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

HAMILTON, C. W. MARCH

# Poetry.

### PASSING CLOUDS

Where are the swallows fled ? Frezen and dead, Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shor O doubting boart ! Far o'er the putple seas, they want to supply easi the balany southern breeze

Why must the flowers die ? frished they he
In the cold tomb fearless of tears or rain,
O doubting heart !
Thy only dress below

To bring them to their northern home once mo

oit, white linea snow White wirer winds shall blow. To breathe and smile upon you soon again,

These many days!
While dreary hours rever leave the earth? O doubling heart! stormy clouds on high Veil the same sunny sky. That soon for spring is night Shali wake the sommer into golden mirth

The sun has hid its rays

Fan hope is dead, and light Is quenched in night, What sound can break the silence of despair ! () doubting beart ! . . Thy sky is overcast, Yet stars shall rise at last, Brighter for darkness past

And angel's silver voices sur the ai-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In England and America grain is general ly rated by the bushol, though it is not the samo masure; for here we use the Winchoster bushel, which contains 2,150.42 cubic inches, there since 1826, the legal measure is called the imperial bushel, which contains els are about equal to 33 of ours.

The following are the commercial weights of a bushel of different articles, viz: wheat, boans, potatoes, and cloverseed, 60 pounds corn. ryo, flax sood, and onions, 56 pounds - corn in the cob weighs 70 pounds—buck - wheat, 52 pounds—barley, 48 pounds—homp seed, 44 pounss—timothy seed, 45 poundscastor beans, 46 pounds—oats, 35 pounds—tran, 20 pounds—blue grass seed, 14 pounds -salt, 50, according to one account, but coarse salt is 85 pounds to the bushel]-dried |ch monsiour ? apples, 24 pounds-oried peaches, 33 pounds according to a table lately published in numerous papers, but according to our experience, both are wrong. We have seen thoubushel which will measure about three pecks

HEAPING MEASURES -Potatoes, turnips, and esculout roots, apples and other fruits, meal and bran, and in some States outs are by hosping mossure, which contains 2.815 cubic incass- The size of a Winchester bushel measure, is a circular ring with straight sides 8 inches high and 184 in diameter. A box 12 inches square, with sides 74 inches high, will hold half a bushel.

COMPARATIVE GRAIN MEASURES. - Bosides the difference between the Winceester and imperial and heaped bushels, before stated, there are a dozen or more local bushels .-For instance, at Abington, Eng. 9 gallons—at Penrith, 16—at Carlisle, 24—at Chester. 52. etcetera. In France, the setier is as 4,427, to 1000 compared with the imporial hushel, that is 4,427 bushels. In Holland, In Spain, the funegu. 1.599-that is, 99 give you ze key. Bon Jour. Monsiour. thousandths over a bushel and a half-

BARREL MEASURES .- Rico 60 noundsflour 196 pounds-powder 25 pounds-cider and other liquors 30 gallons-corn 5 bushels shelled. By this latter measure crops are estimated, and corn bought and sold through out most of the Southern and Western States At New Orleans a barrel of corn is a flour barrol tull of cars. In some parts of from gambling from my own personal knowthe West, it is common to count a hundred

cars for a bushel.

Ton Weight and Ton Measure.—A ton of hay or any coarse bulky article usually sold by that moisure, is twenty cross hundred that is 2,240 pounds, thou in many places that ridiculous old fashion is being done away and 2,060 pounds only counted to a top.

A QUARTER OF CORN is the fourth of a ton or eight imporial bushels. This is an Eng-, lish measure, not in use in this country, understand agricultural reports. So of several of the following weights and manseveral of the following weights and man-

A LAST of soap, ashes, herrings, &c., 12 harrels—of corn 10 quarters—of gunpowder 24 harrels—of flax or feathers, 1700—of wool 12 sacks

A PACK OF WOOL is 22 stone—that is 14 pounds to the stone, 308 nounds.

A Crave or Wook is 7 pounds or half a stone. Hecollect a stone is 14 pounds, when tacking of woot, feathers, &c-but when applied to beef, fish and other meats, it is only S nounds.

A TRUSS of HAT, new 60 pounds, old 56 - f straw, 40 pounds. A load 36 trusses.
Weights of A Cubic Foor-Of sand or bose earth, 95 pounds—compact soil 124— strong or clayer sail 132—jure clay 135 mixture of clay and stones 160—masonry of stone 205—brick 225—cast iron 450—steel The evening before he committed the fatal 489-copper 486, lead, 609, silver 654, gold act, I was seated at dinner at Ibbotson's 1.203, platina 1.218, glass 108, water 62, botel, in Vere-street, with one of this gentallow 59, cark 15, oak timber 72, mahogany tleman's largest creditors, when he himself 66, air 0.0753. In the above tractions are

discarded,
A BALE of Corros in Egypt, is 90 pounds,
in America commercial bale is 400 pounds, but is put up in different States, varying "Well. B-," said my friend, "how do from 280 to 720 counds. Sea Island Cotton you feel yourself?"—"Among the damned,"

A STACE or Wood, is 10S solid feet, 12 on Monday morning before we go to Tattery A STACE OF WOOD, is 10S solid feet, 12 out stonday morning before we go to fattery feet long 3 high, and 3 wide. A stock of wood is a round bundle of small sticks, 4 time to a man about to rush into eternity on feet long, girting for a one notch, 23 inches. the morrow? He would drink no wine, five notch. 38 inches. A billet of wood is neither could we persuade him to accompsimilar to a skid, being 3 feet long, 7.10 and any us to the theatre. In a few more 14 inches round. They are sold by the hours be was a corpse; and his indulgent score or hundred. A core is 20 in number.

lodge room in Buckley's block, which, when without a shilling a few years afterwards. nnished, will compare favorably with any other common the kind in the Province.— London Prototype.

And the second section of the second

### A RICH YARN.

There is a shrewd and wealthy landlord away down in Maine, who is noted for driv-ing his sharp bargains, by which he smasso: 3 large amount of property. He is the nuner of a large number of dwelling houses, and it is said of him that he is not over we can find a customer that he knows to be goutleman of extensive experience and Responsible. His object is to lease his louses for a torm of years to his heat tennants, and to get the uttermost farthing in the shape of rent.

A diminutive Frenchman called on him last winter, to hire a dwolling he owned in and dissections whenever embjects could be tourland, and which had long romained by any means whatever, obtained. mpty. References were given, and the andlord ascertained that the topant was a man 'after his beart' and immediately comnenced to 'jew' him. He found that the tenement appeared to suit the Frenchman, tap on the outer door was heard. The per and he placed an exherbitant price upon it; the leases were drawn and dely executed, and report all business calls, immediately and the tenant removed into his new quar- announced a man in waiting, and that he

and the cold air rushed in through a hun- made, the price demanded, \$50, was paid man found a natural bath room upon the soon as the matter was disposed of, the lee-second floor—but the lease was signed, and ture proceeded. At the close of the leethe landlord chuckled.

I have been vat vou call 'suck in' vis dis the body - It was disrobed of grave clothes. tain cheat maison," muttered our victim to and lo, behold the bedy. It was that of a himself, a week afterwards, 'but n'importe, young lady, even in death, of unsurpassed ve sal nee vat ve sal are.\*

nd while passing down street encountered the landlord

Good day, sir. How do you like your rouse?

'Ah, monsiour-elegant, beautiful, magni-2 218 cubic inches; so that 32 of their bush | ficent. Eh bien, monsiour, I have but ze | ber of the class could raise the knife as one regret! 'Ah, what is that?

itle year.'

'I find by vat you call zo lease zat you ave give me ze house but for tree year, and I very much sorry for zat." But of course you can have it longer if ou wish.—

'Ah, monsiour, I sal be very much glad if Onondaga salt is 56-[the real weight of I can have zat house so long as I please-'Oh, cortainly, sir,'

Tres bien. I sal valk right to your office. and you sal give me vat you call ze lease for zat maison, just so long as I sal vant ze

Cortainly sir. You can stay thoro your life time, if you like." Ah, monsieur-I have very mooch tank

ou for zis accommdation was delivered in form to the Frenchman giving him possession of the premises for such a period as the lessee shall desire the same. he paying the rent promptly,&c.

The next morning our crafty landlord was massing the house just as the Frenchman's last load of furniture was being started from the door; an hour afterwards, a messenger called on him with a legal tender, for the rent of eight days, accompanied with a note

Monsieur, I have been smoke, I have been drowned-I have been freeze to death in ze house vat I him of you for zo period as I Once, everybody shaved, but now, I much the mudde is as 3,157. In Prussia, the may desire. I have stay in the house jest scheff l, 1,479. In Poland, the korsee, 1,451 so long as I please, and ze bearer of zis vil It is needless to add that our landlord has noversince been known to give 'a bird in the hand, for one in the bush.'

#### THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY BETTING.

I will detail a few cases of destruction ledge. Going some way back, the first to the union with thom. This aversion he that occurs to my mind at this moment, is states to be the result of experience, proving don a few days after Smolensko, the race-sprung from such races. Jonghie, The un-horse, won the Derby stakes. It happened and Nadhir Shah, were directly, or in their that I was myself at Newmarket, at the accestry, descended from Caucassian mosecond Spring Me ting of that year, and rode thence to London, with this unfortunate gentleman, with whom I was slightly ac quainted, and who appeared greatly de-jected at having lost seven hundred pounds was gone The lion is king of the forest. a very heavy better, and, consequently, imagis king no longer.
"I cannot imagine why a beard is given ining that sum to have been under such circuinstances, but a trifling one to him. was not, however, aware that he had at that as if daily asserts its right to a manifested time on his book a bet of ten thousand to existence. The beard is an emblem of man'y

Derby, and Mr. B--- shot himself in his lodgings, in London, on the day preceding the settling day. But, reader, mark the sequel to his lamentable story, which, nothing short of an ardent wish that the effect of what it is my intention to write of the evils attendant on gambling should be impressed deeply on the minds of my readers, could wildly around the company, which, as usual. was very numerous at that hour of the day. was his reply. "Nonsense," resumed the A Corp of Wood is 128 solid feet, usually former, "sit down and take a glass of wine put up 8 feet long. 4 feet wide, and 4 feet with us; if you can let me have 400 pounds high. In France a cord of wood is 576 feet.

New Masonic Longe Room.—St. John's at that time in possession of everything ne-Lodge, 209, of this city, are fitting up a near The County Council of Elgin have passed

### REMINISCENCE OF THE DISSECTING TABLE.

Some years since, writes a correspondent we were a student in medicine in a neigh-boring State, and, with a number of usociates and highly respected case mater were attending a course of private lectures crapulous of his rental charges, whenever under the instruction and direction of a unsurpassed scientific attainments, and akid During the course, medical and surgical cases were investigated, prescribed for, and loctured on before the class, circled demonstrations and lectures at private houses

were assembled on one dark storms ovening, in the lecture room. A lecture by the professor of the Theory and Praceco of Medicine was progressing when a feeble ter whose duty it was to attend and nower had a dead body in his waggon under the Upon kindling fires in the house, it shed, and if the Professor of the Students was ascertained that the chimnies would not wished one fresh from the grave and but draw arit the building was filled with recently deceased ne would dispose of it as smoke. The window sashes rattled at night a fair com-ensation. A bargain was at ones dred crevices about the house, until now and the body deposited on the table. The unnoticed. The rain polted, and our French sleeture was of course interrupted, but as beauty, and it scemes on first view, more in Next morning he arose bright and early, a state of calm and placid sleep than of death and involuntarily all was still and hushed as the grave from which the body had been 'Ah ho! Bon jour, monsieur,' said he, taken, lest she should mould, he wakenfrom pleasant dreams. No sculptor could mould or imagination con ceive of a form beautiful, more perfect than that angelic term before us. No momas a token for commencing the task of dissection.—No one could mark or mar a form 'Mousieur, I sal live in zat house but tree | so levely? But, herror of horrors! One of our most intelligent and promising associates, whose attention had been diverted during the act of uncovering the hody, took bis place at the table. And shall we ever forget the heart-rending scene that follow teresting and dearly loved lady in the neighbe united to her in marriage. But about one week prior to this evening, after a short s, she died, and it was her body on remains of the levely female, by this stuiont, he roongnized it, and with a most unearthly groun and a shrick, fell to the floor, and at that moment his reason took its flight market to return, the moment no was left a wreck of departed intelligence and promising greatness. Until donth closed the scone,

### A LADY ON BEARDS.

he was a raving maniac.

A fair correspondent of the The Home Journal has the following sensible remarks on the wholesome babit of wearing the board, which was lately come into fashion.

" It is astonishing what change a few od to deliver them. The Students finally years has wrought in regard to shaving, yielded, and quietness was restored. to shave or not to shave, a question suggeststrop man. His occupation is nearly gone, the with rifles in their hands.

I hope he will succeed in finding snother, was given to take him, and a for the pre-ent generation will be a bearded

raco.
I was quite inter sted last Winter in reading a 'Natural History of the Human Species, by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hamilton Smith, in which he states that the bearded races are the conquering races .-For this reason the heardless races are averse one of a gentleman who shot himself in Lon- the superior activity of those who have and bairy race. Samson's strength lay in

to man, unless it is to try his patience, if he is to spend his time in a daily cutting it off, one thousand against Smolensko winning power and diguity, and is certainly an elethree events, and he had already won two ment of manly beauty. The Father o the of them. He won the third, which was the Faithful and all the old Patriarche and Prophets were a beard; to did our Saviour when he dwelt as man among the hills of Judea So, too, most of the venerable divines who have transmitted to us their schemes of theology It is a modern innovation to shave off the whole beard. It was not common before the commencement of the last cen-tury. Moses forbade the Jaws to mar the corners of the beard, and David, when his shaving off one-bulf their boards, permitted them to tarry at Jericho till their beards had

grown. ... While the beard, properly worn, is an becoming, yet sometimes thin checked, long taced gentlemen elongate their countenances in this way, often these tults impart a low animal spression, they never confer dignity nor beauty. Some for are greatly improv-Some look best with the heard trimmed ra- lars have not yet transpired. ther close. It requires an artist's eye to de-cide on what is most becoming. Nature leaves a varying cutline to the beard which is more perfect than any semicircle cut by

"Perhaps you may think I have wandered from my proper sphere in writing about bearls. I had no idea of doing so when I commenced this letter, you must charge it all to the snow storm. I must leave the subject of ladies' dress for another day."

Freeman Talbot, Esq., arrived in a by law authorising a loss of £115,000, in London, C. W., on the 7th inst., from his aid of the London and Port Stanley Railway.

#### A FEW THOUGHTS ON ADVER-! A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

14, 1856.

The marriage of Captain Sayor, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Miss Phipps eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. B. hipps, C. B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and nieco of the Marquis of few random reflections on the subject of advocaments, the stockings full justified the hope that the Revolution of Normanby, has been already noted in these vertising. We would start with the proposition of holes, and the thousand other inconvening the would be our last revolution. The columns. Knowing however that the bridegroom has many friends in Canada, we add few more particulars. Her Majesty and Pr nea Albert, accompanied by the Princess tive good and greatness do not consist in ac-Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princes Alice, and Prince Alfred were present. The religious service was performed by the The religious service was performed by the user is diligence," said Dr. Johnson. As all," by proving that they die earlier the flowing. There was a serve of relieferery married men. The celebrated Dr. Caspar, where, from the Royal Exchange to the Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Lord Wroth-like to see a person of strict integrity sucesley Russell and the Rev. Frederick Anson, cood in business, but is it not the fact that bacheloes, between the ages of thirty and The "Deas miseratur," by Dr. Elvey, and such an one may have goods of the very the responses, by Tallis, were effectively best quality to dispose of, superior it may rendered by the choir. Immediately after be, in every respect, to those of his compethe ceremony, her Majesty, Prince Albert, titors, and yet that they will lie idly upon and the royal family returned to the Castle. his hands should be fail to make known their striking. When forty-one bachelors attain The bride was attired in a rich flounced value to the world? And this, too, whilst the age of forty, there are seventy-eight Swiss lace dress, over a white glace silk slip. Those who have inferior commodities, but married men-a difference of nearly two to The head-dress consisted of wreaths of better understand the principles of trade in one in favor of the latter. At the age of bappier age. orange blossoms and blies, over which fell which they are engaged, actually make their sixty, there are forty-eight married men to superb Brussels lace veil. The brides- fortunes. maids were---Miss Phipps(sister of the bride,) Miss Sayer (sister of the bridegroom), Miss of advertising, and extensive advertising, and at eighty, nine married men to three Farquharson, Miss G. Browne, Miss Kuollys, too, it would be found in the colossal for-backelors. No backelor, it is said, ever Miss Hill, Miss Barrington, and Miss Hartunes which quacks have made, especially ford. All were attired in white glace silk in this country. The vender of a bread dresses, and white Parisian bonnets, trimmed and gamboge pill put forth as a panacea, or with rosobuds, lilies, and forget-me-nots, of some miraculous clixir of which agua The bridegroom were the full dress uniform | pura and molasses most probably form the bachelor will have the more irregular habits. of his regiment, and was decorated with the Crimean medal—a distinction gained by his gentlemen of the rarest professional attain-presence at the Battle of the Alma, where ments and genius often die in poverty and he was severely wounded. Captain Marneglect. But then it is not respectable to
shall, of the 2nd Life Guards, who acted as
advertise. Is it not? Then make it groomsman, also wore his full uniform Early in the afternoon the newly-wedded pair started on a Continental tour.

#### DESPERATE RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina papers contain de-tails of the recent terrible riot at Columod? No, never! This young man was about closing his course of study, and had been to an insault upon him in the street, badly injuring boring village, foully expecting, as soon as hum. One of the Students had his skull he could establish himself in business; to split open. The Chief was conveyed, by some of his friends, to the Guard House, upon which an attack was soon made by some 150 Students armed with clubs, knives the table before us ! The first glauce on the and pistols. The Chief was again badly beaten and stabbed, and was then thrown out of the two story window. The alarm bell was rung, and the citizens came togo-ther, when another conflict ensued. Six succooded in quelling the disturbances, and wore afterwards stationed as guards around the Guard House. One of the students has since died, and others are not expected to live. Bedell, the Chief, is also said to be dead. The excitement was kept up till the 21st, when the students were still threatenng rovenge, and being active in procuring arms and amunition, the Governor went to the college and domanded their arms, threatening to fire upon them if they refus-

Another account save the scoue was such mistake, if every gentlemen has not found as Columbus never before saw : 200 armed to shave or not to shave, a question suggest citizens with guns leaded with ball cartridges was given to take sim, and so fire would have followed had not Colonel Goodwin and others thrown themselves between and called on the citizens not to fire. By much parsuasion the Students were induced to return to the College, Same of the Students were subsequently expelled.

### AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 23, 1856. We have had some military performance in the past week, given to illustrate our advance in the noble art and science of war. On the 17th, General Andra ordered a regular training, and a military " break down" in the old tashioned "sham fight' orderthe volunteers for the sport, arrayed in opposition to the Queen's soldiers, whom they were to conquer-and they did it most gallantly, led on by the brave Colonel Commandant Jose Marie Morales. It was not all a dream-one soldier was killed, and several were wounded, by balls and buttons, that got by accident into the wrong place.

The affair came off upon the grounds between Fort Principe and the coast near Chereva. It was a fine day, and the scene

The United States sloop Cyane arrived here from a cruise on the 17th, and sailed for Pensacola on the 20th, after going through with the usual visit ceremonies. The officers were well received at the paluce. and well pleased.

corners of the heard, and David, when his Embassadors were insulted by Haman's the 11th, the British brig of war Daring on the 22nd-all well.

A dreadful fight occurred a few days since in the vicinity of Nuevitas, on board the Spanish steamer Pelayo, trading hence to St. Jago de Cuba. The steamer got among the collateral advantages of advertising as and as some dispute arose between the Captain and his Chief Engineer, which ter.

Captain and his Chief Engineer, which ter.

Captain and his Chief Engineer, which ter.

Captain and his first being steat the angle of piscours in the more dangerous hostility of traitors, who were the captain and his Chief Engineer, which ter.

Captain and his Chief Engineer, which ter.

Captain and his first being steat the angle of piscours in the more dangerous hostility of traitors, who were the pitching and exploding a little beyond the could bind. Her onen enemies his been tleman's largest creditors, when he himself ornament it is sometimes rundered hideous the Spanish steamer Pelayo, trading hence walked into the room, and threw his eyes by the manner in which it is trimmed. A to St. Jago de Cuba. The steamer got round muss of bristles on the chin is never ashore, and some dispute arose between the minated by first being shot through the head -killed immediately. The Engineer was otherwise. killed by another discharge from a pistol in We can ed by full whiskers, others by a moustache, the hands of the first officer. The particu-

> GOOD SENTIMENT -A Boston paper having expressed the opinion that a war with England would lead to the conquest of Canada by the United States, the Aibany Knickerbocker's replies. Nonsense, it might read to its annexation, but not in conquest. Canada has three million inhabit-acts, the whole of whom are as well ac-

### TISING.

We hope our readers will not be so uncharitable as to suspect us of being actuated solely by-self-interest if we include in a ! position, that the very best qualities in man ences of the unmarried state, are familiar, in ancient Constitution was adapting itself by are of little use if his fellows are not made this way to the most obtuse of us all. The natural, a gradual, a peaceful development of to the wants of a modern society. Already tivity, they certainly never appear without and sometimes taxed by legislators, and now tivity, they certainly never appear without and sometimes taxed by regularity, they certainly never appear without and sometimes taxed by regularity that as their accompaniment. "Gestatisticians deal them "the unkindest cut of preced ugage. The Exchequer was overlowing. There was a series of relief erery.

If we need any other proof of the benefits basis, becomes a millionaire, whilst medical Fight quackery on its own ground. Take advantage of the engine by which it sustains itself. "Whoover knew truth put to the worst in a fair encounter?"

There are many tradesmen who set up their mawkish plea of respectability, who seem actually to feel a silly sort of delicacy about having their names posted before the world in connection with their goods. We shall not presume to reason with them; but will say, that when a man feels assumed of devils worse than before;" and among them his business (as proved by his neglect of are gout, fever, and rhoumatism, if not delithe only means efficiently to enery it out), depend upon it that the sooner he quits the business the better.

We have this fact to put forward :- that advertising in this city has doubled within the last ten years; and further, that the most enterprising tradesmen have always resorted to it. Yet many men of business are hardly aware of the immense change which a faw years have wrought in the favor of the public. As a general rule, an adeyes of ten times as many persons as a like announcement would have done twenty years ago, and this, too, in country as well

It is almost hopeless for a young man to out advertising. This is generally admitted, but those doing a good business already, are apt to think that they can do without this help; forgetful that by resorting to ju-dicious advertising they might double their only smiled when he was told that it was a **k**500 more for a store on a business corner. build and furnish a grand hotel, whereof the headed old persons, who crept about the arvital element is custom, would staro if an out-cades and alloys of Chelsen Hospital, used body know that such an hotel had been opened.

For a man in business to advertise, is voices, speaking politely of his wares to tens you must stand close up to them. Thus, of thousands of people, perhaps at the same moment, never offending, never obtrusive, him," an eye-witness wrote, only four days never tired. How much would such a sales- after the battle, " with his sword in his hand, man be worth? Let every tradesman con- throwing himself on the enemy. It is cersider this, and then resolve the question how tain that one time among the yest, he was much a year can be afford to spend in advertising.

Newspaper advertising, like all other pursuits, requires persistence in order to achieve about a quarter of an hour. Thanks be to success, and it is quite possible that at first God that preserved him!" The enemy presthe result might disappoint. But not merely immediate effects should be looked for ; ty that he at length made his way over the for do we not all know instances in our own personal experience of an advertisement which has caught the eye possibly months keep off the pursuers as he crossed the before, in reference to something in a distant bridge. town, being remembered by a stranger immediately on entering it? Continual, persevering advertising, if the subject be at all adapted to the tastes and wants of the public, is sure to be successful; and it is a curious but indisputable fact, that there is no to a continued system of advertising ever

failed of success.
It is among the beneficent arrangements since in the vicinity of Nuevitas, on board only with a view of individual benefit, do

We cannot do better than close by quotyet increaseth, and there is that which withpoverty."

that such is the fact. We want no 'whipped communities' to some into the confederacy, and Canada is sure to do this inside of twenty years.

Great Western Railway between Hamilton House which two depositions and two ban-law that he front beach below the gangway, on the Ministerial side, so that the sits just under his late First Lord gars of treason, had recently been added the Grand Trunk.

#### STATISTICIANS ON SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.

ways been a theme for ladies, editors, and other wits to expatiate upon. The untidy the rank of European Powers. Many signs

forty-five, at twenty-seven per cent, while mortality among married men, between the same ages, is only 18 per cent. As life adtwenty-two bacticlors; at seventy, eleven bachelors to twenty seven married men; lived to a hundred. The reason for the comparatively short live is obvious. Of two men exactly similar in other respects, except that one is married, and the other is not, the Clentlemen when single, are twice as apt, as Dick Sniveller has it, " to pass the rowy," · We won't go home till morning," where one married man can vocalize in the same way. No doubt, to hachelor taste, this is all very delightful, but brandy and water, cards, et id oinne genus, especially after midnight, take care to compensate themselves in due season. "They may cast out the 'blues,' so incident to bachelor state, for the time being; but the blues thus east out, invariably return, bringing "heren rium frameus and denth. Too often, indoed, the bachelor lives on the capital of life, and man is still well to 'do in' health, happiness and longevity.

#### KING WILLIAM IN THE FIELD. From Macaday's History.

It was only on such occasion as this (the conint of the battle of Landen) that the whole greatness of William's character and and standards were flung away, while multitudes of fugitives were choking up the bridges and fords of the Cette or perishing in its waters, the King, by desperate efforts arrested the progress of the enumy. His push bimself into business now-a-days, with- risk was greater than that which others ran. For he could not be persuaded to encumber his feeble frame with a duirass, or to hide the ensigns of the Garter. He thought his star profits, by selling the same quantity of goods good mark for the enemy.—Many fell on in half the time. The same men would pay his right hand and his left.—Two led horses, because it would bring them in view con- his, person, were struck dead by dannon spicuously of thousands; while they grudge shot. One musket bull passed ffrough the to spend \$100 on advertising, which would curls of his wig, another through his coat; introduce them to tens of thousands! Many a third broised like side, and tore his blue riba capitalist who freely spends \$100,000 to band to tattors. Many years later, greylay of \$1000 was suggested in letting every- to relate how he charged at the head of Galway's horse, how he dismounted four times to put heart into the infantry, how he rallied one corps which seemed to be shrinking like having a salesinan with ten thousand "This is not the way to light, gentlemen

gentlemen, thus." "You might have soon him," an eye-witness wrote, only four days seen at the head of two English regiments and that he fought with these two in sight of the whole army, driving the enemy before him sed on him so close that it was with difficul-Gette. A small body of brave men, who shared his peril to the last, could hardly BENEFIT OF WILLIAM'S BULE.

England had passed through severe trials,

and had come forth renewed in health and vigor. Ten years before, it seemed both her health and her independence were no more. Her liberty she had vindicated by instance in which a well sustained adherence a just and necessary revolution. Her independence she had reconquered by a not less just and necessary war. The had successfully defended the order of things establishiof Providence that wise acts commenced ed by the Bill of Rights against the mighty monarchy of France, against the aboriginal can be sold at a much lower price than could bind. Her open enemies had been victorious on many fields of battle. Her so-eret enemies had commanded her fleets and have discovered, throw soveral shells. Com-We cannot do better than close by quoting a proverb of the wisest man that ever lived, though differently applied most pithily expresses the whole philosophy of adverd in her universities, had sat in her Parliament; had bow-tising: "There is that which scattereth antising: "There is that which scattereth an- offices, had sat in her Parliament; had bowed and fawned in the bed-chamber of her holdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to King. More than once it seemed impossible that anything could avert a restoration | months' sime shis extensive inflitary; ett) which would inevitably have been followed. GREAT WESTERN STEAMERS .-- We first by proscriptions and confiscations, by learn that during the coming season the the violation of fundamental laws, and the "Canada" and "America" will run in persecution of the established religion, by a third rising up of the nation against that

and the second s

dangers of a terrible financial and commen citl crisis. But all those dangers were over. There was peace abroad and at home. The The fortorn condition of bachelors has al- Kingdom, after many years of ignominious susalage, had resumed its uncient place in to the wants of a modern society. Already most seeluded hamlets among the mountains of Wales and the fons of Linconshire. The ploughmen, the shepherds, the miners of the Northumberan coal pits, the artisans who toiled at the looms of Norwich and the anvils of Birmingham, felt the change without understanding it; and the cheeful bustle in every scaport and even market-town indicated, not obscurely, the commencement of a

## Europenn Intelligence

ADDITIONAL by THE AMERICA.

The latest intelligence from Constantinoplo is calculated to cause a mingled feeling of surprise and satisfaction. Two Sultan has approved of a school of retorn in the internal administration of his purpiro, socording to which all Christians; are to be eligible to fill public offices. This project, it carried out in a spirit of liberality cannot fail to give the 'stok man' a renewed lease of life, and, at the same time, to check the in-sidious advances which Russia, whether in time of peace or war, is constantly making against Turkiy. The constituty—we will not any probability—of an early openation of heatilities has caused some repeated at Constantinople, but the Porte is said to be vesolved not to make my concessions to Russia boyand the strict interpretation of the Austrian propositions. Advices from the Principalities state that the Molde-Walachians are about to address Bagland, l'esce, and Turkny, praying that they may be relieved from Austrian as well as Rushence exhausts his bank, when the married rainn 'protection.' Thuy may i wall, indeed, oxulaim, gave us from our friends, for the strengths sull exections of these imperialists and more especially the Austrians, would fill a huge volume, and reflects diagraps on a nation with no protoned in sirilization. It is to bu hoped that the anomalous and habable py condition of the Dauublau Principalities; will, be investigated; and remedied at the forth coming conferences. rually terminated on the 9th alt. wheat the

poll stood thus :-Walpold Conservative 686

Donman Why (416 After a consultation with like committee Mr. Denman decided upon relinquishing a concorded was that of Mr. Lemmanie isver of a the opposition of a vote. The best of the observation of the control of the custom at Cambridge. The result of the custom at Cambridge. The result of the observation of a vote. The best of the 8th to opposition of a vote. The best of the 8th to opposition of a vote. The best of the 8th to opposition of a vote.

Martin, (Ilberal) 850. Bodkin (Conserva-

tive) 402. The vacancy had been caused by the result through of that notorious deficitor The line is a notorious deficitor to the line is a notorious family. Looking to a the general result of the recent cleation; read; find the strongth of parties unchanging, for whiles the liberals have guthed a seasis Itochester, the Conservative investoring sistem one than bridge. Another partismentary to one at Cambridge. Another parliamentary to vacancy has buon cashed this mest by the duth of Mr. Arkwright, who sat for Loominta istur. The deceased gentleman was classed; as a incolorate consecrative, and althougher unknown to fame as a speaker, was rendered for his integrity and amaplifity of character.

Our Andrew Agnes has been elected food. Wittenships on these underloss of the consecrations of the consecration of the secretary integrals.

Wigtonshire on liberal priciples, in a special aion to Lord Dalrympia, resigned, repairing

THE CRIMPA. of from the college , - 2 1 1

FINE WEATHER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The weather has been fine, and the camp is rapidly drying under the laftemed of the sun and of rather a high wind. Yesterday was a cloudions and lovely day, worthy of the month of bley, and as there was fittled duty to do (if being Sunday), and as they ground was in improved state for riding and watking; the country was covered with rambiers of all ranks. Innuisorable groups of officers rode into Sebastopol after brunch. service, and a atream of soldiers, wallers from Balakelava, Army Works, Ourps men, and all manner of neodolerinis, on foot and horselack, flowed in the same direction. The Russians were quiet till about 2 o'clack or samewhat later, about that sime there was a flag of truco in alfie harbone (they are frequent now, abloffy for ship oge, sequently to this the enemy templed. doubt paration, and one could hardly fancy the life in

will have disappeared from the coarties ser-face, leaving a blackened and sabos sizes a desert. लुका देशहोद्धार्थि Sir C. Napier has taken his sent in the

> Service distributed being trede, has been been et Cisce Bonz : 450

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen's permission has been given to the gallant British defenders of Kars to wear the Orders bestowed upon them by the Sultan. Major-General Sir W. F. Williams received the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First-Class; Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Lake the order of the Second Class; and Captain L. H. Thompson, Captain C. C. Teesdale, H. Sandwith, Esq., M. D., and H. A. Churchill, Dsq., the Third Class of the same Order. J. Zohrab, Esq., and T. R. Rennison, Esq., interpreters, have also permission to accept and wear the Fourth-Class of the same Order.

The following officers in the Crimen have obtained leave of absence :

On Medical Certificate .- Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, 1st battalion, 1st Regiment; Col. Palby, 10th Hussars; Major Donovan, 33rd Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Yorke, 1st Dragoons; Lieut. Griffiths, 23d Regiment; Second Class Staff-Surgeon Baine; Quartermaster of Brigade Addy, Land Transport Corps; Capt. H. Forster.

On "Urgent private affairs."-Lieut-Colonel the Hon. F. Colborne, C. B., Assistant Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General Shirely, C. B.; Captain Durant, 12th Lancers; Veterinary Surgeon Byrne, 4th Light Dragoons.

Lieut. Louis Geneste has hoisted pennant on board, and taken the command of the 2-gun boat Herring, now fitting out in the Woolwich basin.

Lieutenant Buck, of the Ferret, was brought to a court-martial last week, at Chatham, on four separate charges of disobedience, preferred by Captain Leckie, of the same ship. The court declared that the first, second, and third charges were fully proved, and sentenced the prisoner to be smissed from Her Majesty's service.

the Brave, were launched at the yard of Mr. Laird, at Birkenhead, on Monday.

Captain Codrington's division of gunboats went out of Portsmouth harbour to the Motherbank last week. The first and second divisions of the whole gunboat flotilla will rendezvous at Portland—the third and fourth in Stoke's Bay.

The Times announces that the Duke of Wellington eas resigned his office of Master of the Horse, in consequence of his Grace's disagreement with Ministers upon the subject of life peerages, as evinced by his vote in favor of Lord Lyndhurst's motion. Our contemporary also gives currency to a ru-mour to the effect that the Lord Chancellor had resigned from differences of opinion with some of his colleagues upon the same question. We have every reason to disbelieve this latter report. We are confident that the into effect the course which they have advisedly initiated, for the purpose of adding to the dignity and usefulness of the Upper Chamber of the Legislature, which alone appears to object to the measure.-Globe.

The Archbishop of Cantorbury headed deputation to Lord Palmerston on Saturday on the subject of the Sunday observance question. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, and the Moderator of the English Presbyterien presentatives of the greater part of the Pro testant religious societies of the metropolis. The Archbishop after a few words of introduction, read an address deprecating any interference with the Sunday by opening public institutions. Lord Palmerston promised to "bring the subject before his collengues that afternoon.

In the division last Thursday in the Lords on the Wensleydale peerage case, the Earls of Aberdeen and St Germains supported Ministers, as did the Duke of Leeds, the Marqueses of Abercorn and Bristol, the Earls of Glasgow, Ripon, and Somers, Viscount Sydey, and Lords Ashburton and Manners, all of whom were supporters of the last Ministry, while the Duke of Wellington, the Master of the Horse, was in favor o referring the question to the Committee of Privileges, as were the Duke of Bucclouch. and the Earls of Romncy, Shaftesbury and Stanhope. All the Law Lords (as appeared from the debate) except the Lord High Chancellor, supported the reference, as did Lord Denman, who has been at the bar.-The Bishops of Rochester, Exter and Tuam (Lord Plunket) were the only prelates who supported the reference; while the two Archbishops, and the Bishops of Durham, St David's, Manchester, Hereford, Chester and Bath, and Wells, (all Whig appointments) voted with Ministers against it.

Mr George Arkwright, the Conservative M. P. for Leominster, expired at his residence, in the Albany, on Wednesday last. On Wednesday Mr Baines was elected for Leeds without opposition.

The Edinburgh election was decided the same day. Great exertions were made on behalf of Mr Douglas, the anti-Maynooth candidate; the Record asserting the election was one of the most important that has ever taken place. The show of hands was in favor of Mr Douglas, but the poll on Friday reversed the order by a large majority; the numbers being—Black, 2,439; Douglas,

1,795; majority for Black, 643.

The dividend about to be recommended at the approaching meeting of the London | ger made all other sufferings insignificant in and North-Western Railway Company will be at the rate of 54 per cent per annum.-The directors of the Great Western have de- little short of the pains of hell itself. Death termined to recommend the declaration of a at this time would have been a relief. In dividend to the 31st of December, 1855, at the meantime, the hatches of the ship had the rate of 21 per cent per annum, carrying burst open, and the cargo was found floating forward a balance to the current half-year of around us, but none of the provisions within about £16,000.

On Friday the Directors of the Bank of England repeated their liberality in giving to reach it, only added to our sufferings .to every clerk in the establishment a bonus of £10 per cent on his salary for the past

An American brig of 200 tons, probably the Chatsworth, of New York, previously reported completely equipped for the slave WRECK OF THE JOSEPHINE.

Mr. George Andrews, a young farmer, has narrated what he saw of the awful

" He had taken charge of a Miss Logan,

the collision occurring, rushed out of her used up at the time of our rescue. cabin, attired only in her night-dress. He took off his great-coat, and put it round her, and when the ship turned over, he took her round the waist, and got into the mizen-rigging; and a passenger named Golding, who
had a little child in his arms, was near him. In this position they remained upwards of an speaking with the Captain, I asked him to hour-the passengers who kept clinging to send a hoat. The reply was, he could do the rigging shouting to the steamer to save them. About a quarter of an hour after we were compelled to see this vessel sail the ship had gone over, Captain Canney, who was on the side of the wreck, was swept overboard by a sea which broke on the ship, and disappeared. Perceiving that she was fast sinking, he (Andrews) proposed to Golding to crawl along the mizen-mast, which was reating on the water, as the vessel in going down would be likely to right. unfortunate fellow replied that he thought kept up their spirits, as indeed they did to it would be better to remain where he was. a remarkable degree during the whole time Mr. Andrews, with Miss Logan in his arms, then made an effort to get along the mast. The poor girl, however, if not dead, was What was most remarkable, after the third completely exhausted; and in getting her up day our hunger seemed to abate. On the the mast, he was several times nearly over- fifth and sixth days some of the crew said come himself. On reaching the crosstrees they did not feel so much the want of food a sea caught them both, took the girl from as they did on the third. This was the his arm, and sho tas swept away. He be-lieved, however, that sho had before expired. The sea even caused him to lose his hold, and came. The fifth day came, and with it it was only through a desperate effort that succour. On this day we were hailed by he succeeded in regaining his grasp. He the 'Sylph,' Hellox, from Guadaloupe, saw poor Golding, and the child he was so bound to St Peters, Newfoundland. This anxious to save, swept into the deep. The vessel spoke to us, and learning our situahull of the ship then gradually went down, tion, promised to lie by till the storm abated. and he saw some forty or fifty men, women It still blew a gale, and the sea was very and children, struggling in the waves, scream-heavy. This promise revived us. During ing for aid. Their crus were heard a few the night of the fifth day of our sufferings, his way up to the mizen mast-head, and a next morning was out of sight. I cannot little boy, named Sutton [ whose parents and | describe our feelings when the next mornbrother and sister perished), a passenger, ing dawned, and again showed us nothing and the chief stoward managed to hold on within our vision but the tempestuous ocean. to the rigging of the yard near him. Three | Captoin Flellox, however, crowded on all the Two more new gunboats, the Beacon and others got up to the maintopmast head, and sail his barque could carry, and commenced one Brayo, were launched at the yard of Mr. one poor fellow lost his life in endeavouring to search for us. He was successful, and to pass along the stay between the two found us after a few hours' search, and at masts. The water gradually rose up to 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, we their legs. They could see the steamer, and were taken from our lashings and removed kept shouting for help. About half-past on board the Sylph. When relieved, none eleven o'clock their cries were heard by a of us were able to stand, although all of us

> TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE SHIP " WILLIAM LAYTIN."

lying on her beam-ends more than an hour,

with the passengers clinging to the rigging,

before she went down, and there was ample

time for the life-boat to have taken the whole

of them off the wreck in two or three jour-

neys to the steamer, had they stood by.

From the News of the World. The ship William Laytin -- one of the staunchest and best sails from New Yorknut to sea on the 19th of February, for Antwerp. On the 20th, a severe gale, which lasted for some days, completely wrecked the vessel, and, lashed to her floating and helpless hull, the captain and crew passed

The following statement has been fur-

nished to us by Mr Tucker, the Commander of the ship: On the 22nd February, during the fury of until her decks were about level with the water, and then fell over upon her beam ends. All three masts were cut from the deck, and in five minutes after clearing the hull, it righted again, much to the relief of all. The cause of the ship pitching forward in the manner described, is unknown to me. When the ship came up again, after losing her masts, we were still in a condition truly perilous, and apparently hopeless. Deprived of all sail, and no longer able to keep the vessel hove to, head to the wind and sea, she floated a helpless hull, swept fore and aft with almost every wave. In about five ends, she shipped a tremendous sea that carried overboard the poop deck, midship house, all our boats, and four of our ship's company, being three of the crew and the stewardess. The name of the stewardess! the verandah deck, in which the remainder of the company took shelter, each one feel-

ing that he might be compelled soon to follow those already gone. For our better security each of us lashed ourselves to the wreck with whatever of our rigging or ship's ropes we could get hold of. That alone saved us from being swept away. In this condition, tied to the wreck, and condition, tied to the wreck, and constantly drenched and almost smothered with breaching seas, we remained six long days and nights, each minute of which was almost au eternity of agony. We were unable to loosen ourselves, or to stir about the ship. for fear of being carried overboard. We waited, but waited in vain, for a full in the sea of tempost. The first day passed at our lashings, and we were weak with hunger. The second day, and the gnawings of huncomparison. The third day, and our thirst and hunger together held us in tortures but our reach. The knowledge that our ship's hold was full of provision, and we unable Still, to aggravate our pains, the potash in the ship was dissolving, and making ley that was cating into our flesh. Having no water we took a piece of cold lead into our mouths, and chewing this, kept our mouths moist, and was found to be a great relief.

At this period of our sufferings, a rat was

Never did a hunter secure his game with greater satisfaction than dld the seamen secure this drowning rat. The rat was shared among the company, and never was a morsel received with a better relish. All that we had in addition to this rat, were the boots young lady eighteen years of age, who, on and shoes upon our feet, which were mostly

On the third day of our sufferings, a ves sel hove in sight, and we were all elated with the prospects of relief. In this, hownothing for us, and, leaving us to our fate,

away from us. time this vessel spoke to us, but to have lain to and waited for a calm, or to have made some show of a disposition to nelp us, we thought was not too much to expect.--When this vessel was beyond our sight, all hope seemed surely gone. Still, all the crew of our suffering. During all this period the weather was cold enough to make ice. inutes, and all was over. He then made the Sylph drifted away from us, and the of us were able to stand, although all of us Deal lugger, which had been sent in the di- still retained our senses. One of the crew, rection of the wreck, and benumbed and al- when taken from his prison of ropes, lost most half dead, they were taken off by the his toes, which dropped from him as he was boatman Pearson, whose conduct is spoken lifted from the ship. The potash by had of in commendable terms. The ship was eaten the feet of the sufferer to this extent. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captain Hellox and his crew when received on board his vessel.

RECONTRE WITH BANDITTI.

The following extract from a letter from Rome, dated to 4th instant, gives an interesting account of a recontro with brigands noar Vellotri: "Wo loft Naples by dilligence at an early hour on December 1st., and were accompanied by a mounted gendarme, silver, which sum is sont from Naples twice every menth for the payment of the troops at Molada Gaota, where the King maintains a large garrison. We get to Mola at nightfall, where we deposited the specie, and our oscort left us. Having changed carriages at Terracina, the frontier town of the Papa States, we started thence about one hour after midnight, and our slumbers through six days and nights without a single drop of the Pontine marches were only disturbed fresh water, and without a mouthful to eat, by the domaids, at such a stage, of the most. by the demands, at such a stage, of the postexcepting a single rat which was found boys for Baiocohi. At early dawn we arthe Modorator of the English Presbyterien | excepting a single rat which was found fived at Cisterin, and about cloven stepped to increase. Faster and faster gathers the ned by some one who had a brother in the to change horses at Velletri. It was a fine crowd; and, instead of dropping their letters fortunately caught and shared amongst the bright morning, and being Sunday the mon in leisurely, they rush up to the box, and, or nearly all of them, for some directions cloaks and conical hats, and the fomale cantadini were fleeking into the town in boliday costumo-scarlot bodices, blue pettigoats, and the white messare on their beads the tempest, the ship suddenly sunk forward I walked on in advance, and had precooled about halt a mile beyond the town, when the diligence everteek me and I resumed receives the bag, smptics it, and throws it my seat. About ten minutes afterwards out. Boys with hands full of papers, a wowe came to a sudden halt, and upon looking through the glasses to ascortain the cause of our stoppage, found we were surrounded by brigands, masked, and six or seven long rifles presented horizontally at the carriage windows. They approached, opened the doers, and motioned us to alight, an imade us lie down on our faces by the readside We were tive passengers, and had a fellow to each, who made us-more by signs than words-deliver up the contents of our packets. I handed out all the loose silver I had about mo, which was very little; but minutes after the ship rose from her beam I had also a few Napoleons which, in order that I might not during the darkness dis- keeps moving toward the figure, and the burse them by mistake for two Paul pieces, crowd without and the shower within in-I had wrapped in a morsel of paper—this I did not give up, and as the follow did not himself put his hands into my nockots, I sacks of newspapers, and a fellow clork linekily saved my coins. To my surprise he comes to his relief and opens another winwas Ann Forsyth, and John Cester and did not t ke my watch, although he saw, William Brown were the two lost men. No- and his hand even came in contact with the thing now remained above the batches but chain. He took my cigar case, and returned to me my bandke chief Ho then order. ed me not to move, and lett mo : when we heard an altereation with the conductor, who was pleading most carnestly to the Caro tratello, as he called him. Then we heard them outting through the thick lonther tar aulin that covered the luggage on the roof. In about a quarter of an hour they jumped into a bosquette, or thick plantation of tall reeds, by the readside, and disappeared. Finding they had cleared out, wo picked ourselves up, and it, a few minutes were again on our road towards Albano, The other four passengers had been complotely despoiled of every cent they possessed; but although we all had watches and chains conspicuously worn, one only had been taken. We could only account for this by supposing that they toared that the possession of, or attempts to dispose of, such article might lead to detection. The squabble with the cond eter had arisen from his hositating to open a bag especially entrust ed to his care, and ter the safety of which he was responsible, and which contained par els of money and registered articles of value. One of the fellows, however, presented the muzzle of his piece immediately under his car, and at the touch he said the blood ran cold through his veins, and he opened the bag, of which they immediately appropriated the whole of the contents, and ben sprang into the jungle and disappeared. The amount taken from the passengers in money was about £30 .- Only one portmanteau had been got at, which was cut pen and a few things of trifling value taken therefrom. There can be no doub that they had scouts out to prevent inter-

ruption, for both before the attack and im

mediately afterwards we saw various coun

try people about, both singly and in parties;

but during the whole time the affair lasted,

THE LONDON POST OFFICE.

As a post establishment, the office in St-Martin's-le-Orand, London, is the first in the world. The Postmaster General and his staff are at the head of an army of over 20 000 persons, and such is the concentration of business, that in this office is performed about one fourth of all the postal business of the kingdom. The number of letters passing through it in a year is eight times as great as the number passing through New, York, and nearly as great as the entire number in the United States. The number of letters received for delivery in London, in the year 1854, was 103,377,728, and the number sent out, 97,945,106. This gives a total of over 200,000,000 letters in a singlo your

To an outside spectator, there is little to be seen except a plain, substantial stone building some 400 feet by 130, supported by Ionic pullars, and having a large half for the accommodation of the public. But during a late visit to London, we were permitted through the courtesy of Mr. Rowland Hill to see all the arrangements, and inspect the machinory by which this immonso establishment is kept in motion. In the Inland Office, where the mails are made up for the country, there is a comparative full in the middle of the day, the letters and papers coaling in so slowly that hat few clerks and cortors are on duty. There are employed in London, 3.035 persons in the mail service. Of these, 498 are lette-receivers-keepers of the small sub-offices-lecated in all parts of the metropolis for the convenience of mailing lotters. There are, in London, 1, 385 letter carriers, and there are rooms i the post office building for many of the carriers to sort and arrange their letters. Then there are 1152 other persons employed in the Lenden post office; but of these 160 money order clerks have quarters in another building. There are 253 in the general post office, and 739 clerks, stampers, sorters and subsorters, engaged in the reception, delivery, and dispatched of the mails. The mails are so arranged that all letters leave London- no matter what direction they are going-at the same hours; at nine in the norning, and nine in the evening. Men ou foot, on horsoback, and in carts, are constantly engaged, during the day, in collecting letters from the various sub-offices and receiving-houses in all parts of the twelvemile circle, a circle baving a radius of twolve miles. To induce publishers of newspapers to get their papers ready early in the day, the post-office sends the mail carts, at certain hours, to the publishing houses, to convey their parcels to the centra office. This saves trouble both to the publishers and the post office department. There being about 150,000 papers passing through the Landon post office daily and these forming nearly four-fifths of the the bulk of the mails, there is an immense labor in sorting and packing them. Unless some such rule were adopted, it would be almost impossible to get off all of the eroning mail; for the bulk of the sorting, stamping, and dispatch of letters is done in the

last two hours-from six to eight o'clock. A good joke is told of a porter employed to carry to the post office several large bags of circulars, all of which he emptied on a table in the office. He then touched his cap respectfully, and said he sould like to see 'the gentleman at the head.' Supposing functionary of the department he was conductionary of the department he was conducted to the Secretary (Sir,' says he, touching his cap again, 'I've brought you down a large number of letters, and should like to drink your health.' But 'the gentleman at the head' told him he should be very much obliged to him if he would never again bring such a quantity, or if he would carry away these with him. The poor fellow left, thinking 'the geutleman at the head' of her Majesty's post office very ungrateful for the favor of the letters.

As the hour of 6 P. M. approaches, the number of pursons to deposit letters begins to increase. Faster and faster gathers the with a nervous twitch, dash them in then stand back and give room for others Many stay and look on, while the scene grows fast and furious.' About a quarter ofore six men, bearing bags, come singger ing in, and, by tapping at a wooden slide, a whole window is opened by a clerk, who man bearing a letter, and a penny to pay the postage, rough-looking mechanics, with brawny arms and honest faces, come with lotters, generally stamped, and struggling through the croad, they drop them through the slit in the window, prepared to receive thom. In the inside there is also a busy sco ne, but no hurry or confusion. At first there are separate letters dropping, one aftor another, then a handful, then thicker and faster they rattle in as if the elements without were charged with letters, and they were, by a sudden tempest, shewered into the post office. The hand of the clock crease. The clerk at the open window is nearly inundated with parcels of letters and dow. It lacks but three minutes of six .-Boys no longer walk up to the boxes tomail their papers, but stand back, and throw them at the open window. Faster, faster and faster they come; it lacks only a minute nd a half-the crushing, furious crowd; nen, women, and boys, many holding their arms aloft, with letter and ponny tightly grasped, are trying to get to the place of delivery. A spectator would naturally suppose they were each striving to obstruct one another as much as possibe. It lacks but thirty seconds, and still the crowd collects. A seed looking man, looking at the clock, very deliberately ties his two 'Accelerators' They are large omnibuses, ottors and newspaper togothor, with a piece of twine, and throws them directly at the clerk in the window. Amidst the rush of he crowd comes a faint scream from some poor 'squeezed' mortal who can't get ber letter in; and now the hammer comes down | the operation was stated by the superintendone, two, three-all the clerks at the window got roady four, five, six, bang go the windows down, with one simultaneous slide. Saveral lucters and one paper are caught in it; but they, like those outside, cannot go by this mail, because they are too late. There is a very good regulation, which enables the tardy public to get their letters off; but they have to pay a fine for their tardiners. One letter-box is left open, labeled Late letterbox. All litters that are dropped in this box, before half-past six, with the postage paid in full in stamps, and having one additional stamp, will be sent by the mail now being made up. Then there are other toxes open, labeled for letters not intended

o go by this mail." Now let us present our pass at the back door and see what is going on within. At a high deak, overlooking the scene, sits the Superintending President. The lower floor of the inland department is occupied by the sorters and stampers of the letters; nearly 500 in number. Across the broad hall, where the public have been jostling and half tons. The average nu ber of letters trade, has been destroyed by the British seen swimming about, and coming near which was a good quarter of an hour, not a crowding in to get their letters mailed, is sent from London caily, is 267,521; and re- Peru, and there learn who are the string Bonavista.

| Seen swimming about, and coming near which was a good quarter of an hour, not a crowding in to get their letters mailed, is sent from London caily, is 267,521; and re- Peru, and there learn who are the enough to one of the sailors, it was captured. Soul approached."

communication between this office and the nland department there is a passage beneath the floor, a sort of 'underground railroad, where baskets of letters and papers are sent back and forth by ateam. While this railway is constantly at work, the same engine operators a 'draw,' that sends all the newspapers from the lower floor to the seconditiony of the inland department, where they are sorted and baggod separately from the letters. One of the superintending pre-sidents, deputed to the office of showing us all the business that was going on, asked us to step with him on the 'draw,' and up we went to the news room. Here, many nundreds of papers were being rapidly diminish-A great many break open every day, and their wrappers come off, and there are sove-ral clerks who are engaged in tying them on. A good old pious lady in Cheltenbam, is waiting for ber religious paper, and is hornfied on the arrival of the mail, when she pulls off the well known wrapper and finds, Beli's Life in London, with all the fights to come, the last set-to of Tom Spring and BenCaunt, and the doings of the Turt, and how much 'Lady Jane' was boaten by 'Flying Childers.' The 'last' man at Brighton looks for his Bell's Lite,' and finds that it has very mysteriously been changed to a 'Church and State Gazette.' An old tory gets Reynold's newspaper, and a good

churchman gots "that rascally Dispatch."

But let us desce d the way we came up going through the London post office as the letters and papers do, by steam. At the back door, a little after six; several small red carts are driven up by men in red coats, and these are emptied of thousands of letters and papers, from the various receiving houses Each letter goes through from ten to fourteen processes, and the wonder is how 500 men can take 200,000 letters, and put them through' the various motions with so little confusion, and so few mistakes.— From baskets they are first compiled on a very large table, and here they are poured till the table is several feet thick with letters. Fifteen or twenty men with red conti are round this table, facing the letters. The letters are all 'faced' one way, and with the superscriptions right side up. Large letters, and these that are appaid, are thrown aside into a basket to be treated separately. As fast as they are faced, they are put into

long grooves, similar to a printer's 'galloy and men are constantly carrying these off to the stampers. The letters are next stamped It is astonishing with what rapidity an exparienced stamper will pass the letters un dar his stamp, and give each one a legible improvsion. The active stampers will stamp seven or eight thousand in an hour. They use light wooden stames, as they fatigue the hands loss; and carry ink better than metal stamps.

The process or processes of sorting come.

next, and the sub-serters receive the letturs at long tables, which are divided into apartments, each labeled with an appropriate title; usually that of some railway. We could see 'Great Western,' 'Eastern Counties,', Southeastern,' 'London and Nortwestern,' 'London and Brighton,' and the like. One apartment is marked 'Scotch,' another 'Irish,' one !Foreign,' and one 'Blind.' The blind letters are taken to the Blind Man, the title of a clerk whose vision is so sharp that nieroglyphics which would puzzle Philadelphia lawyer, o. a professor of the Black Art; are generally straightened out, nno the original superscription. The correspondent, who directed a letter to Sconfrederi, was not supposed to know the exact name, style, and title of Sir Hum phroy Davy.' The man that wrote 'dandy for Dundee, 'Emboro' for Edinburgh, 'Duiforlin' for Dunformline, was probably not excoolingly well versed in Scottish geography. It was supposed to be a fresh student in phonotics that addressed a letter to jonsmoet ne Wensal pin tin' instead of John Smith, Nowcastio upon-Tyno. The letter that was addressed Cally Phorni Togow the Niggorauger Rought, was ovidently ponned by some one who had a brother in the mines. All these the 'Blind Man' deciphers are stone blind, and defy the powers of our hioroglyphical reador. . ometimes the blind nan' is soon oyoing a lotter intensely, and humming an air, when suddenly, as if by inspiration, down comes his pen, and the all inscription is at once made plain.

s the hour of eight approaches, there is increased activity, for at that hour the 'vane' must start for the railway stations. One of the last processes consists in tieing up the letters in packages of a convenient number, togother, without way-bills or wrappers. Packages are not made up in London for the small sub-offices, they being all sent to the chief post town, and there serted for the small neighbouring offices. The old way-bill, with three or four columns of fig-uces, is new disused. When there are letters that are not pre-paid, the amount of the postage is put upon a piece of paper. accompanying the package, and that is the sum with which the receiving postmaster charges himself. Registered letters, of course, are accompanied by a registry, bill, and this is on the same piece of paper, with the amount of the postage of unpaid letters. The bage are usually made of sheep-skin soft and pliable, and not of very large size. They are scaled up with scaling waz, on the twine that is tied round the top, the way bearing the official scal of the post-office.-This is thought to be more secure than a lock. Bags that are to go a very long and rough way, like those that go to Shetland through Scotland; ther by steamer, are generally locked. Porters are constantly carrying the lags to the vans. clock sirrkes eight, the president's hammer comes down; and the last bag must be ready to go out, for the time is up. Sometimes as many as seventeen vans are filled with the letters and papers going by the evening mail. These vans are technically called and in the morning serve to carry the mails to the railways, and the letter-carriers from the post office to the commencement of their walks. The number of letters sent off by the evening mail, the night we witnessed ing president as 216,457. The average weight of the evening mail, from London, is now about tourteen tons, made up of these proportions. Papers II tons 60 cwt, or 79 perct, of the whole. Books, 0 6 2 Bags, 1 7 9

So that the letters only form one-tenth of the weight of the entire mail; newspapers eight-tenths; books one fiftieth; and mail bags almost one-tenth. The book parcels sont through the London office in a year are estimated at 296,436, and for the kingdom just double this number, 592,872, at a gross postage of \$1,870. The newspapers sent from London, in 1854, were estimated at 53,000,000, and twice that number for the whole kingdom. The postage on these 106: 000,000 newspapers, at one penny each, isreckening five dollars to the pound sterling -22,208,334. The morning mail from Lendon is only about oue-fourth as large as the evening mail, weighing about three and a

THE MONEY KINGS

From Ballou's Pictorial. "The house of Austria desires war, but but the house of Rothschild requires peace!" Such was the significant remark of Anselm Rothschild of Frankfort in 1830, when asked his opinion of the revolution in Paris which droveCharles X. from the throne and which threatened to convulse the European continent. The observation reveals glimpse of the tremendous power wielded by the great Jew banking-house, which holds n its Briarean hands the "sinews of war," and is consequently the arbitrer of the destinies of Europe. Behold the throne of every European State, and stronger than that army, is a power, grand, terrible and resistless. A tow scraps of paper, partly printed, partly written, a few chests of metal and baskets of precious stones, are the acmory and the talismans of this more than toyal and imperial-this gigantic p wer. This power is called Money; and the possessors of that power are the Jews of the house of Ruchschild.

A few hundred years ago such a speech as that of Anslem Rothschild of Frankfort would have made him a beggar or a corpse The potentates of the "good old times," when they wanted meney, and this was often the case, had a verry summ ry method of obtaining it. They did not resort to the expedient of the Cid, who, the chronicler tells us, being 'short" palmed off a couple of trunks filled with paving stones -he called them "precious stones?-on a couple of Jow brokers as full and adequate security for the re-payment of a very large sum of money; but they employed more stringent measure-the rack, the thumbscrow, and the incenious precess of reastng the capitalist before a slow fire, until he consented to disgorgehis wealth for the behoof of his oppressor. Their descendants hypothecate revenues and pawn jewels to raise leans, and treat their best friends, the Jows, with commendable civility.

How much the Rothchilds are worth question that has been asked very froquently of late, and has not yet been satisfactorily answered. Their wealth is in such a shape—stocks, bonds and other descrip-tions of personal property—that it cannot be arrived at or estimated with any proxmity to correctness. And of course their property fluctuates. In nine months of 1848 (the year of the French revolution), their losses from the depreciation of funde and railroad preperty in Europe, was forty millions of dollors. Yet this did not shake thoir credit for a moment. They may have ost an equal amount since the breaking out of the war in the East.

As the house of Rothschild contributed natorially to the downfall of Napoleon, so hey had a hand in all the subsequent nilitary operations of the eastern world The New York Journal of Commerce has the following remarks respecting the recentransactions of the money-kings:

"Their lonns have reached the enormou mount of \$515,000,000, to England, \$80,-000,000; to Turkey, \$40,000,000; to Austria. \$180,000,000; a first loan to Russia \$130,000,000; to Sardinia, \$10,000,000; to England, in Exchequer bills, \$35,000.000; and a second loan, just perfected \$100,000, 000 It is this foan, which the Rothschilds. it is said, have agreed to make in gold, that is suposed to be at the bottom of the specie novement. Most of these loans, it is to be nesumed have been sold out before this, the Rothschilds in such cases merely acting as agents between the public and the governments that borrow. Nevertheless, the house that can even temporarily assume such a burden, within little more than welve month, must be one of gigantic influence, credit and power. It is now plain that this same house is on the side o

The Rothschilds are universally regarded as men of strict probity and honor. It was his high character, as well as tact and business talent which gave Moyer Anslem Roths child, the founder of the house, the gratui-tous use of the treasures of the Landgrave of Hosso-Cassol, during the Napoleonic era rtunes of the broke But their whole power is onlisted on tho side of established governments, and the cause of liberty in Europe, has no deadlier enemies than the great Jow bankers of

ROMAN CHURCH, vs. FREEMAS-ONRY.

The Government in Peru has been induced by the threats and machinations of the Roman Priests to issue a declaration against religious liberty. This is in perfect keeping with Jesuitism ever since the Roman Church became a secular power, and will continue until that "mother of abominations" shall expire on the altar of human freedom. But the priests did not stop when they had induced this proclamation against the inalienable and God-given rights of man. "They have now presented a petition praying it to suppress Freemasonary, and to prevent Lodges from being held" in

that country.

The boast of that church is that it never changes, and here is evidence of it conclusive as any man can wish. Jesuitism is the same in Peru that it is in Rome, and it is the same in Cincinnati that it is in Peru. It has the will here, but it has not the power; if it had, there would not be a lodge within the circuit of its influence or the reach of its arms. Everymason would be compelled to renounce masonary or suffer the tortures of the inquisition or the stake. It always has been so where that church wielded the secular power, and it is so still as the above recorded fact with many others of similar import fully attest. All it lacks here is the power to execute its will, and masonry would no more be permitted to practice its rites here than it is at Rome, Austria, Russia or Spain. We speak plainly, because the facts and evidence fully justify us in so doing, and we should be recreant to our trust did we not proclaim the truth and let the Craft know the lurking-place of their enemies.

Yet in the face of these facts, well attested and beyond cavil, a Joseph R. Chandler, a Past Grand Master, becomes the advocate and apologist of Jesuitism! It is not long since he unblushingly proclaimed in this city that the Catholics were suffering a persecution as severe as any since the days of Nero! It is almost incredible, that a man of his years and information should make such an assertion, yet there is no doubt of the fact. We can account for it only on the principle of shouting "stop miles eastwardly from San Francisco, conthief," or " mad dog," for the purpose of drawing attention from the guilty parties. Messes, Palmer, Cook & Co., the California When Mr Chandler uttered that libel upon American freedom, he knew he was utter- the other half of the undivided tract. Col. ing what was not so, unless he has become Fremont bought this immense gold district so demented by the blighting influence of in 1846, for \$3,000, and was laughed at Romish Priests that he is no longer capable for the recklessness of his investment. It of discerning the truth. He should go to has already yielded some \$36,000,000, and Peru, and there learn who are the persecut- and its recources-both mineral and agricul-

From the Hamilton Gazette, PARLIAMENT.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

On Monday evening after the transaction of some routine business the House went into Committee of the whole on the granting of tavern licenses, Mr. Bellingham in the Chair, hen, after considerable discussion between Messrs, Hartman, Dorion, Felton, Mackenzie, and De Fortier.-Mr Hartman moved. that the following proposed restrictions be confined to Lower Canada, which was carried by 40 to 35, viz. :-- "That no tavern license shall authorize any person holding it to sell or furnish intoxicating drink to any but travellers or persons residing more than miles from such tavern, or to persons lodging⇒here."

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Cameron's motion for an address to the Governor, requesting a copy of Judge Duval's charge at the trial of the St. Sylvester murder case.

Mr. Drummond read from Hansard to

rove that the best English authorities conidered that the independence of the Bench could not be maintained -- if the Government did not sustain a judge, even if he might be

proved guilty of an indiscretion.

Mr. Wilson, referring to what had been said by Mr. Felton on a former evening, said he considered the members of the bar were not overstepping their duty in moving in this matter. He thought the Crown might ask for the charge---without having the nower to demand it.

Mr. Cameron argued in opposition to the Attorney-General East, that if the Crown had the power to call for a Judge's charge where an appeal from a verdict of conviction was made to the Executive, it was equally constitutional to get the Judge's charge where a bady of the people, as in this case, appealed from a verdict of acquittal. He cited many cases in the history of the English Parliament, to show that there were recedents for such an address as the pre-ent.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald said although the moving of the address might not be unconstitutional, it might be inexpedient. And his opinion was that it was so. He argued that the case put by Mr. Cameron of the Crown calling for the Judge's charge, in a case where an appeal from a verdict of conviction was made to the Executive--- masmuch as the Executive generally decided on such an appeal upon the evidence adduced on the trial, and in no case, he believed, did the Crown ask for the Jude's charge--although it might call for the assistance of the Judge in coming to a decision. He showed that by getting this address, the House was laying the basis for bringing iome conviction to the Judge, and thereby it violated a principle of justice in making him give evidence against himself. He opposed the address on the ground that it was equivalent to an invasion of the indepenlence of the bench.

Mr. Solicitor General Ross having been eferred to as one who could speak as to the reliability of the newspaper report of Judge Duval's charge, said it would be manifestly improper for him to stand at once in the position of a witness and a judge. He might state, however, that he did not hear the extraordinary statement attributed to Mr. Justice Duval. He did not think any evil would result from the discussion; but here he thought the matter should rest, as it was manifestly impossible that a charge delivered without preparation-immediately on the conclusion of the trial---could be reproduced. Mr. Ferrie supported the motion for the

address. Mr. O'Farrell gave instances of the incorrectness of newspaper reports, and considered the basis of Mr. Cameron's motion altogether insufficient to warrant the House

in agreeing to that motion.
Mr. Bellingham opposed the motion. Mr. J. S. Macdonald spoke in favor of the motion.

The House divided on Mr. Cameron's motion, yeas 48, navs 44, the Government

being thus left in a minority of 4. On Tuesday Mr. Attorney General Drummond rose and informed the House that having consulted with his colleagues, they had come to the conclusion of requesting an adjournment of the House to Thurs day, in order to have time to ascertain the views of the Lender of the Government on the adverse vote of the previous evening, he being confined to his room. He also gave notice that the members of the Executive Council had not thought proper to present the address as yet to the Governor General, and that he should on Thursday move that the resolution passed by the House for the production of Judge Duval's charge be rescinded. This led to an active discussion between Mr. Sanfield McDonald, Mr. Dorion, the Attorney General, and others, several members stating reasons for their absence when the adverse vote was taken. It was stated in the course of the debate that 3S members were absent on that occasion.

The Government have now time to bring up all their supporters, and the result of the assembling of the House to-night will doubtless determine the fate of the ministry.

CURING JAUNDICE.-M. Bernard, a French chemist, has it is said, demonstrated by several experiments, that the white of eggs can only be assimilated or converted into food for the human body through the intervention of the liver. Guided by this fact, Dr. Giesler, of Gætingen, has suggested its employment in the treatment of aundice. If the digestion of the albumen of eggs tends to rouse the action of the liver it will necessarily restore the secretion of bile and cure the jaundice .-- [Scientific American.

Col. Fremont is now pro bably the richest man in the world. The President has signed the patent confirming his title to his great Mariposas land claim-a nice little estate situated about two hundred and fifty taining upwards of seventy square miles. Bankers, own one half and Col. Fremont tural-are said to be inexhaustable.

### Poetry.

WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION OF PASTORAL LETTER.

ages Awaken vour Godgifted conscience, awake; Look bac through the gloom of your history's

How long will you lie in this Mesme ic slumber! the when will your day of deliverance come?

number,

A strematons moved by the jugglers of

It in ackeries and shares and delusions they're hound you,

As dark and as deep a and as wily as helf.

How long will you wear their dread monacles

round you? Row dread, let yourself und your history tell the bakness that hung over Egypt was light

to the Blackness of Darkness" that bangover you who are underto believe that the Ruler of ifeaven, Wils riter your state for a dollar or two.

Awake and assert your prerogative glorious, A conscience created unstackted a of free, Let no Priest of the Pope on the Obstice train ple, That God in his goodness has granted to thee G. J. B.

From the Hamilton Gazette. BISHOPRIC OF KINGSTON.

Hamilton Gazette,

We are glad to learn that the graceless and simonical attempt to foist the brother of Francis Hincks upon the Churchmen of the proposed Diocese of Kingston, as their Bishop, is exciting general indignation.

Amongst other demonstrations against the threatened outrage, which have recently taken place, was a large and influential meeting holden at Cornwall on the 20th ult. The chair was occupied by the Rural Dean, and many leading clergymen and laymen took part in the proceedings.

Many of the speeches were good, but the most pointed and effective was that of the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rector of Cornwall. Regretting our inability to afford space for the whole of the Doctor's remarks, we sub-

join the following portion thereof. Alluding to the Rev. Mr. Hincks, Dr. Lewis observed: "His only connexion with this country arises from the fact, that his brother was one of the most persevering opponents of the Church of England in Canada; truly, this is an extraordinary claim to pre-eminence in the Canadian Church; but when we go on to consider the mode in which the Hon. F. Hincks would effect his object, I confess it is difficult to restrain an expression of honest indignation .- He calculated on our forbearance in his designs on our property, and re calculated correctly; he now reckons on our parsimony and meanness, and the question for us to decide is this, has be calculated right? Is the Church of England so lost to honor, and has she so fallen rom her ancient nobleness of spirit as to accept the bribe, the paltry bribe of £6,000 at the hands of her enemies, who suppose that this sum would prove an irresistible inducement to us, to accept their nominee as Bishop? Will this meeting credit me when I tell them that the men who were so solicitours for our spiritual welfare as to give us a Bishop, are many of them Romanists, Unitarians, Presbyterians and Nothingarians, men clubbing together to compliment the Hon. F. Hincks at our expense; to mark their friendship for their confrere, not by presenting him with a testimonial in plate or money, but by elevating his brother to the highest office in that Church which they all combined to injure so deeply, and of which they do not even profess to be nominal members. We ask them to publish the list of subscribers to this Hincks' fund, and it will speak for itself, and prove to the world that the whole proceedings is a political intrigue, a simonical sin; and shall we accept the bribe ! God forbid! We are not yet so far sunk in degradation as for the sake of saving our own pockets, to take the money of Roman Catholics and nondescript Protestants: I cannot believe that we are so lost to every sense of manly and independent feeling as in the outset of our career as a self governing Church to stamp the commencement of our course with the indelible dy- of simony, the sale of that most holy office of Bishop to the highest bidder, the most successful subscription list. I cannot suppose that the Church of England men of this Diocese will endure the thought that the Prelate at whose bands their ministers are to receive authority to preach the Gos-

pel and administer the Sacraments, that he

who is to confirm their children and to be

their chief spiritual guide, should be a present

to them, the result of a joint contribution of

their political enemics and religious oppon-

ents. And, indeed, sir, I do not wonder

that those intriguers should have reckoned

on our non-resistance when I recollect the

lukewarmness of our people on the great

question of the Clergy Reserves; but besi-

des this precedent for our forbearance, they

had another cause for encouragement, dis-

union in our own camp. A few members

including a few ministers ofour Church eager-

themselves to complete what has been so

suspiciously commenced! Forming an

unholy alliance with the Globe newspaper,

they would screen a bad cause by represent-

ing their canvass for Mr. Hinks as an evan-

gelical movement. Were it no:; sir, for

the danger I should incur of jesting with

sacred things, I could speak further of

this evangelical proceeding; but I forlear;

I stall not in this fiely Place include in the

Lidicrous, or excite your risibility by allusion

to the wonderful interest in our orthodoxy

that the Toronto Globe and the Kingston

Whig would pretend to, I shall only wain

our people against the discreditable artifice

'y which a few of our members would con-

to the Episcopate. It is said, for sooth, a

majority of the Clergy and Laity in the new

would endeavour to secure for their protege the sympathies of the less informed members lay people generally, kindly turn their attenthe Protestant character of our reformed faith; but we throw back the charge with MARY DE CHARBONNEL'S LATE disdain, if it be Puserism to abide by the from me. decision of the Church in Synod assembled, we plead guilty to the charge; it it be Awake sleeping world from the thraliform of Puseyism to struggle for the right of the Laity to have equal voice with the Clergy in the selection of their Bishop, we are guilty of the charge; if it be Puseyism to assert pages.
Ad solled by the venous and slime of the again and again, that if the Divese provide the endowment for the See, the Church members of that See should elect their Dio cesao, then we are most guilty; if it be Pusevism to thwart simony, to d'nounce any canvassing for the high office of a Bis-hop in the Church of God, and to obey the Pastoral of our Diocesan in preference to taking our instructions from self-constituted sources, then again, we are Puseyites, but if by Pusevites be meant persons sympathizing published at Brockville on the subject. with Romish error, or disaffected in the least degree with the Protestant character of our Reformed Faith, then we solemnly declare, it is a libel too malicious to be worth refuting, and too glaringly false to be credited by those who know us best, and shall only then say in reference to this charge o Pusevism, this cloak of maliciousness, that even though the vast majority of Clergy and Laity were Puseyites, it would hardly justify a small minority in employing simony and subterfuge to counteract the wishes of the majority.



Der Boup ations are upon the bein bills Hamilton, Friday, March 14 1856

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his triennial visitation of the Clergy of cure the election of the Bishops as we desire. the Diocese in the Cathedral Church at All seems to rest on making up a sufficient gation under the incumbent's ministration.

Toronto, on Wednesday the 16th April endowment. The Rev. Dr. Cronyn of the Wednesday the loth April

Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock. The Clergy are requested to ap. you have made towards the endowment of pear in their black robes.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has summoned a Meeting of the Synod in the two thousand pounds. I have no informa-Cathedral, Toronto, on Thursday the 17th tion from the Midland district as to what April next, to take into consideration vari- extent Kingston, Belleville, and the other poser of human events would not have put ous important matters, affecting the welfare townships, within that rich district, are disof the Church.

ST. PAULS CHURCH, KINGSTON .-- The Lord Bishop of this Diocese has appointed the Rev. J. S. Clarke, A. M., late Incum. bent of Christ Church Seymour, to fill the above charge vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Greig, A. M.

"OUR BISHOPS-WHO SHALL ELECT THEM?"

To the Editor of the Church. KINGSTON, C.W., March 3, 1856.

The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto will be called together in a few weeks, when various matters relating to the appointment will be. In the meantime we must postpone feel so keenly as my removal from the Cu-London, C. W., must be considered and

Now, speaking with reference to the business to be transacted there, we may say that this Synod is composed of three distinct parts:-Delegates from the Diocese of Toronto, as it will remain after curtailment: Delegates from each of the intended new Dioceses, east and west from Toronto.

If all these representatives are to vote in the election of the Bishops to be appointed, the following results are possible:-The eastern and central delegates may choose a Bishop for London, whom the representatives of his own particular see do not choose nor desire: And, in like manner, the Western and Central delegates may do a similar ill office for us Churchmen of the East.

But such results would be exceedingly unsatisfactory :- This would not be to enjoy the privilege of a voice in the appointment of our own Bishops!

Wherefore I think that the votes of those clerical and lay members of the Synod who belong to the parishes which are to constitute a new see, ought to be taken separately. and that a clear majority from among them, in each of the two orders, ought to be required, in favor of any Presbyter whose name hall be returned to the representative of the Imperial power, as being chosen by the Church for the office of a Bishon.

To act in this manner will be to begin a we hope to go on,-for, let who may elect these first Bishops, it is manifest that all succeeding Bishops, if chosen in Synod, will ly grasp at the proferred bait, and pledge be chosen in the Synod of their own Diocese, and not in any more general assembly.

Now I do not speak after calculating the flect of this plan upon one party or another. I have, indeed, no data upon which to found a calculation of that sort. I see no reason for believing that the decision of the whole Synod of Toronto would differ from that of those members of the same who are most nearly concerned with the points in ques- fidelity and judiciousness of your private tion. I write simply in the interests of teaching, became strikingly manifest right and justice.

It would seem reasonable and becoming that when the delegates immediately inter. ested in the choice of the Rishops had come Dioc se are Puserites; it is not, therefore, safe to entrust them with the election of a nation to the house, and desire the approval Bishop; under cover of this slander they of the entire convocation.

tion to this matter, and let us know how far series o charges against you. they agree with me, or wherein they differ i

> I am, Sir, Faithfully yours, T. H. M. BARTLETT.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

We have received and give below a copy of the letter from the Lord Bishop of Toront, to the Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston, which was referred to by the Rev. T. H. Daily News, in reference to the new Kingston Bishopric. A pamphlet is about to be

TORONTO, 24th Dec., 1856.

time before his death, to the Governor General, after stating the many difficulties in the way of a general measure for the re-panying testimonial we are fully aware that gulation of the Church throughout all the colonial dependencies of the Empire, thus proceeds:

"As it appears to me that the division the offering.

The Diocese of Toronto is so much desirbring that the great Head of the Church will bloss, preserve and keep you. of the Diocese of Toronto is so much desired, that it may be inconvenient to postpone it until the general question is disposed of, I have to inform you that her Majesty's Government are prepared to take the necessary steps for this purpose whenever required to do so, and that they will recommend to Her Majesty, for appointment to the new Bishopric, such clergyman as you may courself designate to them after consulting the Bishop, and such authorities of the Church of England in the colony as you may think advisable, and taking such precautions as to the sufficiency of the means for endowing such a Bishopric as you may judge

You will perceive that this is a very great advance in the right direction; and, with the approbation of the Governor General, can be so modified and carried out as to se-London writes me that they are ready with their endowment. My object, therefore, in writing to you is, to learn what progress the Kingston Bishopric.

The Rev. Mr. Patton of Cornwall, who was appointed to solicit subscriptions below Kingston, mentions only as yet about posed to give.

Should the subscriptions from the Trent to the Province-line, the proposed extent of he new Diocese, be like those for the London Bishopric, ten or twelve thousand pounds in amount, I propose to send in my resignation of the Eastern and Western portions of the Diocese of Toronto, and to call the Eynod together to take all steps necessary, now that the Government is favorable for carrying out the proceedings of the former Synod, according to their resolutions, first, in setting apart the territorial extent of the new Bishoprics of Kingston and London, according to my programme, and then electing the Bishops. But before we can advance a single step we must have the endowments secured. That of London is said to be ready when called for, but thatof Kingston is not forthcoming; I trust it soon reasonable time the Kingston endowment is not ready, we must proceed with London.

Should Kingston fail, it will be a great misfortune to the Church, and throw a heavy responsibil ty upon those who have been the cause. I have only to add, that we have no expectation of any assistance from England to make up our endowments.

I remain My dear Archdeacon, Very truly yours,
Joun Toronto.

MEMORIAL AND PRESENTATION.

On the 23rd instant, a Committee composed of the Rev. T. Schreiber, Messrs. W. V. Bacon, J. Henderson, A. Murray, and D. Crawford, waited upon th Rev. W. A. Johnson, late Curate of St. Paul's Church, Yorkrille, and presented him with the fol lowing Address, together with a haudsome Bible and Prayer Book, and a purse con taining one hundred covereigns. On a load accompanying the Bible and the l'rayer, the continued prayer

Book, were inscribed these words:

Of your faithful friend, Book, were inscribed these words :-

PRESENTED

To the Roy. W. A. Johnson, late Assistant Minister of the Parish of St. Paul's, Yorkville, by a large number of the Congrega-tion, as a small token of regard and apprecention of his faithful teaching of the Doctrines of the Church, as contained in the Holy Scriptures and Book of Common

Prayer. Toronto, Feb. 23, 1856 To the Rev. William A. Johnson:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,-We the unersigned Members of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, cannot permit you to leave that field of labor without expressing the deep feelings of respect and osteem which we entertain to wards you.

That respect and that esteem are based upon the efficient and conscientious manne in which you discharged the all-important the Assistant Minister of the Church of which we are members.

When you entered upon your duties, the

state of the Congregation, owing mainly to the debilitated health of the Incumbent, was in a very torpid and unsatisfactory condition. The number both of Worshippers and Commun cants was very small, and a general listlessness as to sacred bings too gene-

rally prevailed.

Ere many months had classed, the good effects of your sound and scriptural ministrations in the pulpit, and of the kindness. succeeding communion witnessed a new but by the clergy and laity, who desire his accession of guests to the Lord's table.— Scantly occupied pows became filled to repletion. A marked increase took place in the amount of off-rtory. New life was in-

destined to last. A tew members of the of London, namely-the nomination of that

Trese charges we need not specify. When submitted to the judgment of our renerable Discress, his Lordship declared them to be subscribed conditionally (the italies are uttery untenside, and that to no extent did his own,) upon which the question is asked ther affect your character as a sound and !" why should not that of Kingston be so too! orthodox Clergyman of the United Church | Surely the iter, gentleman's memory must if England and Ireland.

St. Paul's, the aspersions which had been attempted to be east upon you were (by the east majority received with a mixture of indignation and pity-indignation that an exemplary minister should be so wantenly maligned, and pity for the misguided parties who had been guilty of the wrong.

Let us fendly trust that in the new sphere of duty upon which you have entered, you M. Bartlett, in his letter published in the will be exempt from the rezations and persecutions which un ortunately for us had the effect of constraining you to abandon

It ripe theological attainments, sincore picty, and unwearful diligence in the minsterial work, coupled with tound judgment My Dear Archdeacon: -A despatch and winnin amiability of manner can encritten by Sir Wilham Molesworth, a short sure success to a Clergyman, that success

ds intrinsic value falls very lar short of your leaerts. We teel assured, however, that you will take the will for the deed, and give cre-

and for spare you to preach, as you have hithorto so taithfully projekted, Jesus Christ and him cruelfied.

We remain, Reverend and Dear Sir, Very sincerely yours, A Buldwin, John Evans.

James Henderson, D. Crawford, Edward Fitzgerald, Thomas Schriber, William Vine Baco Alexander Murray, William Murray, Thomas J. Proston G. W. Soothernau, Cornelius J Phi brick Witham G. Telter, George McKeand, George Kent Radford Jeste Thompson A. M. Clarke, Sarah Prico, Alister M Clarko, J. W. Bevan,

J W. Buran, J. O. Browne, Dudley T Jessop, lloury D. Twohy. I am not cognizant of the state of Congre

James Brown, jr.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY My DEAR FRIENDS,-

Your kind address and most generous offering have both surprised and affected me deeply; I little expected any such expresion of your grateful estoeth and sympathy. I did hope to have spont a year among you but we must rost assured the All Wise Die this trial upon us without some good cause and the result we may sincerely trust wil prove best forms sud most to the Glary and conor of his Holy Name. Your bountiful and, considerate

has aided largely to the deep debt of grati-tude I owe you. May our heavenly Father remember and reward youlds this, and your multiplied kindness to me llis unworthy servant. The beautiful books will be a constant and most welcome remembrance of your affection I sincerely thank you all for your i ind acknowledgment of what was little more than good intention on my part. I shall long remember you all with joy, and if now and then a cloud of serrow elosses my mind that I am elecowhere than among you it will be my duty, as it is yours, to dispel it; striving to serve God contentedly in that sphere and in that place only where he is pleased to call us, remembering always that distance on this earth does not destroy the fellowship or communion of saints.

I could say a great deal upon a subject I when your kindness has recalled all those workings of sorrow and dissatisfaction which painter, Guidin, was present. The Duke into subjection; but I am euro you will of poets, p agree with me that it is better left undone, around him and that it will not enhance the value of your affectionate offering to awaken feelings and recollections which had better be hidden for ever under a garment of content ment, fergivences, and love. I would rather hope and pray that under the guidance of the experienced and able Paster new set over you in the Lord, much good will reault, unhappily conflicting opinions be speedily harmonized and that you will see more end for a inalous love of the truth, and use more frequent supplications to our beaveny Father for " all estates of men in his boly surch-that work member of the same in his rocation and Ministry may truly and Godly serve llim."

That the Lord will accept your work and labor that precedeth of love, and grant you largely to enjoy his grace and heavenly benediction, and prepareour hearts for his worship and service, here and hereafter, is

And sometime Curate, W. A. JOHNSON.

Toronto, Feb. 23, 1856.

THE BISHOPRIC OF KINGSTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS. Sin: - Upon reading in your issue of Jan. 24, a letter signed R. V. Rogers, wherein "the attention of the members of the Church of England is drawn to a report of a meeting held in Brockville, respecting the proposed Bishopric of Kingston," I con :eive that the Rev. gentleman, in endeavoring diploma! There is something in the very to correct " the mistakes of the speakers" on that occasion, has fallen into greater him-

In the first place; he labors to show that we have "no Synod, properly so called," functions of a Parish Priest, while acting as and that, therefore, the clergy and lasty of the proposed Diocese of Kingston (and what is the Synod but the vioce of the clergy and laity?) shoul, have nothing to do with the appointment of their Bishop I grant that we have no Synod, "whose doings are binding on the church." What of that? Surely the question of Synod has as little to do with us as with the clergy of the proposed See of London. We are further told that "the name of Dr Cronyn has been put forth as a fit and proper person to fill the episcopal chair of London." I would ask, by whom has it been put forth? By whom episcopal oversignt. By whom have the funds been collected? Who called meetings, and strained every nerve to raise the God plainly crowned your labors, and gave a bountiful increase to the seed which is was your mission to sow.

In one word, the blessing of bonor to their own nomination. Now, Sir, sident, and Peter Paterson, Eq. Vice President, at a me, ting of the Board held subsident held subside

Will our Clergy, and lay-delegates, and This genial state of things, bowever, was not Rogers to the clergy and laity of the Diocese ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

Again: we are told " that all but the whole of the London endowment has been be very treacherous, when he needs en-As for the members of the congregation of lightenment on that subject. The fourth resolution of the meeting at Brockville, to which he refers, declares that large subscriptions have already been mised " towards the endowment of the new Bishopric. on the condition that the Bishon be elected by the clerry and Laity, and that this meeting highly approves of such conditional subscription, and if necessary, will merese it." Has the Rev. centleman read this and f so, what does he mean! Does he wish to ignore the clergy and laity of the proposed See of Kingston, and to stille their convic- ports. tions! Does he mean to say that the clergy the Ottoman contingent, and his resignation and laity of the proposed See of London are capable of choosing their own Bishop, but that those of Kingston are unfit to enjoy the same privilege? What does he mean! What does he want I He asks for the cudownent to be subscribed conditionally; and has it not been so ! Yes! and I rejoice | price generally was without material change. to be able to inform that gentleman that the money subscribed by every parish east of Kingston, as far as I can learn, has the same condition annexed to it; and that there will not be one shilling raised east or west of that place, apart from that condition; which said conditon is acted upon in the proposed See of London. Methinks we have enough of conditions here to satisfy the most fas-

Again: we are told that "no Episcopal publicly, at that meeting, that such was the case; and that no small amount of secrety Pacific."

7. It was thought that it belonged to the written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. was used, as touching that fund, is evident from the fact that, of twenty-seven chergy from Melbourne. Anxiety felt. sesent on that occasion, ticenty-one to my certain knowledge, had never heard of it up | Pucific at £26 5s free of average. o that time; and when requested by Dr. man refused to answer.

lution already alluded to.

By a late act of the Provincial Legislature, which has been sanctioned by her the diplomatist, has spoken of a convocation gravious Majesty, it was declared "expedient of goveral European Congress immediately to remove even the semblance of connection after peace is signed as the best means of between Church and State." Does the settling all questions. France and Austria Rev. Mr. Rogers wish to perpotuate that favor the idea. England does not. connexion? If so, a strange change has of late come over the spirit of his dreams.

Believe inc, yours truly, JOHN A. MULOCK.

Fredericksburgh, Jan. 26, 1856.

ARTISTIC PRIDE.

At a dinner given by the late Duke of their commands. Cambridge, the Queen's uncle, a celebrated

have so earnestly endeavoured to bring gave him a formal bow, but presently a knot of poets, politicians, and others gathered " What-what-what is that?

> who is he?" said the Duko. "That, your Royal Highness, is Guidin.

the great French painter.
How great—great is be? Introduce him again. Painter is he ? Her Majesty loves his resignation, which has been accepted. pictures. He must go-he must go to court. An attendant whispered that he court. An attendant whispered that he could not go to court as a painter, but, as the had formerly been a lieutenant in the piles right across the Gulf of Finland, twelve Kip's Double Witness of the Church, 5s French army, he might be presented as an miles across, and six miles from Cronstadt,

The Duke made the proposition to Guidin. The painter, drawing himself up to his full boats. height, replied, proudly, in the hearing of all, A R The King of France made me a lieutenant, God made me a painter. I will go to court as a painter or not at all."

THE POOR BOY'S COLLEGE .- The Printing office has indeed proved a better College to many a poor boy---has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society-has brought more intellect and turned it into practical, useful channelsawakened more mind---generated more active and elevated thought, than many of the literary colleges of the country. How many a dunce has passed through these colleges with no tangible proofs of fitness, other than his manimate piece of parchment; himself, if possible, more inanimate than his leather atmosphere of a printing office calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school will have his talents and ideas brought out-- or he will be driven out

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SUCIETY, TURONTO.

The first Annual Meeting of this Society was beld, pursuent to untice, on Wednesday regging last. The Report and Statements submitted by the Directors show that a large amount of business has been transacted, r sulting in a profit which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the stockholders.

During the ten months succeeding formation, the bociety advanced in loans on capital is £53,000, and its annual income from members £12,000. The retiring Directors. Musses J. G. Board T D Harris, T. Maclear and E F Whittemore, where unau"ARABIA."

The steamship Arabia arrived at this port last night, and will be due at Boston early

Thursday forensen. The 'Arabia' bring no tidings of the Pacific '

The excitement in regard to the Amerian difficulty appears to be quito extinct. Three meetings of the Peace Conference had been held at Paris, but nothing of the proceedings had been suffered to tran-

Rumors favorable and otherwise were circulated in abundance. Active proparations for a continuance of

the war prevailed on all side. An armistice, until tho and of March, bas been officially angunced. This was made known to the Crimean army. It is not to affect the existing blockade of the Russian

was accounted. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were all rather lower, and the

narket closed dull. The decline in flour s equal is per barrels.

The market for Provisions was steady and

Cansols oxhibited but little variation from the quatations last advised. The closing rates being 814. Money was in active domand at former

The Arabia met no ice. The following despatch was sent to Brown

Shipley & Co., Liverpool agents of the Collins Line:-"GLASGOW, Feb. 7. "Steamer Edinburgh, which arrived fund has been secretly raised." Here, here from New York on the 4 h inst., passagain, the Rev. gentleman's memory seems ed on the 7th, a large quantity of broken

that "there was a considerable fund raised." was then out five days, lat. 40 deg. 36 min. Yes, I repeat that Mr. Rogers declared long, 45 deg. 40 min. time 9 30 a. m., Feb.

> The ship James Baine is 94 days out Insurances have been made on cargo of

Lewis to state the amount, the Rev. gentlo- their first meeting on Monday, 24th Feb. Present, Buol, Walewaki, Clarendon, Cow-I wish it to be understood that I, for one, ley, Orloff, Brunow, Count Villamina, Ali will rejoice to see the Rev. T. Hincks appointed to the see of Kingston, provided he Session lasted 34 hours. Walewski opened comes among us by the joint wish of the clergy and laity; and relying upon the 'testimony' of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, "as to divulge proceedings until the whole be to his high character and qualifications for o important an office," will feel unfeigned mistice settled, to end March, but not to pleasure in doing him the honor. In like affect the blockade. The meeting adjournmanner I shall hail the appointment of Dr. ed on Tuesday, there was no meeting, that Bethune, to whose intrinsic worth and untiring zeal I gladly hear testimony. But previous day's proceeding. Wednesday neither Mr. Hincks, nor Dr. Bethune, nor Congress held second meeting, nothing can any other individual, will be supported, un-less on the condition set forth in the reso-

that Russia desires peace. Vienna letters assert that Gortschakoff,

CRIMEA.

Orders have been given to all the allied Generals in the Crimen, respecting the armistico.

Napoleon, it is said, had intimated to Generals and Admirals now in Paris, that probably they will not need to return to

Leave of absence is freely g cers in the Crimes.

The allies were about to destroy the sunken ships in Schastopol harbour, by dropping heavy shells to explode under water. The health of the armies continue good. Omar Pasha recently demanded from the

Porto, the appointment of Minister of with power of Commander-in-Chief of all Turkish forces-on being refused, be sent Private advices do not confirm this.

with few openings, beside which is a steam fleet of 18 ships, 14 correttes, and 70 gun

A Russian Ukase orders immediately an issue of Treasury notes in seven series, amounting in the aggregate to 21,000,000

Count Nesselrode has had voluminous reports as to the present state of sffairs in the North West of Finland, and particularly as to the rights of fishing which Russian Lap-landers have exercised on Swedish coasts. Relations between Russia and Persia in-

creases in cordulity. BRITAIN. There is some talk of an early dissolution of Parliament, or change of government.

London, Wednesday 27.

The Lord Mayor of London assembled a distinguished party at the Mansion House to meet Mr Buchanan previous to his return home. Unfortunately Mr Buchanan was invited to dine with the Queen, and etiquette required him to give Victoria's dinner the

CLEARING THE TRACKS OF SHOW .-- A passenger on the B. & C. Railroad, who got shut up by the snow, describes the clearing of the cuts as one of the most exciting spectacles he ever witnessed. He says he stayed several days longer than he need, merely for the fun of the thing. Four locomotives were coupled on to the big snow plow, which is 20 feet long and 15 feet nigh. A start of three or four miles is taken, and a dash made into the banks with a momentum of fifty miles an hour! Plow and locomotives were completely hid by a cloud of snow, which was thrown "aky high." Sometimes they made a clean sweep of it and went through, and sometimes they stuck fast and had to be dug out .-- Burlington HawkEye, 20th.

The Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO DR. McCAUL The Students of University College, Toronto, have presented an address to the Rev. Dr. McCaul, expressive of their joy at his acquittal from the slanderous charges against him.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 11th inst, the wife of T. B. Harris, Eaq, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At the Ascension Church, on the 11th

inst., by the Rev. J. T. M. W. Blackman, B. A., Mr. Wm. HANOOCE to Miss Louisa Honorcous, both late of Devenport, Eng-At his residence, Bay street Toronto, on the

Boomer, aged 32 years. In this city, on Thursday morning, the 6th nat, Georgiana Waters, infent daughter of Dr. D'Reilly, aged 4 mouths.

th inst, after a lingering illness, Mr Hugh

"The Church," WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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DR. BEAVER. By The next quarter will begin on the References to friends of pupils. Further particulars may be obtained by

etter, addressed Box 284, P. O., Toronto, r by personal application at Yorkville.

March 13th, 1856, 37 11 12 38-16-2 Educational Books JUST RECEIVED

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The Churchman's reason for his Fatch and Prac-Kip's Larton Post, 3s 14d Wilson's, The Church identified. As

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Unison, or the Liturgy, by the Rev A. Gifferd. A. M., 50
A. Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the

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King Street, Toronto.

Warch 12, 1856. MOTICE OF CO-PARTMERSHIP

PHE Subscribers beg leave to intimate that they have entered into Co-Parmerahip under the Firm of BENSON & ATKINSON as HARDWARE MERCHANTS, is the premises lately occupied by Mesers J & W MYLES, where they offer for Sale a very general and

British and American Heavy Hardware and Shelf Goods at reasonable prices, and trust by prompt attaction to business to merit a share of Public

J. BINLY BENSON GEORGE ATKINSON, Hamilton, March 1, 1856. 575-2w-c-2i

WANTED GOVERNESS in a family where th Address Mr. M., Box 105,

Simeoe, Co. Norfolk. Feb. 27, 1856. 31-3

Pervales meat the land land.

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FAMILIES & APOTHECARIES wiehing to obtain Genuine Medicines will do well to patronize this establishment as the proprietor is determined to maintain bie p

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next. F. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. College, Toronto, Nov. 26, 1855. 19-W.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

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THE office of Mathematical Master in the - above named Institution being vacant, Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testimonials on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Governor General.

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Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855. T. BILTON,

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(Opposise St. Jamet's Church.) References kindly permitted to T. G. Ridout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Hurris Esq., W. Mo-Master, Esq., Messrs, Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.

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August 16th, 1855.

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