shall the commissioned angels go forth to "gather out of his kingdom everything that offendeth;" others to make agreement in doctrine the bond of church unity; and others to fly off to the plausible unity of Rome; and inducing some not only to deny the claims of all to be true churches, but to doubt and discard the very Gospel on which they all profess to be

founded I presume there are but few amongst us who have not met with persons whose views have been turned against religion on this ground-the antagonistic and conflicting laims of so many distinct budies to the true Church of Christ- It may doubtless be a mere subterfuge in some; but when honestly urged; when the sad grounds for this objection to the Gospel are so obviously before the eye; when we advert to the working of our own minds on this subject; when we ask ourselves if this discarded unity was not an original characteristic of christianity, openly avowed and urged in the Gospel; we are bound to regard it as a substantial difficulty, and to be prepared to meet it.

We may answer it in two ways : First, by alleging that the existence of fictitious churches does not prove the nonexistence of a true Chuch, nor the existence of false religions prove the non-existence of a true religion. One may be true though many may be false, just as all coins are not falso because there are many counterfeits; and the very existence of false coins evinces low. that there must be true coin, of which they are the counterfeits.

We answer again, that the true Church CAN ALWAYS, BE IDENTIFIED; and therefore the existence of so many making claims true, nor that the Gospel, should be denied because of these multitudinous and conflict-

ing claims. Set before your flocks the great principles

of truth upon this topic. Our Father in Heaven bassent his Son to the earth with a divine message, and with ample credentials to sustain his claims, disclosing and offering salvation. That divine Redeemer called his apostles around him, instituted a Church and its ministry, assured them of the perpetual continuancy of his Church thus established, and thus compels Church by the plain question of IDENTITY.

What church among the claimants is in direct and traceable connection with the Church to which he gave the ministry, doctrines, worship, sacraments, and new testament; for that must be the true Church.

On this ground, as on a rock, our Church stands. We claim identity with the apostolic and primitive Church by a clear and traceable connexion with it. Our train is on the track. From this rampart the excluve claims of Rome, and mere modern pretensions, are to be repelled on one side, and a plausible infidelity ou the other.

It is a reasonable and sufficient answer to the former to allege the fact, that we have the ministry, the creeds, the sacraments, the worship, and the Scriptures of apostolic and rimitive times, and are in continuous succesi, an a part of the "One Holy, Catholic, and Ap ostolie Chuch."

fact, of the existence of a true Church, and true (Pospel, amidst the prevailing diversities of religious and churches, to rebut his hasty conclusi on that sone is true because many

So long as adherence to the Church is fide i y to truth and fact, and to its dirme Head, you may safely disregard the charges of b gouy, exclusiveness, arrogan se and formality. as well as the proposals of union, compromise and co-action, by which we are nore or less assailed.

The Gospel of Christ has never existed ver, each one of us, be able to say, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," in its doctr nes, sacraments, institutions and ministry,"for it is the power of God unto salva- Esquire.

Another avenue of infidelity is "a distorted view of the requisites of Christian character," in the inconsistent maintenance of an impenitent and worldly heart and life, by hose who have been baptized into Christ. Now with full consciousness of this state of mind on their part, it is easy to perceive

Gospel were not true, and thus to silence its condemnatory voice. They have a faith in it; but it is cold, monerative, uncontrolling, ed to their minds, they listen, entertain, and cherish them. A firm conviction of the leading denomination in our land has been truth of the Gospel, as entertained by the subdivided into distinct and independent stable and consistent christian, would repol church organizations. Hence such organi- them at once. His mind is convinced, his heart is right, his life consistent. For him churches founded on variations of doctrine, no reason exists that he should wish the Gospel and its fearful threats against sin un-Hence, a slight diversity of sentiment, on true. But it is not so with the impenitent any of the se points, produces often a NEW and inconsistent christian. His mind is un-CHURCH. Hence church organizations are decided. He is open to doubts. His faith founded on popular leadership, political ambition, and partisan feeling. Hence attemption, and partisan feeling. Hence attemptions within the fortress. Present the suggestions of infidelity to a profane, carnal, ambitious, worldly, covetuous, decentful, overreaching, hard-hearted man, and his character, so utterly condemned and denounced by

> my, are often the parents of unbelief. The last avenue of infidelity to the christian flock that I shall name, is that which arises from the l'astors themselves, their defects, inconsistencies, and sins, "a distorted ministerial character."

offers a shield against the arrow of truth

piercing and wounding his conscience. Li-

centiousness, profligacy, pride and blasphe-

In closing up the avenues of intidelity. then, for the protection of your flock, it is needful that you look to yourselves, in the maintenance of a character appropriate to your position as the heralds of salvation. To a verified commission, sound doctrine, and adequate learning, must be annexed a devout and carnest mind, a holy life, and unsparing devotion of soul and body to the work. All personal, domestic, social and secular relations, must succomb to that "office and ministration in the Church of God,' which, we trust, you have been inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take up your souls. To the overwhelming motives which prompt us to fidelity, devotion and zeal, annex the fearful thought that a relapse into sin may not only shut out others from the fold, but san the foundation of belief in the minds of those within its limits, drive the sheep into the wilderness, and bring ever-lasting destruction on yourselves and them-While on the other hand, an example of ministerial fidelity will help to rivet divine truths on the minds of your flocks, ensure to yourselves the promised crown of glory and make both you and them " meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF FOLLOWING.

WITH much satisfaction we perused the the following paragraph in the Hulton Journal:

"We are requested to state that the Rev. Francis Tremayne is giving a course of lectures, explanatory of some of the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Hornby, on each Wednesday evening, and at Milton, at the Church on each Friday evening, at seven o'clock. We think persons of any denomination, who wish rightly to understand the doctrines of the Church of England, will do well to attend them."

If the course adopted by our excellent friend Mr. Tremayne were generally adopted. most genial results would undoubtedly fol-

The distinctive features of the United Church of England and Ireland are too lit- shal Radetski can be designated by that the known, even by thousands of her own children. As for Dissenters, in the absence of such lectures as those above referred to. they are prone to believe all the absurd unveracities about Pusevium, and semi-Pcpery which itenerant orators are sowing broad cast throughout the land.

THE NEW KINGSTON BISHOPRIC.

If further proofs wore needed of the gencral teoling, in regard to the principle of the appointment free from the control of the Imperial Government,-the following stitute the colony of Western Australia to from the Ottawa Monarchist is another example of the resistance which will be made to an appointment over which the Synod Venerable Matthew B. Hale, Archdeacon has no control.

12th, Fob. 1866.

From the interest evinced by the 'Cansdian Monarchiat' in all matters relating to our church, I am led to request that you will be kind enough to publish the euclosed resulutions, respecting the proposed Bishopric of Kingston, proving as they do that the feelings of all churchmen in this section of the country on this important subject are in unison with those of their fellow Churchman of Ottawa, Brockville, and J believe of all those in the intended discore not longer be delayed. The very Reverend excepting a small clique in the city of King- Dr. Newman, Rector of the Catholic Uni-

l am sir, your abilt. servant. JOHN HAMILTON.

To the infidel we adduce the same great THE PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF KING-

At the annual meeting of the Hawksbury and Vankleck Hill Parochial Branch of the Church Society, hold in St. John's Church, Vanklock Hill, on Friday, 8th instant, the Rev. R.L. Stephenson in the chair after the usual business of the society was ended an expression of opinion respecting the division of the Diocese of Toronto, and the appoint ment of a Buhup to the proposed See of Kingson by the Imperial Government, without reference to the Clergy and Laity, was given throughthe following resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously by the large vithout the Churck of Christ; and let us end respectable assembly congregated on the occasion.

Moved by Mr Goo. N. Higginson, A. B. T. C. T seconded by D. McDonald, (F.)

That the members of the Church in this mission buve heard with much satisfaction ronto is contemputed and a Soo is to be erected in the Eastern portion of it at Kingston, as increased Episcopal supervision would tend greatly to the prosperity of the church, and that they pledge themselves cordially to support any movement for the attain that such persons are in no condition to re- ment of this object, provided it be in accord-

Mor ad by H. W. McCann Esq., M. P. P.

That the members of the Church in this mission ear, wely protect resinst the appointment of a B shop to the proposed See of ment of a B shop to the proposed See of Kingston by the Imperal Government, without referen, to to the Clergy and Laity; without reteren, we to the Clergy and Laity; regarding such a procoeding as unjust and inconsistent—unju 15 because the Church has been deprived of state support, and inconsistent because the Act that legalized her spoliation declare it to be desirable, that all emblance of connection between Church and State should be removed."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bath Magistrates have committed for rial, Daniel Jenkins, Carolino Ashmead. and another man named Hicks, for sacrile- 35 inhabitats. giously breaking into Northstoke Church, on the 11th inst., and stealing a Prayer-book a candlestick, the cloth covering of the com- dique, has been commenced at Paris, hamunion table, and other articles.

In I ondon it is proposed to placard the walls of the churches with such text of Scripture as will be calculated to produce salutary unpressions on the masses. It is an entirely new idea.

ECCLESIASTICAL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION EXTRAORDINARY.—A few Sundays ago, six brothers, four of whom are Clargymen the ving met together in the parish of Harlas, ton, near Tunworth, to celebrate the hirthof the morning service :-

The Rector, the Rev. R. R. Bloxamreading the prayers and Litany; the Rev. A. Bloxam, lucumbent of Twycross,preaching the sermon; the Rev. J. Bloxam, D.D., Fellow of Magdaleno, Oxford, reading the Communion Service; the Rev. T. Bloxam, of Rugby, the Epistle; and the two laymon, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, author of Gothic Architecture, and Mr. H. Bloxam of Shrawabury, the Lessons for the day.

PROMOTION ON THE RIGHT PRINCIPLE.-The vicarage of i'enn having become vacant by the appointment of Archdeacon Moore to the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Lichfield, the Rev. F. H. Paley, who has been Curate of Penn for the last five years, has without solicitation, been appointed Vicar of that parush by the Bushop of the Diocess.

THE CREDENCE TABLE CONTROVERSY .--The Times has made room for a long controversial letter, signed D. C. L., criticising the Bishop of Exeter's view relative to the time when, in accordance with the rubric the elements are to be placed upon the ta-

The chief point of the letter is that the word 'then,' in the direction --- When there is a communion the Priest shall then place upon the table so much bread and wine as he shall think sufficient," has no reference to any particular point of time in the service. but means simply "when it is decided that there is to be a communion."

This interpretation is refuted in another letter from the Rev. J. Skinner, Curate of St. Barnabas, but beyond this point the controversy presents little that is of interest or of weight.

The new Concordat does not work very well in the Austrian dominions. The inl with which it was written is hardly dry, and already there are alarming premonitory sym toms of a conflict between the Spiritual and the Temporal Power. The occlesiastical ruler of Milan has issued his interdict against thought and knowledge; but by doing so he has awakened the jestousy and provoked the wrath of the Civil Magistrate, if Marterm. At all events the military metropo itan has through the columns of the Milan Gazette, given his ecclesiastical brother no-tice that he will stand none of his nonsense. The dungeon and the rack," observes the expounder of the Marshal's ideas on the subject, "ean no longer be the weapons of "the Church; thoughts in future must be "combatted by thoughts, and arguments by arguments."

COLONIAL CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

NEW SEE IN AUSTRALIA .- The Gazette of Tuesday contains a notification to the effect that the Queen has been pleased to conbe a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Perth, and to appoint the of Adelaide, to be ordained and consecrated HAWKESBURY MILLS, Bishop of the said See.

POPERT AT HOME.

THE IRISH PAPISTS AND THE POPE .--The Tablet contains under the heading of "Ireland and the Holy See," the following paragraph :

It is stated on the highest authority that his Lordship the Bishop of Ossary has been summoned to Rome, and that the venerable Prelate's departure for the Holy City canversity of Ireland, has departed to visit the Eternal City. We are not, of course aware of the business, doubtless of importance, which has induced the distinguished Oratorian to journey to Rome at this season of the year But we take leave to express a confident hope that the presence in the Holy City at the present time of the illustrious Rector of the Catholic University will prove highly beneficial to the interests of religion and of this Catholic nation.

In contradiction of this statement, and of the inference which it is apparently intended should be drawn from it, the Evening Post on the authority of a Priest"well acquainted with the affairs of the diocese of Ossory," asserts that the Bishop in question has not been summoned to Rome, but goes there in company with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and probably of some other Prelate of the same Church, "as every Bishop is bound to do at stated periods in virtue of the obligation which he as uned at the time of his consecration," and that Dr. Newman's musion mayo near a with much saturation visit to Rome has nothing whatever to do that an early division of the Diocese of Towith Irish Church affairs, not even with the aged 25 years. Catholic University, but relates solely to business connected with the Oratory in Birmingham." In further confirmation of its assertions the Evening Post publishes for the first time, the actual words of the desist the insiduous approaches of infidelity; since with the wishes of the Clergy and eision pronounced on the appeal prosecuted sist the insiduous approaches of infidelity; since with the wishes of the Clergy and at Rome by Mr. Lucas on June 16, 1855;

The Eminent and Right Reverend Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation for the pro-pagation of the Faith, assembled in meeting on the 14th of June, 1855, reply that they have arrived at the conclusion that there was no ground for the appeal, and that the appellant should obey the commands of his Bishop.

POPERT ABROAD.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF ROME. -From the official census published by the General Vicariate it appears that the population of Rome in 1855 amounted to 177,461 inhabitants; among whom there are 36 Bishops, 1226 Secular Priests, 2,213 Monks and other Religious, 1,919 Nuns, acd 697 Seminaris s, making a total of 5, ONL ecc'esiastical persons, or one to every

REACTION IN FRANCE .- A new religious journal, entitled L'Observateur Cathving for its object to combat the doctrines of Ultramontanism, which "attack the Church in its faith, in its worship, and in its morality---charging it with unpardonable errors and intolerable superstitions." Speaking of the erection of a collossal statue of the Virgin on a rock in the diocese of Puy, the Observateur says :---

It is a good work to raise a states to the Hely Mother of Christ, but we inself that it should not have been to coarsely affirmed that the new status will be day of the eldest, who is Rector of the pa-the fortune of the country, by the con-rish, they all assisted in the performance of course of pilgrims which it will be the means of attracting to it. The idea is truly somewhat carthly, and might suggest a surmise

> to reil a business speculation." THE BRITISH COLONIAL BISHOPS

that the (ostensibly) religious act is designed

The following return of the number of Colonial Bishops, staring the salaries of each and sources whence those salaries are derived, has been presented to Parliament > Quobeo-Coorgo Johoshaphat Mountain, 1,990, Impurial Parliamentary vote,

Turonto-John Strachan, £1,250, Clorgy Rusorvus In Canada West.

Montroal-Francis Fulford, £800, Coloni-Bishopries' Fund. Nova Scotia-Hithort Blancy, £700, inerest of Trust Fund appropriated to the

indowment of this see by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Frederickton-John Medley, £1,000. Coionial Bishoprice Pund,

Newfoundland-Edward Folld. £1.200: £300 Parliamentary vote as Archdescon of Newfoundland, £200 Parliamentary vote, £200 Colouisi Sunds, as Archdoscon of Bermuds, £600 from Society for the Proengation of the Gospel as Bishop of Newoundland.

Ruport's Land-David Anderson, £700, Colonial Bishoprics' Fund. Jamaica-Autrey George Spencer, £3,000

Consolitiated Fund. Barbadges-Thomasl'arry, £2,500 Conso lidated Fund.
Antigua—Daniel Cateward Davis, £2,000

Consolidated Fund. Gulana-William Plorcy Austin, £2,000,

Consolidated Fund. Hydney-Frederic Barker, £1,000, General Colouist Revenue, under Schedule (C), annexed to Act 5 and 6 Vict. c.76.

Melbourne-Charles Ferry, £1,333 64.8d; £1,000 Colonial Treasury, £888 6a 8d. Coionial Bishopries' Fund. Nowcastio—William Tyrrell, £633 66,8dt £500 Colonial Treesury, £333 6d 8d. Colo-nial Bishoprios' Fund.

Adolaldo-Augustus Short, £800, Colo-

nial Bishopric-' Fund. Tasmania-Francis Russell Nixon. 21.-250; £1.000 for salary and allowances from Colonial Funds, and the interest of £8,000 New Zoaland-George Augustus Belwyn, £600, Colonial Bishopries' Fund.

Cape Town-It dert Gray, £800, Colonial Bishopries' Fund. Colombo-James Chapman, £2,000, Co ioniai Funds.

Victoria-George Smith, £1,000, Colonial lishopi les' Fund. Gibraltar—George Tomlinson, 21,300 Colonial Bisbopries Fund. Sierra Luono J W Weeks, £900, £500 as Colonial Chaplain, £400 from Colonial

Bishoprice' Fund. Alauritius-Vincont William Rysn, 2840 2000 as Benier Chaplain from Colonia Funde, and the interest of £6,300 granted by Colonial Bishoprics' Fund.

Graham's Town-John Armstrong, £800, Coinaini Bisbopries Fund. Natal-John William Colenso 2800. Colonial Bishoprice Fund. Labuan-Francis T M'Dougall, £500 Co-

louist Bishoprics' Fund.

Ir we did but know how little some enjoy the great things they possess, there would not be much envy in the world.

Doing Norming .- They that do nothing are in the resident way to do that which is worse than nothing.

COLLBION ON THE GREAT WESTERN This morning about 2, a.m., the express train going East ran into an empty cattle train near Kamouka station, a little west of Lon

don. The snow plough of the express train was amashed, and one or two of the trucks on the other train damaged, but fortunately without loss of life. One of the Employees necrowly saved himself by jumping off in this dark and rolling down the embankment as he saw the express coming up.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 27th Feb., 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Richard Theodore Pennefather, Esquire, to be Governor's Secretary and Superintendent Ceneral of Indian Affairs, in the place of The Right Honorable Viscount Bury, resigned.

DIED in Glauford on the 23rd instant, Aguas Robi-

a, daughter of William Biser, aged 2 years and In Oneida, on the 24th inst, of Inflammetting on the Lunge, Arthur McKeewn, oil-gate keepers, and brother of John McKeewn, Barlen.

WANTED GOVERNESS in a family where the A children are young.
Address Mrs. M., Box 105,
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Feb. 27, 1856.

STAMILIES & APOTHECARIES SED ing to obtain Gonulno Mediches will ing to obtain Gondine Medicines will code of the patronize the deade-diments as the amount of the control of th

in attendance. Aug. 7 1855

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence I on the first day of December next. F. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U C. ollege. 19-cd.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1866. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TORONTO

it HE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being vacant, Caudidates for the same are requested to trausmit their applications and testimonial-on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY, one thousand elglis hundred and fifty-six, to tho undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Governor Guneral.

The salary attached to the office is £300 sterring, per annum.
...The Master will also be provided with a house on the College premises.

By Command, GEO. ET. CARTIER.

Secretary's office, Toronio, Nov. 8, 1866.

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Merchant Tailor, No. 2. Wellington Buildings.

Toronto, Feb. 1852. Mrs. Cosens' Establishment.

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Fo the Eaucution of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. WILL be respond on MONDAY September 10th. YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

August 24th 1855. HERBERT ORTIMER. BROr ER, House Land and General Agent,

Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance No. 80, King Street East, Toronto,

(Opposite St. Jamet's Church.) References kindly permitted to T. G. Ridout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Mc Moster, Esq., Mesers Ross Mitchell & Go., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.

Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855. JUST PUBLISHED. THE SACERDOTAL TITHE,

By Rev. Adam Townley. 12 me, cloth, 96 pp.
Price—18 10% douch, or 20s per dozen.
HENRY ROWSELL,
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King Street, Toronto. Oct. 16, 1855.

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—1s 104d.
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The Queens of England, by Agnes Stricklan "Life of Queen Elizabeth, do. of The Queens of Henry VIII., 5a.

Bourrylle's Physical Geography, 6a 3d.
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For sale by HENRY ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto.
Teronto, Sept. 36, 1856.
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od olsowhero,
NEWBURY & BIRELY. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1855.

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B vo. 36 . Patras Apoctolici 2 vols 8 vo. 294 4d. Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica: 13s. 4d. White on the ordination Officer, or Selections from Hecon, 34, 96, Bushop Mountains Songs of the Wilderness

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HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller, &c., King Street, Toronto.

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