From the Churchman. MAY-DAY. MORNING.

All hail! The breeze of this bright morn, The notes of early birds, Whose joyous songs from yonder thorn With fairer grace my thoughts adorn. And charm them into words! Oh, ever from the land of dreams May I be called away Br sounds as sweet-by happy gleams, As radiant as the cloudless beams That hail this "first of May!"

No traces of the plenteous rain, The last of April showers, That all night on the lattice pane Whispered a low and mournful strain, Save that on leaves and flowers, The drops from Heaven still glisten clear,-Thus ever in my heart, May the dark storm of fault and fear Leave but the pure repentant tear, Fresh graces to impart !

The sun has climed the zenith height With steady, fervent ray; While from the open paths so bright, To lonely bowers of shuded light, We gladly turn away. Ah, when arrives the glorious hour, That to my waiting heart Shall bring renown and fame and power, The faithful spirit's promised dower May I unharmed depart

From mad Ambition's ardent strife, And, grateful for release, Turn to a calm, secluded life, With hely thought and purpose rife. In sweet content and peace!

NIGHT.

'Tis night-but night so warm, so fair, It : eems a purer day : Through scented groves the gentle air Lifts the dark leaves, that, sheltered there, With the soft moonbeams play,---While shadows flit all solemnly, Called by its lightest breath, Like spirit forms across the lea, Bringing the mournful thought to me, Of the still night of death.

Oh, when the shades of life's last eve Around my spirit fall, * May Memory on her records loave No wrongs the parting soul to grieve, No shadows to appal; But to my heart, in radiance bright, The earnest faith be given, To gild the loneliness of night -With glimpses of the fadeless light, The perfect day of Heaven!

Selected.

NO. II.

" Then spake JESUS to the multitude and to His Disciples, saying, The Scribes and Pharisees sit in happen to be evil men, yet it was not law-luses' seat; all therefore whatsoever they bid you ful to separate from that Church, nor to observe, that observe and do." (S. Matt. xxiii. disobey the lawful directions of its rulers.

Plain and necessary Christian duty. Oh-They then held the offices in those Divine viour's precept. The Disciples were not Moses seat. They were at that time the Scripture before us. This is to interfere successors of Moses in the Jewish-Church. with Divine institutions, and to introduce Therefore they were to be regarded and the evils of division and separation, which obeyed for the Lord's sake, not for their far more than counterbalances any little own sake. Obedience was due to them on good that such separatists may think to do. account of these Divine institutions which they then administered.

apon us-namely, That we must submit against them, and endeavored to reform verselves to duly constituted authority, them.

even when that authority happens to fulinto the hands of wicked men. Thi practical rule is without all manner c doubt Divinely sanctioned in the chapter before us. No disciple of the Loni Jesus may knowingly or wilfully disregard it. Reader, have you been duly hapized? Then you are a Disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ, bound to believe and de all that He has taught. Consider this Hiprecept therefore; and take heed that you do not live in disobedience to it, as so many are doing all around you. Consider that if our obligation to obey our rulers came to an end as soon as we could see anything evil in their characters, how soon would all the bonds of Society be loosened and broken asunder. If a Parent, for instance, be wicked, may his children be therefore disobedient? If a King be a wicked man, may his subjects be therefore rebellious? Surely not so. Obedience is due and ought to be given to all their lawful commands, without any regard to their private character, for conscience' sake towards God; just as servants also are taught by S. Peter to be subject to their masters, " not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward." But nothing can teach us so plainly, and with such infinite sanction, as the words of our Saviour in the passage before us. Only read the rest of the chapter, and see in what very severe language our Lord upbraids and rebukes the hypocrisy, and the blindness, and the evil character of the Scribes and Pharisees. Personally considered they could not be respected, but yet officially considered they were to be obeyed. Properly constituted authority was to be obeyed, although in the hands of evil men. This then is a maxim expressly sanctioned by Divine wisdom.

"Stand pe in the

How strong this makes the argument of the member of the Church against many who now separate themselves ! For what do the common objections against the Church amount to which the Dissenters are fond of making? They say, There is this or that abuse in the Church; such and such a corruption exists in it; this clergyman is a worldly man; that clergyman neglects his duties; and another shows that his heart is not truly converted to God. In a word, There are many abuses in the Church; there are many evil men amongst its ministers. Now here the principle taught us by our Saviour in the chapter hefore us comes in and sets us free from all difficulty at once, and points out to all the disciples of the Lord Jesus how they ought to act. Was the Jewish Church in a pure and perfect state in the days of our Saviour? Were there no abuses in it, no corruptions? Were there no evil men among those who sat in the seats of authority? Yet, whilst our Lord warned His Disciples not to follow the evil example of those evil men. He taught them to respect the institutions that they administered, and to obey the authority that they possessed. Our Lord gave no liberty to His Disciples to separate themselves, and to make for themselves a new brotherhood, on the plea hat the Jewish Church was in a corrupt ON THE SUBMISSION DUE TO LAWFUL AUTHORITY. State. The Jewish Church was a Divine institution, and although its rulers might happen to be evil men, yet it was not law-

In exactly the same manner, whatever Here our Lord delivers to all His Dis- abuses or corruptions may now exist in ciples an exceedingly important rule .- the Church in England, however inconsis-Here is a great principle, given and sanc- tent may be the private character of some tioned by Divine authority. Have we not of its rulers and ministers (although no one much need to guide ourselves by this rule can say, with the least shadow of truth, almost every day we live? For want of that the Church in Eugland is in as corrupt having considered this great principle, many a state as the Jewish Church was at the members of the Church are often at a loss time of our Saviour's life in it), yet, because on many points, and know not what answer the bishops, sit in the Apostles' seats, beto give to those that oppose themselves. cause the Church is a Divine institution, Many hesitate and doubt, and many go because the Bishops of the Church now wrong, all their life long, through want of sit in the places of rightly constituted knowing this great rule of conduct taught authority, having succeeded the Apostles us here so distinctly and forcibly by our in a regular line, according to the very Divine Master himself. Let us now, with method appointed by those Disciples, therean humble and teachable mind, consider its fore all the disciples of the Lord Jesus in nature, and then its application to ourselves. England are under the plainest obligation to abide in communion with them, and to observe and do all their lawful commands. The precept of our Saviour in the verses according to the principle so strongly enbefore us teaches, first of all, that submistion to duly constituted authority is a very passage before us. The Bishops have most undoubtedly succeeded to their sacred serve the reuson on which our Lord office in the Church of Christ with far frounds His precept: " The Scribes and more regularity than the High Priests did Phorisces sit in Moses' sent." They oc- to theirs in the days of our Saviour; for cupied at that time those offices of author- the High Priests were not then appointed ity which had been established by Moses to their spiritual office exactly according to with Divine sanction. They were, in the original institution, on account of the some true senses, the successors of Moses. interference of the Roman power. Hence if persons haptized into the Christian institutions which had come down from Church would never have supposed it Moses to that generation. They sat in the lawful to withdraw themselves from the places of properly constituted authority in authority of the Apostles whilst the Apos. the Jewish Church : " All THEREFORE | tles were alive; so no more can it be law-(our Lord says) whatsnever they bid you ful before God to withdraw ourselves now deerce, that observe and do." Mark the from the authority of those who sit in the force of the word "therefore" in our Sa- Apostles' seats, and to make new religious societies and new spiritual rulers for ourtold to observe the directions of the Scribes | relves, on the plea that there are abuses in and Pharisees on the ground of their per- the Church and evil among its ministers. sonal character, but solely on the ground For this is openly to transgress the precept of their official character. They sat in of God contained in the passage of holy

Note 1. The precept here taught so plainly and so strongly by our Lord was always acted upon by the Prophets and But this principle of obedience to rightly Holy Men of old. Did any of them ever Consultured anthority is not all that is taught | think it lawful to leave the Jewish Church, by our Lord in the Chapter before us. - even at the time when idolatry prevailed If we read the whole chapter, we shall in it to a great extent? No: they only then understand that there is a further les- kept themselves from the evils and corrupon this subject most forcibly enjoined tions existing in it, and openly testified that,

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 24, 1855. 2. It is not meant to be denied that there And his heart, so lately pouring itself out having the testimony of a good conscience

things," is Divine, and seems to admit of bath of rest which is eternal. might cost us.

3. How thankful we should be that at the reformation of the Church in England all saints in paradise. many grievous abuses and corruptions were removed. No new Church was then but the old Church planted here in the times of the Apostles was cleansed and

reformed by its rulers. 4. Let us then make it one of our rules obey them that have the rule over us." binding upon every Christian man as the sociations." duty of obedience to the temporal ruler. He may no more withdraw himself from obedience to the ruler of the Church, on the plea of abuses in the Church, than he the ruler of the kingdom on the plea of abuses in the government of it. The sin of schism is as great as the sin of rebellion.

EXPERIENCES OF LIFE. By Rev. J. J. Nicholson.

A DEATH-BED AND A DISCOVERY. Mrs. Wallace had been gradually dedining since her kind friends had provided so amply for her comfort. Mr. Lovegood had long since made her acquaintance, and now was found daily at her bedside, ministering and deriving instruction and consolation in communing with the saintly pirit clothing itself for the world to come. Ve ever seem to be nearer heaven when rolding converse with a saintly one, who, lrawing near to the valley of the shadow of death, must soon stand in the Lord's courts. It seems as though we already stood within the hallowed "circle of the redeemed," who " rest from their labors," low changed is the aspect of death, when viewed at the dying couch of the humble hristian, from what it is when seen in one who has lived without God in the world. and passes away without Hope beyond! We have, indeed, reen the wretchedlyhardened and wicked die calmly, but there was no Heaven in that calmness. Stoical indifference, or obtuseness, has no mark of the cross. It cannot be imposed upon us for the impress of a sanctified heart and will. It is not the hallowed calm, as of by Mr. Heartful. angel-whisperings, fore-shadowing rest be-

And we have seen one whose sanctity as unquestioned, pass through an "awful aptism? of sufferings, shuddering over the grave, shrinking from death, its cold emprace and icy touch, and pitcously lamentng a want of preparation.

It was but a sore temptation of the Evil One—for that trembling spirit had, for long years, been braced by the Grace of Imnanuel. We never knew one more lovely n her christian character, more watchful nore prayerful, more given to self examinaion, more devoted to all charities and good vorks. She had been a pattern-woman in all that was beautiful and auractive in christain excellence; and yet, when the dread monarch" approached her, the flesh was appalled, and the spirit trembled, as it gozed, with undimmed eye, into the awful

profound of eternity. Never shall we forget that scene. For ong, weary hours did she wrestle with that temptation. She felt as though she were learned of heaven, and stood alone, without hope and without consolation. We prayed with her, read to her the most brilling and cheering promises of her divine Lord; portrayed to her the cross, and the great redemption thereon wrought and the mercies by it bestowed, and the mighte hopes and privileges which were hers, as a follower of Christ. And when the temptation was over, she seemed like one who had passed through a great conflict of afflictions. But the "Sun of Righteourness" gilded all the rest of her way to "the dark valley." She partook of the sacred symbols of her Lord's body and blood, received strength, and as the clouds rolled away, and the spirit breathed freely again, such a radiant countenance, almost as if transfigured -- such sweet, heavenly musings, we never beheld, never heard It reemed that the very chamber was bathed with light from heaven, and that the spirit of the dying was about to dissolve and pass away in its kindred element.

It was a glorious evening in Spring, the Sunday next before Easter. The toils of the day being over, Mr. Lovegood was seated in his study, meditating on the services of the day through which he had passed, and the duties and employments of the ensuing Passion Week, and "the great day," to which it is a preclude.

Of all the hours of a clergyman's life, without doubt his Sundar evenings are the most pleasurable and joyous. 'Tis then, more than at any other period, perhaps, that his beart is free, light and joyous-not hat the dar's work is done-but that he has added one more effort to the labor of "The Sondays of man's life,"

"Threaded together on time's string,
Make headeds to adorn the wife
Of the Eternal, glorious King,"—Hobert.

But the general rule before us is very clear, flock, now gushes out in the calm, quiet, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the and is Divinely sanctioned. Exceptions hallowed evening hour, with joyand thanksto it form the extreme cases, which need giving for all the mercies of the day, and mand, " Children, obey your parents in all and meditates with delight on that " Sab-

no exceptions. Yet, doubtless, there are Mr. Lovegood is interrupted in his mediome limits to a child's obedience. But it tations by Mr. Friendlyer Mr. F. is always would not be edifying to consider such a welcome visitor; but on this occasion he exceptions beforehand. So if a Bishop, brought painful intelligence. He had just Priest, or Deacon were to tell us to ob- been to pay his usual evening visit to Mrs. serve and do anything plainly contrary to Wallace, and found her dying. They hurthe laws of the Church or to the holy ried to the home of the dying woman. She Word of God, obedience might be rightly had been suddenly taken worse . . . and withheld in that particular, whatever it there, on this hallowed eve, did Sarah Wallace partake of her last communion on earth. Henceforth she will commune with

The commendatory prayer was said, and the faithful pastor remained to see the last set up, for that is impossible for man to do; struggle, and wipe the death-damps that gathered on her brow.

The reader will remember, that in a former chapter we spoke of a curiouslywrought unique silver cup, which we saw of life to keep this precept which our Lord in a cupboard at Mrs. Wallace's. This has so expressly taught us; which is also cup, on the present occasion, by an aprepeated to us by S. Paul in Hebrews xiii. parent accident, having attracted Mr. Love 17, where, speaking of the rulers of the good's attention, he took it into his hand, Church, he enjoins upon all Christians to and after examining it minutely, remarked:

"It is singular, very singular; but this This is a plain Christian duty, as strongly joun, in a mysterious way revives old as-

> He looked first at it, and its initials, and then intently at Mrs. Wallace.

"How strange!" exclaimed he. It is now many years since I have seen anything may withdraw himself from obedience to like it; but I cannot be mistaken—the impression is too vivid-it is the very pattern and style of my mother's silver ware!" The dying woman, in broken accents,

nformed him that it was a gift from her mother, when she was a little girl. The initials "G" stood for her maiden name. Grantney. It was all that she retained which bore any trace of the past, except the weary heart, which was about to find rest. Mr. Lovegood was deeply moved. His eyes filled with tears. Mrs. Wallace continued a brief narrative of her past history, seeming to be traced almost with supernatural strength, in the grasp of at it at once. Be not anxious about me, I death; told him all the sacrifices she had am safe in the arms of my Saviour; I feel made for her cousin Robert, as already detailed, prior to her removal to this country, and to render those sacrifices more complete, her twother Righard had that shortly after reaching the New World, and, bereft vision, but several of us met together in of every earthly friend, she had shared the the tent, and we shall again this evening, ot and life of poverty and hardships of and partook of their beatific joys. And O, William Wallace; that so long as he re- trenches last night, I found great comfort tained his health, and poverty and disease did not overcast their days, they continued the of St. Peter, although, as soon as I had faithful and regular in their attendance on finished it, I went off to sleep like a top. the church's services, and received the Hooked after my company, and saw them attention of the rector of the church in as "comfortable as adverse circumstances which they worshipped; but the rector admitted," and afterwards made them a dying, a new elergyman succeeded him, little speech around their bivounc-fire, chose duties increasing, they were gradually lost sight of, until extreme suffering had brought them to the condition in which as British soldiers. The poor fellows they were found on that memorable night cheered me long and loud.

was Mary Gould?"

with emotion-" am the son of your mother's rister, Grace Gould, who married Yet I am very strict to them, but this they Robert Lovegood-your own cousin. O get used to. God! wonderful art Thou in all Thy ways! O God of Israel the Saviour!"

We intrude not upon the sanctity of that

scene. When the first gush of feeling, occasioned by the rocognition, had subsided, Mr. Lavegood gave her a brief relation of his life in this country. His father had removed hither when his children were very roung, bringing them all with him except the eldest, whom he left to be educated and brought up at the mercantile business, and died some years after his arrival, leaving an embarrassed estate and a helpless family. His mother turned the remnant of her property into ready money, and removed to the West, and there meeting with nany privations, a hard struggle in a new and rogged country, she had, from the force of circumstances and pressing duties. imperceptibly become weaned from her early associations; and for a number of years before her death had reased to have any communication with her friends in England. Hence he knew nothing of the intervening history of his relatives—all, to just beyond the tents, in a dense hollow him, between the period of his father's death and that hour, pertaining to the history of his family in England, was a blank. "And," continued he," how providential that that old silver cup should have made such a revelation of the past! Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious. And his is your dear daughter Agnes-henceforth she shall be mine—the object of my care and affections. Come to me, my child. I will be unto you a father from this hour, and make amends for the past.

"O my soul, he joyful in the Lord!" Mr. Lovegood cast his eyes upon the bed -the spirit had passed away with that exulting rentence, and gone on angel wings to Paradise? Death reigned! heavenly smile played a moment on the lips, which seemed to hallow the scene, and proclaim that all was well.

The pastor, with a full heart, sunk upon his knees, and poured out his beart in that beautiful prayer of the church:-

"O God, whose days are without end and whose mercies cannot be numbered; make us, we beseech Thee, deeply sensible of the shortness and uncertainty of human life; and let Thy Holy Spirit lead us through this vale of misery in holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives : that when we shall have served Thee in our genera-

are just limits of obedience in every case. In prayer, at the holy altar, in behalf of his in the communion of the Catholic church, comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, in favor with Thee our God, and in not be considered beforehand. The com- the hoty message which he hath delivered, perfect chanty with the world: All which vo ask through Josus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"O welcome histograms in the desert may,"
O kind Conductor of these wandering field.
Three manners and darkness to the results of day?
Soon did the Sun of Rightenumene display
like healing beams; such gloomy chood dispel,
While on the parting mist, in colors gay,
Truth's cherring tow of promise fell.
And Mercy's silver voice and whisperd 'All to well.'

—Church man's Mayazine.

PIETY IN THE CAMP .- It is extremely nteresting to read the letters from the Crimen; not only from the valor, fortitude and patience exhibited in our army, but especially from the deep picty which appears in so many of both officers and priates. We have not space to print any of these letters at full length, but we give a few extracts casually taken from one letter as a specimen. Where death comes to so many, and in most instances with such sudden stroke, it is a great blessing that there are such numbers of Christian men to bless their comrades with the means

"On piquet, the other night, I was gazing upwards at the bright moon and stars, thinking of the power and love of Him who made them, and of the star in the east which came and stood "over where the young child lay." And the Saviour's sorrows and sufferings from Bethlehem to Calvary, passed in review before my mind. This afternoon, while speaking to our poor fellows in the Cholera Hospital, who were ying ill and comfortless on the ground, rays if sunshine seemed to illumine that charnel tent as I brought the Crucified Saviour before these men, for tears glistened in many an eye, and the smile of hope and peace was on many a lip.

"The weather is rainy again; but I have a pretty good tent, and the rain that finds its way through the roof is capital for drinking! We are expecting every day to meet the enemy in open field; or to storm the fortress; I wish they could go it-1 know it-in life, or in death.

"Owing to the weather, we were unable to have Divine service to day with the diplease God. On my return from the in reading the 1st chapter of the 1st Epis. combining, as well as I could, religious advice with a few words about our duties

"I had very little trouble with them "And your mother," said Mr. Lovegood, | since we came-less so by far than I hear of from others. I know they like me, and The dying woman fixed her glazed eyes | would do anything for me; and all officers upon him, and gasped for breath—grosning who treat soldiers like men, with feelings like their own, and take an interest in their "And I -- and I -- "continued he -- choked | welfare, find they do not want many courimartials, nor see much insubordination.

"About ten o'clock, I read by firelight Verily Thou art a God that hidest Thyself, with-the 23rd, 90th, and 91st Pealins, and derived great benefit and peace from them. One of my brother officers begged me to go on. God grant that he may soon find "a dwelling in the secret place of the Most High," even in the heart of the Lord Jesus, and he able to say, "The Lord is my Sopherd, I will not fear what men can do unto me." I went to seep securely, resting on Jerus my precious Saviour. My bed was made of dried leaves, with a stone for my pillow; and had it not been for the biting cold, I should have slept like s top."

> SUNDAY IN THE CAMP .- We find the following picturesque and striking passage

in a recent letter from the Crimes :---"Yesterday being Sunday, the routine was broken by the impressive ceremony of an open-air church parade. Each division, on these occasions, has Divine service performed by its own chaplain. Ours was drawn up on the rising ground equare. The clergymen and officers oncupied the centre. Every one was covered. Some of the men wore forage-caps, for lack of shakos; and on dit that the loss of these stiff and ugly varieties of head gear is submitted to with great resignation by the line generally. The chaplain, with his dark velvet skull cap and black moustache and heard, reminding me of a foreign padre in

"We were scarcely placed in position before the loud rush of round shot from the fort was heard, again and again, in our ears, causing sundry dislocations of the equare-the men grinning and awaying about at each whire in a kind of jocular disorder. Nothing was left for it but to

- So we took up ground a few hundred ands lower down, and here-through a florer little cloudlet, which announced its birth in a thunder-clap, showed that a shell had burst above us, not very far off to our rear - the service was conducted to a close. Everybody of course stands on these occasions throughout the ceremony. To hviate fatigue, therefore, the Litany and Communion are omitted. The chaplain preached extemporaneously, and with so excellent a voice, that though the wind was blowing his surplice about, it did not tion, we may be gathered unto our fathers, drown his tones. I was amused by his

British sang froid. Half his congregation might perish round the walls of Sebastopol before the next church parade—a theme which the threatening missiles exploding about him would have served sufficiently well to enforce, but he utterly disdained such obvious rhetoric. - Perhaps, indeed, it of the kind; and certainly they are too notent to need much insisting on. At any rate, the reverend gentleman neither noticed the pyrotechnics in his sound practical sermon, nor in his own person; but stood with his back to the fort, and preached on some every day text, and never changed his voice or turned his head in compliment to either shot or shell."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RNGLAND.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARCHDRACON DENtson. - (From the Christian Times.) - The Record states that the Bishop of Bath and Wells has been formally called upon by the Archbishop of Canterbury to send the case of Archdeacon Denison to the Court of Arches, and that his Lordship has refused to comply. "The case, therefore, is now being proceeded with under those provisions of the Act which required the Archibishop to sit in person with cortain Assesors, and which involve the inconvenience of iolay and great additional expenses."

The following appeal is being extensively cir-culated by the Protestant Defence Scolety. The names which are appended to this document will bon guarantee to the public that the proceedings against Archdeacon Denison will not be allowed We rejulce to hear that "the next step is about to be taken."

" Case of Archdencon Denison.

I. Robert street, Adelphi, London, April, 1855.
The Commissioners appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to inquire into the case of Archdeacon Denison are unanimously of opinion that his doctrine on the Euchariet is directly contrary to that of the Church of England, and that there are sufficient grounds for instituting further proceedings.
The Archicacon's dectrine, briefly stated, is

that the real body and blood of Christ, in an immaterial form, are received into the mouths of all communicants, together with the bread and

rine.
The blubop of Bath and Wells refusing to allow the case to go to the Court of Arches, and the Archideacon throwing every possible impedi-ment in the way of a judicial investigation of the charge, a considerable sum will be required for the prosecution of the case.

The next step is about to be taken, under the

The next step is about to be taken, under the nutherity of the heat legal advice.

Considering the importance of the question at issue to the very existence of the Church of England, and that every member of the Church is deeply interested in the result, we, the underaigned, recommend the case to your consideration, with reference to the fund raising for defray-

ing the necessary legal expenses. SHAFTERBURT. A. KINNAIRD. R. C. L. BEVAN. WILBRAHAM TAYLOR.

Oxford, Arms. 24.—in a convocation held this day at two c'clock the statutes on the examination and status of Dissenters, and on the mode of taking Degrees, were submitted to the House. The attendence of members was more than usually large, especially in respect to non-residents. The whole number present exceed-

The statute concerning Dissenters was taken first, and, on the lat clause being read and pro-posed, an opposition manifested itself, which was pressed to a division, when the number were found to be-Placet, 91; Non-placet, 26.
The second, third, and fourth votes were unop-

tutors from the duty of instructing their pupils in the Thirty-nine Articles, the Margaret Pro-fessor of Divinity (Dr. Heurtly) rose, and in a hhort Latin speech, expressed his objections to the proposal, by the adoption of which he thought that the University would be commit-ting suicids. On a division, the clause was car-ried by 83 votes to 68. On the sixth clause, which allows Dissenters

to withdraw themselves from the Divinity examination, there was a very near division, the numbers being-Placet, 76; and Non-placet, 72. The seventh clause, which asserts the principle of requiring from Dissenting students a com-pensation for the Divinity, from which they are

excused, was carried by 74 to 67. The eight, which fixes the compensation at one Greek author in the first, and two authors, Greek or Latin, in the second examination, was carried

The ninth and tenth clauses were unopposed and passed without a division.

The statute with regard to the mode of taking Degrees was then read and carried unanimously

TRELAND.

The Church Education Society met in Dublin on Friday week; the Earl of Mayo in the chair. The report is not obsering; it states that for the year ending 31st December, 1864, the number of schools was 1,860, the number of ending the characteristics of the state of the characteristics of the schools was 1,860, the number of ending the characteristics of the schools was 1,860, the number of ending the school of the school rolled scholars 94, 483; thus distributed-Established Church, 60,646; Protestant Diagenters 16,064: Roman Catholics, 18,488. A decrease of 3,751 scholars has taken place since 1853. The income of the society was £44,628—an apparent increase of £258 on the revenue of 1853; but a real decrease, because the surplus has been obtained by the sale of funded property, to meet

million and a half of natives. The northern part is occupied chiefly by Tamnilana, who worship Vishnu and Siva. The south is inhabited by visuou and oiva. The south is inhabited by Singholess, who are worshippers of Buddha. Ceylon has a peculiar claim on British Chris-tians. The idolators of Ceylon are our fallow-subjects, subjects of the Christian Queen of England; and it is a very sad fact, that since Ceylon became a part of our empire it has become much became a part of our empire it mandetone interest more of a heathen country than it was before. Three hundred years ago, the Portuguese made great efforts to convert the natives to the Roman Catholic faith. Then the Dutch got possession of the island. They divided it into 240 parishments of the island. es; built numerous churches; translated por-tions of the Bible into the native tongues; maintained European missionaries; and even compelled the natives to be baptised; in 1795, when the island fell into the hands of the English, there were 250,000 native Protestant Christians.

But the English deprived the ministers of this town, on Wednesday, the 9th substitution of the substitution of

their maintenance, suffered the churches to fall into decay, and left the people to become hea-thens again for want of religious instruction. In the first year of British rule, 300 heathen tem-ples were built in one province only. In sixteen years more than half the hative Protestant Christians abandoned their religion. In 1851, the whole number of Christian to account WIER mit the Protestant missions was said to be only 18.046.

It is very sad to see so small a remnant left. But fustend of asking whose fault it is that the number has been thus reduced, let us all exert purselves diligently, by prayer to God and by helping to send missionaries to Ceylon, to make this small remnant leaven the whole lump. Let all our readers help the Society to maintain its missionaries and to increase their number in Ceylon. Already the society has ten mission-aries and fifty-six lay teachers at work there: and many of these are converted natives. And there are missionaries of other societies stationed along the coast of Ceylon. But there are thickly populated villages in the interior, the dark strong-holds of Buddism and idolatry, in many of which the Gospel of Chrust has never

yet been presched. Now, what 's wanted is a native ministry trained in Ceylon—Christian ministers perfectly familiar with the languages and customs of these people—to go among them, and win them unto Christ. And the Collegiate School is designed to assist in training up such men. It is the school in which boys and youths are educated before they enter the College at Colombo. In that school 102 pupils, whose ages vary from 8 to 20 years, receive daily instruction.

At a recent ordination by the Bishop of Gui-

ana, we learn from the Royal Gasette, that Mr.

ana, we learn from the Royal Gasets, that Mr.
Lambert Mackensie, of pure African descent,
and the eun of poor labouring parents in Berbio, was admitted by the Bishop into holy
orders. Ten years ago he was placed by the
late Archiescou Fothergill at Queen's College,
then just established in this town; there he continued seven years, closely pursuing classicontinued seven years, closely pursuing classical studies, and receiving, year by year, instruction in all the higher branches of. literature. From the grammar-school he was removed, in 1852, to St. Augustine's Missionary College, founded at Canterbury, in England, for the express purpose of training missionary Clergymen to go forth and evangelise the heather in all parts of the world. In his college axaminations, Mr. Mackensia, acquitted himself; year meritoriously, carrying off the Hebrew prize, and, having obtained the college testamer, he was recommended by the authorities, and also the Board of Examiners of the Society for the Propagation of the Ucapel, as in every respect Propagation of the Cospel, as in every respect Tropagation of the Coape, as in every respect fitted to be admitted into the ministry of the Church. This admission took place in the presence of his excellency the Governor and a large congregation assembled to witness the impressive erromony. The Holy Communical was afterwards administered to meanly three was afterwards administered to nearly three hundred persons; and thus closed a cervice which for intercet, and for its probable fuster bearing on the Church in Guiana, will year long be remembered by those who took a part in is. Mr. Mackensie preached in the afterneon at St. Phillip's, and in the evening at Christ Church; both churches were crowded with people in a manuer seldom seen in this country, whilst the countrances and demeanour of all evidently marked the deep interest they felt in all that had been done on that day. We believe that had been slone on that day. We believe that tion in the Church of England; the experiment, whilst it is a triumph to this diocese, seems to augur the best results. The Rev. L. Mackensie has been licensed to the assistant-cureay of St. Paul's: the populous villages in that parish will afford ample some for all his energies and in-dustry. We cannot conclude without nothing a pleasing circumstance which has been brought to our notice. A purie has been made up by the friends of his race and colour to present their future paster with a set of robes.

The Hong-Kong Register of Jan. 80, 1858, in authorized to state that the Rey. Mr. Bexter has ceased to hold the Colonial Chaplainey of Hong-Kong, having been called on, by direction of resign his appointment. The explanations required of the reverend gentleman by the Bishop of Victoria and the Home Government have been fully considered, with the help of his fate discossor, the Bishop of Windtester, and the result has been unfavourable to Mr. Baster's continuance in the Chantainer the mubils during continuance in the Chaplaincy, the public duties of which he has been prohibited from performing in the cathedral, by the withholding of the Bishop's license since his arrival in August last.

On the subject of imperfect translation, we On the subject of imperfect translation, we heard, while at Jedda, that Araby Jellany, had received some copies of the Araby translation of the Hebrew and Greek Sariptures from the agent of the Bible Society at Bombay, to have them put into circulation at Heoca; but, the imperfection of the translation had produced the most unfavourable effects, at they were quoted in the coffee houses as proofs of the ignorance of the authors or translators. One passage of the New Testament I especially remaining or the new feet of the feet of the savines of Our Lord himielt. norance of the authors of translators.

sage of the New Testament I especially removaber—one of the saylings of Our Lord himself,

"Judge not, that ye be not judged," was translated thus, "Be not juds to others, less discreshould be just to you;" and many pessengly
equally remote from their original miseming
besides:—Life of J. S. Buckingsage.

The Bishop of Newfoundland has prepared the following prayer for organists and choristers before divine service, which is used in his cathedral at St. John's, and in several of the aburches in this diopese:—
O most merciful God, who best encouraged

The servants to draw near, to Thee, I beseath Thee to grant me Thy grace at all times, but more especially now that I am about to take an active part in the services of Thy liely Temple. real decrease, because the surplus has been obtained by the sale of funded property, to meet the society's liabilities.

COLONIAL.

Corrow.—The 90th Quarterly Paper of the 3. P. G. comes to us with a picturesque view of the Collegiate School at Colombo. It is a large Son Jesus Christ's make. Amen.

Cerlon.—The 90th Quarterly Paper of the S. P. G. comes to us with a picturesque view of the Collegiate School at Colombo. It is a large low building, with open versadah all round, and few and small openings. It is surrounded by palms. The following account is given of Christianity on this beautiful island; the mision work of Rome seeming to be here, as almost every where else, as easily melted away as snow in gunshine.

This fertile and beautiful island has peculiar claims on our Christian sympathies:—First, on account of the prevalence and the grossoses of idolatry. Sinall as the island is, it contains a million and a half of natives. Thenorthers part with the spirit and with the understanding and and prepare us for the sharts and services and prepare us for the sharts and services are the state of the sharts and services of the same that the shart sharts who liveth and respect with the same that the shart sharts the shart sharts and the shart sharts the shart sharts and the shart sharts the shart sharts and sharts and

Anomus common in managers of the second seco

your next lama, Fam. Gr. A highly influential meeting of the elergy of

UNITED STATES.

New York .- The death of the Rev. Charl-

H. Halsey, Rector of Christ Church, by a fail

gives the following notice of this and event :-

took from the Episcopal Church of this city one of its most exemplary cleryymen, plunged

loving family into the deepest grief, and hiled

the hearts of a wide circle of relatives and friends with the most painful sorrow. The Rev. Charles

H. Hayley, Rector of Christ Church in Eighteenth

street, yesterday visited the new building now

in process of being erected adjoining the Liverett House on Union Square. The reason of his visit

inspect the workmanship of the new building on

Union Square. While studing on the fourth floor of the edifice, looking through the opening

of the large central window, which as yet is without gashes, and with its sill unusually near

the floor, he lost his balance, and fell through

to the ground, a distance of some sixty lect. He never spoke after the fall, and survived the

injury about half an hour.

Mr. Halsey was a native of New Jersey, and

ministry, he was called to the Episcopul Church

in Sing Sing, We-tchester County, where for

some years he lived and labored, as the beloved

pastor of a large and growing congregation. He

afterwards became the Azent of the Protestan

Episcopal Board of Missions in this city, and

faithful and valuable were the survices which

he rendered. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Lyall, Rector of Christ Church in Anthony-

street, in this city. Mr. Halsey was called to fill

the vacancy. A short time since, Christ Church

in Anthony street, was sold and torn down, and

the congregation erected a new and beautiful

ed fire in Eighteenth-street, where, at the time

of his death he was ministering with the greatest

zoal and success. Mr IIn sey was in the prime of

life, was married to a daughter of President

King of Columbia College, and long years of useful labor, in a church where he was looked

up to as a faithful and consistent minister

seemed before him, when this casualty deprive

him of life, and called him, almost in a moment to the realities of that other world the prepara

tion for which his life had been so well spent is

His funeral took place at his own church, at

10 o'clock on Sunday morning. A very large number of the elergy-about a hundred, as we

should judge-met at the house of the deceased,

and formed part of the funeral procession from the house to the densely crowded church. Mem-

bers of the Domestic and Foreign Committee acted as pull-bearers. Too foreral service was

said by the Rev. Dr. Hawks supported by several others of the clergy. The body was conveyed for interment to the old church-yard at Jamaica,

ENGLISH CHURCH EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION

-Our readers may remember out mention of a scheme started in England, for aiding

British Emigrants, both in regard to their

temporat and spiritual interests. At present they come with the stream, and often suffer

great losses in this strange country, and almos

always are more or less alienated from the

Church. Our own Clergy have more than they

can do to attend fully to their more immediate

work. The Association for supplying this aid

is going on, we are happy to say, under

for prudence, energy and zent, is a guarantee of

success. They would be glad to receive, from

among English emigrants, such anggestions as

adopted:-The Association shall consist of members of

the Church of England who shall contribute annually the sum of One Pound towards the promotion of its object.

The Members shall annually elect an Execu

tive Committee, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

aid thom in their much-needed labor o

The following is the scheme, as at presen

tenohing.

oon after his entrance upon the duties

While standing on the fourth

" Death, in one of its saddest forms, yesterday

Kingston, April 20th, 1855. REVEREND Sin, -Your attendauce is requested at a meeting of the Clergy of the Archdenconry of Kingston, at the City of Kingston, on Wednesday, the ninth day of May now ensuing at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of united action of the clergy in raising subscriptions of money for the endowment of the contemplated See of Kingston, and thereby to assist towards the comp tion of the fund in the hands of his Grace th Archbishop of Canterbury and the committee of Bishops in England for establishing Colonial Bisheprics, and by our co-operation to obtain a selected from among the Clergy of the

United Kingdom, I am, Reverend Sir, Your faithful and Obedient Servant, GEORGE OEILL STEART, Archdercon of Kingston

There were present (Archdeacon Stuart in the chair) the Rev. Rural beaus ration, Omnocall Strong, Bytown; and Grier; Belleville; the Rev. Messra Greig, Kingston,; Rogers, do; Blakey, Prescott; Mulkins, Kingston; Dobbs, Ports-mouth; Dr. Lewis, Brockville; Bartlett, Kingston; Shirley, Camben East; Lewis, Franktown Bowers, Barriefield; Anderson, Tyendenaga Bleasdell, Trenton; Cox, Wellington; Laude Napanee ; Muloch, Adolphustown ; Lander Carleton Place ; Godfrey, Goulburn ; Watkins Travelling Missionary; Tooke, Marysburg Bousfield, Wentworth; Rothwall, Amherst Island

David, Kingston.
The meeting having been opened with prayer It was proposed by Mr. Bartlett and seconder by Mr. Greig, that Mr. David be requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr.

1. That the Fund which is now creating is England for the endowment of the new See and Bishopric of Kingston by his Grace the Arch bishop of Canterbury and Committee of Bishop for establishing Colonial Bishoprics, demands our grateful acknowledgment, and receives our hearty concurrence and co-operation; and that the church wardens of the several and respective congregations in the Archdescoury of Kingston be a committee with power to add to their number, to solicit and obtain subscriptions in moneys for the endowment of the new Rishopric of Kingston; and that the amount of moneyoreceived and paid may be transmitted to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Committee for establishing Colonial Bishop rics in this Archdeacoury for the same purpose. and that the following be the said Trustees:-John R. Foreyth, Thomas Askow, and Thomas

Moved in amendment by Dr. Lewis, accorded by Dr. Strong.—
That this meeting declines to pass any resolu

tions based on the requisition summoning noting the together, first, because it is implied that the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto and of every other Colonial Diocese are incligible to the offic of a Bishop: secondly, because any co-operation for the purpose assigned would be in opposition to the express wishes of the Synod, would igners the rights of the inity and nullify the Bishop's Pustoral on the subject.

After it had been considerably discussed the

amondment was put to the meeting and carried

by the following majority:For the amendment-The Rev. Rural Deam Patton, Strong and Orler; the Rev. Messra Greig, Blakey, Dr. Lowis, Bartlett, Lewis, Au derson, Cox, Lauder, Muloch, Lauder, Godfrey, Watkins, David, Tooke and Bouefield.

For the motion-The Ray, Mosers, Rogers, Mulkins, Dobbe, Bowers and Bloardell The Rev. Mr. Shirley, and the Rev. Mr. Rothwall declined to vote on either aide. Thus the proceedings were brought to a close and the meeting at once broke up.

Wm. Davin, Secretary.

BARRIE BRANCH CHURCH SOCIETY, D. T. Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of rated Church Society of the dicesse of Toronto held on the 26th of April, 1855.

PRESENT. -The Rector in the chair .- Mr Lally, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Georgen, Mr. II. Bernord, Dr. Boys, (noting as Secretary) Dr. Ardagh, Mr. Sanford, Mr. McKensie.

1. Read the minutes of the last meeting, held on the 26th February, 1855.

2. The Chairman explained that the object of the present meeting was to receive the collection made for the society pursuant to the fourth minute of the last meeting, by the committee of ladies, and to decide on the apppropriation thereef: and likewise to take into consideration any other matter that might be brought forward

3. The acting secretary stated that the fullowing sums had been paid into his hands, making, together £21 18s. 11, as being the collection referred to in the foregoing minutes,

Collected by Mrs. Bernard and Mrs. Gowan, £ 8 18 Collected by Mrs. Bays and Miss. Actingle, 11 2 Collected by Miss Ardagh at Shanty Stay, 3 12 23 13 11 The Annual subscription of the Royd. S. B. Ardanh

4. Whereupon it was resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the committee of ladice for the zon! with which ther have fulfilled the duties imposed upon n; and for the exertions they must have made to secure such ample success. 5. Mr. Whitley moved, seconded by Mr.

Laily, that three-quarters of the collection made be transmitted to the Perent Society, and that one quarter be retained for parish purpos s. Dr. Boys moved in amendment, arconded b Mr. Georgen, that two thirds of the amoun collected be applied to the wants of the parish and that the remainder be transmitted to the Parent Society, accompanied with a list of the contributors, and the amounts they have severally contributed. The amountment being put, was carried.

The original motion being put was lost.

6. Moved by Dr. Boys, seconded by Dr. Ardagh, that the two-thirds of the collection retained for the wants of the parish be applied and the remainder to the liquidation of the debt on the school house.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Lally, seconded by Mr. Bernard, that, incommend

by Mr. Bernard, that, insenuch as the appropriation of any portion of the amount reta towards the debt on the school house would b contrary to the constitution of the Church Society, the sum so retained be applied towards the payment of any small claims against this branch, and the balance applied to the debt on

the pursonage house.

The amendment being put, was lost. The original motion being put, was carried.

7. Moved by Mr. Bernard, seconded by Mr. Lally, that the Scoretary be requested to forward to the Secretary of the Church Society the one-third part of the sum collected at Barrie. pursuant to the resolution to that effect, together with a copy of the minutes of this meeting. Which motion being put was carried.

(Signed,) S. B. ARDAON, Chairman.

Extracts from the Niegara District Branch of the Church Society.

Public meetings in furtherance of the objects of this association, and the very important object of making provision for the support of the episcopate, after the demise of our venerable and indefatigable Diocesan, were held during the last autumn in St. John's Church, Stamford, attended by the Rev. W. Leeming, Rev. C. L. Ingles, the Secretary; in St. George's Church, Ingres, the Secretary; in St. George's Church, Drummondville, attended by the same; in Trinity Church, Chippawa, by the same, with the addition of the Rev. A. Nelles of the Mohawk Mission, and the Rev. E. H. Dewar, rector of Sandwich; in St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, by the Rev. E. Grasett, rector, the Rev. A. Tawalay, the Rev. C. Lucium, the Same A. Townley, the Rev. C. L. Ingles. the Secretary; in St. John's Church, Bertic, by the same: in St. Peter's Church, Thorold, by the Rev. A. P. Atkinson, the Rev. A. Townley, the Rev. T. T. Robarts, the Secretary; in St. Paul's Church,

meeting was convened by the following circular, Fort Robinson, by the Secretary; in St. Mara's Church, N.agara, by the Rev. f. Creen, rector the Rev. A. Townley, the Rev. H. S. Phillipps the Secretary; in St. Paul's Church, Dunnville and Christ's Church, Port Maitland, by the Rev

A. Townley, incumbent, and Rev. B. C. Hall missionary at York and parts adjacent; and is January last, at Christ's Church, Granthau attended by the Rev. H. N. Phillipps, income bent, and Rev. T. Creen. These three him meetings the Secretary was unable to attend i consequence of indisposition. It is deeply the regretted that all the members of the chare in this district do not, like the late lamente Colonel Kirby, make it a point of daty to attend in their own parishes, and, undeterred by rain, anow or mad, by their presence, if not with their voices, encourage and enapirit those clergymen who, at no little inconvenience to them-selves, endeavour to attend these meetings.

Your managing committee believe that, it feel an interest in the society would ask for information on points, in regard to which they their trouble, and the ranks of the association would be greatly awollen and its funds vastly ncreased

It has been a source of deep regret to your manuging committee to be obliged to report the district still destitute of the involunble services of a travelling missionary. During the last utumn, a gentleman recently arrived from Ireland, but who knew the country well, and sho has been for many years a member of your modination, placed in the hands of the Secretary ials which a friend of his, a clergy man of some five years' standing in Ireland, had sent out by him for that purpose. The testi-monials being of a high character and the gentleman being willing to undertake (as your secre tary understood from his friend) the duties of on ravelling mission, your Scoretary land the ter imortials before his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese on the 10th of November last; and in ion indiressed on the 16th November last t the Rev. Mr. Mussen, a letter offering to his the situation of travelling missionary in this hatrict; a copy of which is furnished to the committee. A few weeks previous to the last rdination, your Secretary received a note from the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Secretary to the Lord Bishop, stating that his lardship wished to know if we had funds on hand to support a travelling missionary, and if so, desired the ppointment of one, as it was thought that on of the young gentiemen about to be ordained could be spared for our district. Your Secretary felt himself bound to maker that, having, with the Lord Bishop's direction, invited the m Ircland, out for that duty, he did not think that the managing comuttee would feel thomselves at liberty employ another gentleman, until such time a they and heard from the Rev. Mr. Mu-sen, or that full time had clapsed to enable him to unswer your Secretary's letter of 16th Novomber. Your managing committee regret to say that no answer has been received as yet from that gentleman. In connection with this subject your committee have much pleasure is announcing that a worthy member of the church of by any means in affluent circumstance but a hard working farmer from the North of Iri land, now occupying a cented farm, has kindly offered to your Secretary to afford your travel ling missionary his board and lodging, and provonder for his horse, free of charge, it he would he satisfied with the best he could place before him. This is a spirit worthy of a charchman

and your managing committee desire it to be known, that others may emulate so good as t I ! olqunxo The following places have been supplied dur ing the past year with occusional services :rector of Fort Eric; Queenston orce a month each, by Rev. T. Creen, rector of Ningara, Rev. T. B. Fuller, rector of Thorold, Rev. C. L. Ingles of Drummondville: the Junction once a mouth by Rev. T. B. Fuller; and Marshville three mes a year by the same.

Appended is the Treasurer's Account a Receipts and Disbursoments for the past year: Niogara District Branch of the Diocesan Church

The Secretary shall maintain a correspondence with all who may express a wish to unigrate, or to assist emigration, in connexion with th Society in account current with George Rykert, Church of Englan I and the American Episcopal Church. He shall correspond with American Churchmen, Clerical and Lay, with reference to the objects of the Association. He shall present an annual roport of the proceedings to the Association, and shall procure such exertact do, do, Inlance.....

February 26 - By Balance brought down .. Con S ;

From this it will be seen that, though our

finances are in a favourable condition, in consequence of not having any travelling missionary to support, they would be con-siderably reduced if we should be so fortunate

as to secure the invaluable services of a clorgy man to undertake that important duty; and that it is

the part of wisdom to keep on hand, and pro-

lucing a small income to the district branch.

ufficient to meet the calls upon the branch for

hat purpose, independent of the current contri-

The following resolutions were then adopted:

1. Moved by the Hon, W. Il Dickson, se

conded by Major Brown, That the report nor

read be adopted and printed in the Arcteriastics

liszette, and that 400 copies of the number con-

mining it be ordered by the Secretary, for cir

culation amongst the members of the district

2. Moved by the Roy. E. Grasett, seconded by J. Powell, Esq., That this District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society tools it a privilege

again publicly to acknowledge the goodness of their in the success which has hithorto attented

their humble efforts to advance the interests of

His Church, and to record their earnest prayer that He may still be pleased to vouchsafe to

3. Moved by John Simpson, Esq., seconded

by the Rev. Adam Townley, That the recent act of the Provincial Legislature for the secu-

aritation of the Clergy Reserves imposes of

very member of the Church the solemn respon

sibility of manifesting to all, that there is in ou Holy Church a vital and Divi is principle which

under the blessing of Almighty God, will enable

her, independent of all extraneous aid, to fulfil

4. Moved by the Rev. T. Creen, seconded b

the Rev. C. L. Ingles. That the secularisation of

the Clergy Reserves, of which the venerable

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is

Foreign Parts was made by the Imperial Act of 1840 the trustees for that part allotted thereby

to the Church, having finally severed our distriction branch from all connection with the venerable

Society, this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the heavy debt of gratitude due by the

Church in this culony to that venerable society

5. Moved by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded

by the Rev. H. S. Phillipps, Whereas the best

interests of the Church require, for the manage

ment of her affairs generally, and of her pro

perty in particular, a representative body, con

sisting of the clergy and laity representing parishes, presided over by the Lord Bishop of

the Diocese, and invested with corporate powers; and whereas the Diocesan Synod, so happily

established, would present such a body, if the

necessary corporate powers could be obtained

for it-Resolved, therefore, that this District

Branch Association, through its proper officers,

petition the Legislature for an act conferring

Fuller be Secretary, the Rev. C. L. Ingles be Assistant Secretary, and George Bykert, Esq.,

Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

6. That the thanks of this District Brunch are

corporate powers on the Diocesan Synod.

for its first planting therein, and for a long con

tinuance of nursing care and attention.

her great mission in this colony.

St. Catharines, 26th Feb., 1865.

butions for the year.

them his blessing.

GEO. RYKKET, Treasurer.

from correspondence as may appearcalculated to advance its efficiency.

The Executive Committee shall appoint from £51 8 2 1854. January - By Bilance, per account. . £25 18 : time to time Agents of the Association in New-March 17-1ly Collections retained for Mis-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other pe ionary purpose which the stream of emigration is generally

> The American Agents shall receive from the Engil h Secretary cortified lists of the emigrants proceeding to America in connection with this Association. They shall also, according to their ability, promote the temporal and spiritual

interests of the emigrants.
Grants may be made by the Association for the advancement of Christian education amone the children of emigrants, for the erection of Churches and Schools, and towards the main tonanco of such English and American Clergymen as may devote themselves in whole or part to the spiritual oversight of this class of

The American organization of this Association shall be us far as possible in connection with the Discesan authorities of the American Church. Persons desirous to give or receive informatio my communicate with. - The REV. II. Caswell, Figreddean, Amsbury.

F. H. Diekinson, Esq., S. Upper Harley

Street, London: RKV. J. HORNER, Mells Park, Frome Somerset.—Church Journal.

The above journal also furnishes us with the following intelligence concerning the forth coming Parisian Great Extensition of Evan ortioal Religion .- "The following paragraph has appeared in many of the Paris journals.

copod from the German papers:On the occasion of the Great Exhibition a Paris, there will also be held in that city as essembly of all the Protestant Confessions of Faith. From all parts of the world the Proestant Churches, however much they may differ. will be there represented. Amongst the speakers we may cite M. de Kopff, of Suttgard; M. Bergmann, Paster of the Lutheran Church of Sweden: Mr. Birks, member of the Anglican Church: Professor Merled Aubigner, of Geneva, &c. Each of these gentlemen will make datement of the religious and ecclosisstical af-

fairs of his own part of the world.

The assembly above alluded to begins to make some noise amongst the French Protestunts. It has, I understand, been chiefly set in motion by the party called here the parti-French reformed faith. These persons are in unection with the evangelical member of the Church of England, on whose part they profess to expect a great demonstration on the occasion in question. It is asserted that a numerous deputation of Low Churchmen will be present, with Lord Shaftenbury at its head. I are been given to un lerstand that the liishop of London has made a demand for the use of the Church of the Oracours for the performance of divine service in English during the Exhibition, a request which was immediately complied with.

Komanism and Dissent.

Carvinism.-The Congregational Church and Society at Enfold have just given us a practical illustration of the state of doctrine among them-solves. The Roy, C. A. G. Bingham, of Pastor, originally a Methodist, has become an ultra-Calvinist. Those dissatisfied with his preaching alleged that he held and taught-1. That Christ due, and are hereby tendered, to the Secretary, Treasurer and Collectors, for their services during the past year; and that the Rev. T. R. died only for the elect. 2, That the Holy Spirit strives only with the elect. S. That Christians

voted 69 to 39, to ask him to resign. This he from a window, took place on Wednesday of last de lined doing, so long as the Caurch were satisfied, and the Cirnen refused to join with the Society, until the question had been tried

week, at a little past boon, under circum-tances of peculiar suddenness. The Course and Enquirer whether his teaching was in accordance with the Saybrook platform. The Society declined this, and called a meeting of the Consociation, by which he was dismissed. So it seems that a Calvini tie minister, in Connecticut, may be arned out of his parish for preaching Caivinism, whenever it becomes disagreeable to the people, even though the Church itself may be content with the doctrine. We agree with the Herald, is a very extraordinary decision .-Calendar. was that the erection of a parsonage for his church was contemplated, and he wished to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Theological and Religious Juvenile Books, W. Hay, Eccles astical Ar hit et, &c.

The Church.

TORONIO, THERSDAY, MAY 21, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. My DEAR BRETHERS OF THE HOME AND SINCOR DISTRICTS,

It is my intention to visit for the purpose Confirmation your several Parishes and Station in accordance with the following list.

m accord	whice with the furtowing use.
	I remain, &c.
	· John Toronto.
May, 1	
Thursday	
Friday	25 Penetanguishene 2 p. m.
	26 Craig's, Oro 12 mon
Sunday	27Barrie 11 a. m
	Innestil
Monda y	
	Lloydtown 3 p m
Tuesday	29 Malmur 12 noon
••	St. John's, Mono 4 p. m.
Wednesd	y 30St. Mark's, Mono 10 a. m.
**	English Wilson 3 p. m.
Thursday	31 Bolton 10 a. m.
	St. John's Church, Gore
	of Toronto 2 p.m.
JUNE 1	
Friday	1, Tullamore 10 n.m.
· · · · · ·	Brampton 3 p.m.
٠	2, Norval
Saturday	
	[lornby 2 p m.
Sunday	3,Georgetown 10 a.m
••	Milton 3 p.u.,
Monday	4, Nelson 10 a.m.
••	Wellington Square 2 p.m.
Tuewlay	50 .kville 10 n.m
The fol	lowing Parishes and Stations are post-
	and the same of th

poned for a	week—viz.:
June 185	5.
Tuesday	12Palermo
••	Churchville 3 p.m.
Wednesday	13 Streetsville
••	St Peter's, Springfield 8 p.m.
Thursday	14 Stone Church 10 a.m.
••	Woodbridge 3 p.m.

ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS

In our recent articles upon the above mbiect we endeavored to show that the inpopularity which is a mark of truth is not the hatred and opposition with which nogodly and unbelieving men regard the manifestation of the Divine Will, but that dislike which it always excites among the multitude of those "who profess and call the uselves Christians." That those views of scriptural truth which we maintain exeste this dislike is undeniable. Our advocacy of them, for example, increases the subscription list of the Echo and diminishes our own; and that surely is a most convincing proof that the acclaim of the multi tade of "the religious world" is with our brother, white the dislike thereof is reserved for ourselves. The unpopularity of our views is however too notorious to call for any further remarks.

The power of those opinions in the production of works of beneficence is equally and are notwithstanding that fact troutly in holiness and works of love, have at least two very important marks of Divine truth.

We do not, however, wish to continue any controversy upon this subject, although we have no " fear of any clamor" that may be raised against us. We can assure our noticing our art eles that the kindly spirit n which we have endeavored to express eery unpleasant opinions wa≤ in no degree promoted by any "fear" of their indignaion, but from a succere desire to follow the example of Him whom we seek to serve

Nativithstanding the undoubted truth of our statements, and the friendly way in which we are disposed to carry on our fomestic squabbles, we still find that onworthy brother of the Echo is exceedingly candalized at our opinions; but the exreme care with which he abstains from lenving the principles laid down, or medding with the facts brought forward, is, to ay the least of it, somewhat remarkable.

A well meaning gentleman, whose signature is " Anti-Leaven"-and who, h: for his use of the expression " our Church. we should take for one of "the separated brethren' -delivers himself, in a late min her of the Echo, of a column of highly filated matter, made up of exceeding'y questionable theology and all sorts of oil; dunders, and (no doubt unintentional) misropresentations of our views; and he vinds up by declaring, with a sober gravity that is irresistably amusing, that it is depised Evangel calism that is abhorred, and that " tractarian" principles are alone the

path to power and popularity. While we were recovering our countenance and our breath, of weigh we had been for a time densived by the comical inducity of " Anti-Leaven," out comes the Echo of the following week with the oldest commentary upon its correspondent's stateour brother, notwithstanding his grave face. forthwith proceeding to the Crim a. is after all "a fellow of infinite jest," and has found the position assumed by "Anti-Leaven to be more than human nature can, without risability, endury,

" Ah," says ' Ant -Leaven' with a rue what Church principles have done down sale by A. Armour & Co. n the Diocese of Exeter. Why in parish The Canadian Journal for May, pub. No. 1, when the Gospel was preached, lished by Macleir & Co., Toronto, for the there used to be a congregation of some Council of the Canad an Institute. Con-1500; now since these Church principles tents: Among several papers of interest.

derth. As the pastor's views become known, it is to be presumed, having joined the is all faction increased, and le was privately separated brethron'). "Then (continues a ked to resign: he declined. The Society then the Echo) in parish No. 2 it is as bad, in No. 3 it is worse, and in No. 4 it is worst.

Now, comparing the opinions of 'Anti-Leaven' with the facts of the Echo, one of two things must be true; either our brother "taking a rise" out of his worthy corresondent-for which, considering the tempation, we should not be disposed to carputhim any very large autount of blameor there must be a very serious difference d'opinion between them, which, however, the'r matter rather than ours.

We would only suggest to our brother that his own facts prove most conclusively but for which we contend-viz., that while the views which he and his frien: Ann-Leaven' advocate are in high favor with the multitude, the truths which we nd eavor to uphold are generally unpopular o a verv great degree.

We trankly confess that our brother has aught as tripping with reference to the exact words of the quotation to which he elverts - a circum-tance which arose from the fact of having to write without a copy of the Echo beside as. The quotation of the correct words, however, would have made no difference in the statement made; for the ideas were carrect, though the words were wrong. We hold the unesta-Mished Church in Scotland to be as exclu sively the Church of Christ as the legally established Church or England. The fact of her establishment makes no difference in our view, while, judging from the acts of those of the Evangelical party whom we named, it appears to make a consider able alteration in theirs.

The Echo speaks of the inexperience of the new editor of the Church in bandying charges of insincerity and decest, which according to our brother, is a staple in elitorial management. In the first place we bog very distinctly to contradict what the Echo seems to imply,-that the writer of the recent series of articles is in any sense the editor of this journal, or exereises any management or supervision over it. Having kindly placed those articles at

our disposal, we saw fit to give them a mominent place in our columns, and are perfectly willing to assume the re-pousiinlity of them. In the next place, we cannot accord

with our brother in thinking it consistent with Christian charity or gentlemanly feeling that accusations of duplicity should be thrown upon men in their public capacity as journalists which would be untrue in their private character as individuals.

Our good neighbor the Christian Guar lian, who is so eru lite on the subject of Tractarianism' and Pusevism,' devotes nother couple of columns to our special benefit in a recent number. From the exalted height of his extensive learning upon the subject he looks down upon ou leep igaorance of the history and doctrine of our own Church with a pitying eye mingles a little vinegar with what he termthe "oil" of our Jesuitism, and winds up a description of our inter want of all know edge and fe ling of true religion by a merget e prophecy of our eventual con signment, together with the miserable vic tims of our folly, to everlasting ruin Pretty well that-for the Christian Guar dian! to whom, however, we wish a better fate,-even that by Divine Grace he may return to the "Apostles' fellowship," as we trust that he already holds : great part of the "Anostles' doctrine," and finally through our Blessed Lord he may acknowledged; and we hold that views reach the realms of eternal rest, where which are unpopular with the multitude, jarrings and discords shall be known no

And now, dear brother of the Echo and od neighbor of the Guardian, adieu No man may say with truth that we have hes tated to declare plainly what we think of your opinions-for in truth we love them not, being, as they are, erroneous brethren who have done us the honor of and, like all other errors, doomed in due time to perish; but we have a warm heart toward you; we know how much better you are than your opinions; and not all the hard words which you have so therally pour d upon our views, and ('et us sav upon ourselves, have made a moment's hange in our kindly feelings.

Let us now, for this time at all events have done with our differences. We have all, according to our several manners, been tolerable plain spok in; but, however intecosting such discussions, may be to us, our readers may not be equally disposed to ferive pleasure or profit from them.

We are not disposed to think that such counsel will be considered equivalent, on our past, to crying peccarit; in truth, we tre disposal to believe that we have had t e lest of the argument; and as to being educed to this course by the " fear" of the pposition of our neighbors, the thing is simply abourd, for that would he to imagine that truth can ever be affaid of error.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE. At a meeting of the C nyocation held on Saturday, May 12th, the following degrees were conferred:-

> M B. Bettridge, William. Born, Edwin Theodore, Bur lett, David Earl. Goodinsn, Edwin, Lewis, Richard Paul, Ryall, Isaac. B. A.

Phillips, Thomas Dowell. The Lord Bishop of Toronto was present

ments that can be well imagined-so odd, and addressed the newly admitted Baindeed, that the fact, we suspect, is that chelors of Medicine, some of whom are

Beviews, Books and Unblications.

We have received Chambers' Journal ful countenance, " we despised Evangelis for May, which is kept up with the usual cals alone meet with any serious opposition; ability of its ceterprising publishers. Conas for Tenerarianism. that is sure to be tents:-Curiostics of Ladustry among the popular." "To be sure," says the Echo Ladies; Horace Greeley; Fern'ey Hall, a fund if we could but neep into his sanctum ta'e; Woighing the Eart's: The Little Firewe are confident we should detect a six brand; Poetry and Miscellanea; The Raditwinkle about the rogue's eyes)-"to be and member on Commissariat service; The ure; and to prove it we will tell you Month's Science and Arts, &c. &c. For

Miscellanea, &c. &c.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES. CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE Drocese towards the augmentation of the THE SLOGICAL SCEDENTS' FUND OF THE CHURCH CIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL 1555.

Previou-ly aunounced ...

St. George's, Medonte ... £9 12 6 St. Lukes, North Orillia 0 11 0 per Rev. T. B. Read St. Peter's Church, Osnabrnek, per Rev. M Ker. 0 10 0 York 0 15 0 per Rev. H. Patton St. Phillip's Ch., Milford 0 11 3 St. John's 0 10 0 per Rev. J. R. Tooke St. Paul's, Cavan 1 1 0 St. John's 0 19 0

per Rev. J. Allen
St. Luke's Church, Camden, per Luke's Church, Camden, per St. John's, York Mills ... 1 5 9 No. 1 Station 0 9 0 per Churchwarden Christ Church, per V. II Lisdale ... 6 14

123 collections, amounting to £183 10 6. MISSION FUND.

Amberst Island, per Rev. J. Rothwell 0 17 3 WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Amherst Island, per Rev. J. Rothwell 1 15 0 PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Additional from Springfield, being balance of Rev. J. Givins' annual

subscription £0 18 9 Additional, Springfield, per Rev. S. Goderich, per Rev. E. L. Elwood ... 5 17 6 In not Church, for Sandwich Parochial Branch £2 14, 64, read Sandwich 15s. 11d., Windows £1 18s. 7d. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Rev. Wm. Logan

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church, THE ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

Rev. Sir.-In my last communication I carried down the account of the mode of election of bishops in the Eastern Church to the middle of the 6th century, when we found that the bishops of the province no longer had a share in the election, and of the laity only the principal persons; and that the decision was still in the metropolitan. The course of events in the West was somewhat different.

At the election of Ambrose to the sec of Mdan (A.D. 374) a scene occurred much resembling that which occurred in Casarea at the election of the predecessor of St. Bisil; for the populare rose and made him their choice, although he was still only a catechumen. And at the election of St. Martin to the see of Tours, we are told by Sulnicius Severus that "an immense multitude, not only from that town, but also from the neighbouring cities, came together to give their votes. Indeed Ambrose himself shews how powerful the popular voice was in other places than Milan; for he remarks (Epist. i. 15) e occraing Achelius, Archbishop of Thessalonica, that "he was petitioned for by the people and cleeted by the priests;" and in writing to the people of Vercella be represented by a few of their body; Epist, Ixii, § 2), who vere divided into factions in regard to the election of a hishop, he reminds them that, so long as they continued thus disunited, it would be impossible they should have a hishop; he calls to their remembrance how they had all united in choosing and petitioning for their former bishop; and recommends them to agree among themselves in petitioning for some one as his successor. Here we see clearly that the choice of the individual proceeded from the clergy and people; but that the actual appointment was with Ambrise as the metropolitan,

The canons of the Council of Carthage (A.D. 419) show that elections of bighops by large bodies of bishops were becoming less frequent in Africa, although the right of the people to a voice was still recognized; for the 15th, whilst recognizing the ancient rule that a bishop-hould be elected by a numerous assembly of histops, pormits the primite to select three or four hishops, and commit the election to them; and the 59th permits are left to the defence of a few corps, the main the primate, if the people desired it, to bely of the allied troops would try to penetrate choose a hishon for them by himself alone: and the discussion on it shows that it was a frequent practice for him to be so called

The example of Augustine affords evidence that irregularities were practised, but that they were acknowledged to be irregularities. For instance, we find him (Epist, xxix, ad Celestinum) choosed in a highest term of the subject of the siege:

It is not an admitted fact, but, it is the nataing a histop himself for a part of his ral conclusion from the silence of the two docese which he desired to detach and governments, that the bombardment has failed make a separate diocese, and sending for It began three weeks ago, and it seemed clear make a separate diocese, and sending for the metrop ditan to consecrate him; and when he absolutely refused the office, then did Bridge has now for several days been choosing another; but he acknowledges within speaking distance of Balaklara bay, yet we are told to believe that the wire which su'ted, and shows that evil had resulted from neglecting that rule.

seen the test many of Siricius, the contem. irresistible that Ministers are protecting, by a parary of Ambrosa, of Classings, the direct falsehood, news which it is deemed, perporary of Ambrose; of Clestinus, the contemporary of Augustine; and of Leo the Great, to the necessity of the union of the clergy and people in the choice of a hishop; Sir cius speaks likewise of their clossing him, and Lio of their petitioning for him; Celestine speaks of the consent of the bishops; and Leo evidently recognizes the appointment as being in the hards of the metropolian. There is another passage of Leo (Evist. xcii. ad Rusticum) which recognizes the whole of these: "No principle permits those men to be reckoned as bishops who have neither been chosen by the clergy nor sought for by the people, nor consecrated by the bishops of the province with the decision of the matropolitics. The transfer of the matropolitics of the ma decision of the metropolitan." He likewise recognizes the power of the metropolitan to decide, where the clerge and should pray only for the elect; and 4. That show been brought forward, there is hardly on note some notes of a visit to the works people were divided in their choice. But though commended to do so on pain of sternal a tenth of the congregation left (the rest, of the Grand Trank Ealbeal, by Frederick) still be do so not recognize this power as gigantic enterprise on which resided the bope of humbling Russia, and term nating the war, ends though commended to do so on pain of sternal a tenth of the congregation left (the rest, of the Grand Trank Ealbeal, by Frederick) still be do so not recognize this power as

Cumberland. Additional on the object of absolute, but conditional on the acceptance the Salt condition of the Sea, by Professor of his decision by the clergy and people: Chapman; The Unity of the Haman Race; provided that no person should be or. Discovery of Ancien Greek Sculpture, &c. dained for those who are unwilling to Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, and receive him or do not request to have him; est the laity being unwilling should either despise or hate a bishop whom they have not desired." So that, even after the choice of the metropolitan in a disputed case, his choice was to be submitted to the people, and especially to the laity, for their acquiescence.

We find, then, down to the beginning of the 5th century the rule as stated by Cyprian prevailing in the Church, and especially in the West; with the single addition, made at the Council of Antich, requiring the confirmation of the election by the metropolitan. It appears likewise that latterly in the West the practice had been, not, as formerly, for the bishops to elect the person whom they had ascertained to be most acceptable to the clergy and | cople ; but for the clergy and profle to elect, subject to the consent of ne bishops and the confirmation of the metropolitan. And with regard to the part taken in the election by the clerge and laity respectively, it appears that there were cases in which the clergy those the bishop, and submitted their hoice for the acquiescence of the laity. and that there were other cases in which the laity agreed in requesting a particular person for their bishop, who was afterwards dected by the clergy; whilst there were other cases in which the metropolitan or ome single hishop nominated the cardidate, to be approved afterwards by the clergy and people.

Referring, moreover, to canons of Western councils subsequent to this period I find that the Council of Arles (452) adopted a rule that the bishops should nominate three, out of whom the clergy and people were to choose one. Of other French councils, one, of Orleans (538) recommends the ancient mode of election by the bishop of the province, with the onsent of the clergy and people. Others Clermont, 535; Orleans, 548; Paris, 557) speak of the election by the clergy and people. One (Orleans, 548) speaks of the consent of the king. Others (Paris, 611; Chalons, 641) direct the bishop to be chosen by the metropolitan with his comprovincials, the clergy and the people. The Council of Barcelona in Spain (599) ordained that three candidates should be cominated by the clergy and people, and that the metropolitan with his comprovincals should make the selection of one by iot. This is a variation of the law of Justinian. Lastly, a Council at Rome, so late as 749, directs the election to be made

the people. Alcuin (780) in the south of France, tates the practice to be, that the election should be made by the clergy or people, and that a decree of election should be executed by them (i.e. by both), and that they should come to the metropolitan with the person whom they have chosen. This agrees with the Ords Romanas, as quoted by Bingham, with the form which I gave in a former letter from Martene (A.D. 600), and with another form given by Muratori; excepting that in those forms the election is made by the clergy and people jointly. And it is to be remarked that in all these forms there is an instrument required attesting the unanimity of the election, and signed by the clergy and laity. This latter circumstance makes it tolerably evident that the custom had become gradually established for the laity to and the probability is that a begin been already made of the system of representation of the laity, such as we find established in the diocesan synols of the Church of England prior to the Reformation.

by the hishops and clergy, and ratified by

I had hoped to conclude my observations in this letter; but I find that I must reserve them for another opportunity. JAMES BEAVES.

European News.

Arrival of the Baltic.

The Baltic arrived at New York on Friday ist with regular dates. The news from the seat of war is not cheering. The bombardment of Sebastopol was much slackened, and Lord Rag-ian admits that the tremendous firing of the of the allies had not produced the results he expected; fortunately, however, the casualties to the allies was not heavy.

The general impression in England appeared

to be that the siege wou'd be abandoned for the present, and that while Kamiesch and Balaklava into the interior and to cut off supplies from Sebastopol, and thus completely invest the city. Numerous roinforcements were constantly reaching the allies, and the French reserve of

S.000 men, near Constantinople, was expecte to be sent to Balaklava.

threads Europe and the Euxine has conveyed nothing but formal communications and trivial questions. Setting aside the current story of In one of my former letters we have an undecipherable despatch, the probability is haps justly, undesirable to publish. It is some what more indeed than a probability, for amidst those positive denials it cozed out by dint of hard questioning from Sir Charles Wood, a less retentive subject than Lord Paimerston, that the bombardment had been "temporarily discontinued," though the siege has not been raised. Two lines from General Canrobert, to the same effect, have since appeared in the Minitur, and further questions in Parliament have elicited the fact that reinforcements have joined the Russian army. Now, the main object of a cannonade directed against earth-worss is to dismount and silence with a view to as assault; if no assault follows, the damage done s easily repaired. Assuming therefore, that no Russian outwork has been carried or abthe result is mil; the great effort has been that we can bring against them, and all our engineering skill. The siege on the plan hithers pursued becomes practically hopeless, and the

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THE END OF CONTROVERSY, CONTROVERSED, by

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RELIGIOUS JUVENILE BOOKS,

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT. The Journal de Sr. Petersburg of April 22nd publishes Prince Gortschukoff's eart three days of the renewed bombardment or 19th, 10th and 11th). The allies, he says, openal fire with in all 250 guns, and in the present the 9th threw 20,000 projectiles into the town (la ville). An active bombardment morning, the 10th, the cannonade was resumed, out was evident," says the Prince, "that the elect of the enemy was to dismount our

endide our artiflery.

Wereplied with success, considerably damages! their works, and in the course of tour hours sienced for of their guns. Their loss must have be serious. In the first two days we had four officers and 141 men killed, and 15 officers and 673 men wounded. In these two days the enemy 6.3 men wounded. In these two days the enemy dismounted some guns, but they were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage due to the equipments of our batteries-which in fact, was insignificant,-was repaired with equal success. On the night of the 10th the enemy again bombarded the town with much vivacity, but without doing us any great harm. the 11th six picked French companies pre-cipitated themselves upon our lodgments in front of the Fingstaff Battery. These they occupied for a time, and were proceeding to convert them into trenches, but we drove them out with grape. Two encounters with the bayonet succeeded. the result of which was that the lodgments were resecutived by our rifles. On the morning of the 11th the enemy opened a cannonale of ex-treme violence with all his guns. After a space the fire slackened, but became again very hot towards evening. Our garrison comports itself in the most heroic manner."

NAVAL ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL. A letter from Kamiesch, of the 14th, in the Monteur de la Flotte, gives the following account of the flying attack made by an English and French frighte on the fortifications of Schastopel nearest to the harbor :-

At about nine o'clock last night the Valorous. Eaglish steam-frigate, holdly steered in towards Russian forts, and every eye was directed towards her movements. On arriving within proper range she suddenly opened her fire, and we could clearly distinguish a complete volley of The Russiaus did not at all expect this attack, and it was therefore several minutes before Fort Constantine returned a shot. As to Fort Alexander and the Quarantine batteries, they did not fire until a second browiside had been delivered by the frigate, which, after following it up by two others, returned to her anchorage outside without having sustained any damage. At about one o'clock in the morning the French steam frigate Caffarelli got under weigh and performed the same muneavre as the Valorous. The Russians were, however, on this second occasion, more on the alert, as the gunners were all at their posts, and the two rows of casements of Fort Constantine were lighted up, which produced a very singular ofect. The Caffarelli fired four broadsides in rapid succession, and then steamed back to her The Russians returned the fire pretty actively, but the vessel was only struck by on shell and suffered no material injury. The diversion caused by this last attack was very opportune, as at the very moment when it took place a very sharp fire of musketry was going on between a battalion of 23rd Light Iufantry and the Russians, who were obstinately defending some rifle pits which the French soldiers had received orders to take.

ABANDONMENT OF THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA.

It is now positively stated the contemplated journey of the Emperor Napoleon to Constanti-nople and the Crimen has been indefinitely suspended if not abandoned; and as all the Paris correspondents of the morning journals concur in the statement, it seems entitled to credit. A corroberative fact is found in the Moniteur, which publishes an Imperial decree postponing the opening of the Universal Exhibition from the 1st to the 15th of May. As the time fixed for the departure of the Emperor approached, the difficulties and obstacles seemed so to it crease as at last to convince his Majesty of the imprudence of the projected journey.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. St. Petersburg, April 16.—The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas have set out for the

In the 80th a telegraph despatch from Lord Ragian, dated the 29th, was received by the Government. It confirms the news that the hombardment of Sebastopol is discontinued. Sir Charles Wood, in stating the fact on the

20th in the House of Commons, intimated the expectation that the fire would be resumed. Paris. May 1.—The Moniteur of this morning contains the following despatch:—"Sebastopol, The besiegers have momentarily suspended their fire, in order not to exhaust their ammunition; in the meantime reinforce

ments continue to arrive. Berlin, April 80 .- A despatch from St. Peters burg, dated the 29th, says that Prince Gortschakoff, under date the 24th of April, writes from Sebastopol: - "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slacker. The damage done to the farifications and the losses of our garrison are

also less in proportion."

Non-efficial advices from before Sebastopol dated the 20th, report that the bombardment was drawing to a close from the exhaustion of men and material: that it had not atttained itobject, and that consequently the assault could not be attempted.

A despatch from the British head-quarters of the army before Schastopol, dated Monday, April 3mh, states that the Russian force sta-Found between the Bulbee and Mackenzie's Farm had been reinforced by two divisions. No mention is made of a renewal of the fire. Kamierch, April 21 .- On the 19th the English took by assault two of the ambuscades under the Mamelou, in front of the Malakoff Tower. The Russians have abaudoned the batteries of Careening bay.

Vienna, Wednesdoy, May 2 .- Baron Hess's journey to the army in Galicia is postponed. Authentic information has reached me that the bombariment of Schastopol, which had been suspended on the 28th, was to be resumed in a

Constantinople, April 26.—The cholera has made its appearance at Galata, Maslak, and

On Thursday, the 26th ult., a despatch from Sebastopol was posted at Odessa stating that the Prench and English guns were silent, that not a single Russian battery was demolished, and that the greater part of a reinforcement of 50,000 Russians had arrived in the neighborhood

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebes opol, April 17.
My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit for your lordship's information a letter from the laspector-General of Hospitals, expressing his satisfaction in being able to report that the senitory condition of the army continues gradually t) improve, and the moreon, acciding the last the honour, &c.

Ragian.

enemy, it has not produced that permanent effect which might have been articipated from its constancy, power and accuracy. The guns of the flussians have been turned upon some of our advanced works in vast numbers, and in one particular instance the injury sustained by hattery was so great that the unremitting exertions of Captains Henry and Walcot, and the gallantry and determination of the artillerymen under their orders, alone enabled them to keep up the fire and maintain themselves in it. In another battery, yesterday, a shell burst close to the magazine, which, in consequence, exploded, kiding I am much concerned to say ne man, wounding two more severely, and seven in a less degree. Both the batteries mentioned have been repaired and restored to their original condition. I enclose the list of casualties that

have arisen between the 18th and 15th. I have to lament the loss of two young and promising officers, who had only lately joined the army.—Lieut. Preston, of the SSth Regi-ment, and Lieut. Mitchell, of the Artillery; and recrey to add that two others have been se-crely inded. — Captain Green, of the East adda Company's service, who has been employed broughout the siege as an assistant engineer, with great credit to himself and every advantage to the service; and Capt. Donovan, of the

The French blew up several small mines in front of the Bastion du Mat, after sunset ou Sunday evening, with a view to establish a paallel on the spot. This greatly alarmed memy, who at once commenced a heavy fire of cannon and musketry in every direction from that part of the town, which they kept up for a considerable time. It occasioned no our left attack, upon which a part of it was directed; and I hope did little injury to our

Several hundreds of the Russian cavalry, and small body of Cossacks appeared on the low range of the heights in front of Balaklava this sorning, and remained about an hour, when hey retired, a greater portion to the Bridge Trachea-the object of this movement was probably a reconnoisance. I have, &c.

Lord l'anmure, &c. RAGLAN. Return of casualties from the 13th to the 15th f April, inclusive. Total - 2 officers, 8 sercants, 13 rank and file, killed: 4 officers, 8 erieants, 76 rank and file wounded.

A return of casualties of the Royal Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, from the 13th to he 16th April, inclusive. Total-6 killed, 16 vounded, 7 contused, 39 casualties.

Hefore Schastopol, April 21. My Lond, Omer Pacha having considered it expedient to make a reconnoisance in front of Salaklava, with the view to ascertain what force ie enemy had on the Tchernaya, be proceeded it daybreak on the 19th instant by the extreme right of Sir Colin Compbell's position towards Kannara, with about twelve battalions of Turkish afantry, having the plain on his left, a body of French cavalry and a battery of horse artillery der General Forey, and two squadrons heavy cavalry, and two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, the whole of which regiments have, I am happy to say, arrived, and half a troop of horse artillery under Col. Parlby, the detachnents of French and English troops having been blaced at his highness's disposal by General Canrobert and myself. The enemy showed only few Cossneks on this side of the river, who renined on a height overlooking Chagouri, till riven from it by a few discharges of rockets by the French Artillery; and on the other side, be aind the village, a small force with four guns

nly was visible Omar Pacha did not think it desirable to move icross the river, but withdrew after he had atisfied himself that the enemy were not in strength; and the troops returned to their samp, the infantry being covered by the cavulry

and artillery. The appearance of the Turkish army was very

satisfactory.
The rifle pits in front of the approach from the advance of our trenches on the extreme right were attacked and carried by assault, on the night before last, in the most gallant manner, by a detachment of the 77th Regiment, under Colonel Exerton, forming part of the additional force sent to reinforce the guard in the trenches

n the evening.

The resistance of the enemy, though obstiinte, was speedily overcome by the impetuosity four troops, and the pit, which it was desir the to retain, was, without the loss of a moment, connected with our approach, and thereby fur-nished protection to the working party to continue its labours without interruption for a considerable time.
At the interval, however, of about three

ours, the enemy brought a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the party in advance of the pit, into which they retired, and which they

feetually defended and maintained. But this brilliant achievement was not accompliched without considerable sacrifice of life; and it is most painful to me to have to announce to your Lordship the death of Colonel Egerton, of the 77th, who was unfortunately killed when forming troops for the support of those on the extreme advance; and of that of Captain Lempriere, of the same regiment, who fell in the first affair, in which also Colonel Egerton reeived a contusion, which incapacitated him for duty for a few minutes, and five officers were

vounded, three of them dangerously.

Colonel Egerton was an officer of superior colonel Egerton was an omeer of superior merit, and conducted all his duty, whether in the camp or field, in a manner highly to his own honor, and greatly to the advantage of the pub-lic, and her Majesty's service could not have sustained a more severe loss, and it is so felt in this army, and in the 77th, where he was much beloved and is deeply lamonted. Captain Lempriere was a very young but most promising officer. Captain Owens, whose leg has since been amputated, and Lieut. Baynes, are both most valuable officers of engineers, as is Capt. King of the same corps, who was wounded two

nights before.

Brigadier-General Lockyer, who was the general officer of the trenches in the right attack— Lieutennut-Colonel Mundy, of the 38rd, who ucceeded Colonel Egerton-and Captain Hill, of the 34th—deserve to be mort favorably mentioned : and Lieutenant Colonel Tyldes, the officer of engineers in charge of the right attack, distinguished himself, as he has done on many previous occasions, in a remarkable manner The conduct of the troops was admirable.

I beg to lay before your lordship the list of casualties which have occurred since the return was made out which I forwarded to you on the

In my despatch of that day I informed your lordship that a magazine had exploded in one of our batteries, but I omitted to state that Capt. Dixon, of the Artillery, availed himself of the opportunity to evince the coolert judgment and most determined gallantry, by instantly open-ing a run upon the enemy, notwithetanding the confusion which the bursting of the shell had occasioned, the number of men who had suffered from it, and the great damage the battery had sustained.

I have the satisfaction to report to your lord-ship the arrival of the 48th and Royal Regiments from Corfu, in her Majesty's ships Leapard and Sidon. I have omitted to mention in the body of this letter that two squadrons of Turkish cavalry

were also in the plain. Lord Panmure.

BESULT OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES. The explanation of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, on Thursday night, has given official confirmation to that which rumor had already suggested with regard to the details of the Conference of Vienna. It appears that the Alles proposed to Russia two alternatives-one that the Euxine should be declared a neutral sea, open to the commerce, and closed to the to improve, and the mortality from disease to ships of war, of all nations; the other, that the diminish. I have the honour, &c. Russian force in that sea should be in some de-Lord Panmure.

Raglan.

B-fore Sepastopel, April 17.

My Lorn,—The fire of both the French and English armies has been continued upon Sebartopel since I addressed your lordship on the

Lord Clarendon is unable to tell what course Austria is about to a lope. Count Bu I consi ders that the means for obtaining peace are not wholly exhausted, and that it will be the especial duty of Austria to endeavour to discover some means of attaining that end consistent with the engagement she has entered into with the other powers. This, then, is what we know with certainty of the present state of our toroign

MILITARY CONVENTION WITH AUSTRIA The Constitutional contains the important anuncement that the military convention be tween France and Austria has been signed; and that Austria will probably take the field earlier than was expected, that is about the beginning of June. It is reported that while the Austrian army under Marshal Hess will operate on the Pruth and the Polish frontier, a French army, supported by the Sardinian contingent, will land a Bessarabia under the orders of Marshal Vailant. The war will then be waged on four different points-in the Crimea, in Bessarabia, in Poland, and in the Baltic. standing all the signs which precede this conflict of giants, some of the French and Belgium papers still cling to the floating debris of the wreck of the Vienna conferences with all the tenacity of drowning men, and prognosticate that, although the profound statesmanship of a Russell, and the ability and firmness of a Drouyu de Lhuys, have failed, the Russian envoys will cry mea culpa, make the amende honorable, and accept the terms proposed by the Western Powers, which hardly more than a week ago they pronounced as inadmissible.

THE ALLIED FORCE IN THE CRIMEA. The Paris correspondent of the Times writes The announcement of the suspension of the fire before Sebistopol has produced an unfavor-

able effect here, and has given rise to a variety of rumours, more or less unfounded, respecting losses of the army, the state of our works and the want of ammunition. With regard to this fast point, I am informed, on good rity, that there is no scarcity. Ammunition to an enormous amount has been sent to the Crimea, and is still sent without intermission: and with the reinforcement it is calculated the the total force, including the Sardinian contingent and the reserves at Constantinople, will be little, if at all, short of 200,000. Such an army, the greater part composed of French and English, ought to be able to do anything and go

DISTURBANCES IN BUSSIA. The disturbances in the Ukraine are not at present of importance; the real cause of the porement is said to have been the complete exhaustion of the means of the peasantry, by the immense supplies which they have been obliged to provide for the southern army. They have remuneration. The insurrection has spreading in the immense estates of Count Branitzki, who is related to the Imperial family.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF THE PRENCH.

The telegraph will long since have informed ou of the abominable incident in the Champs Elyades, which on Saturday afternoon rang brough all Paris within a few moments of it ecomplishment. It is needless for me to add that the attempt on Louis Napoleon's life by the hand of an assassin has been greeted with o miversal feeling of execration, and that with the exception, perhaps, of one or two exiled dem gogues, there is probably hardly a Frenchman who does not sincerely rejoice at the Emperor's

The details of the incident, as far as we are et acquainted with them, are of a very simple lescription. The Emperor was proceeding eisurely, at a foot pace, on horseback, up the Champs Eigstes, about five o'clock, to join the Empress in the Bois de Boulogne. On arriving opposite the public gardens called the Chateau les Fleurs, an individual, tolerably well dressed, approached the Emperor and fired upon him twice from a double-barrelled pistol. The Moniteur of yesterday spoke of one discharge only; but this morning it corrects its statement, and mentions two discharges. All accounts, written and verbal, agree that the shots were point blank, he danger great, and the escape from all injury most surprising. Eye-witnesses say that the Emperor's horse never quickened his pace be-yond a walk, and that the sang froid of the rider as exactly such as might have been expected of him. He proceeded to join the Empress in the Bois de Boulogne, and was received with the warmest acclamations on his road home, and found at the Tuilleries all the members of his own family, his Ministers, the foreign Ambas adors, &c., waiting to congratulate him on his

Between the Patrie and the Monitour of this morning, we learn that the assass in is an Italian, of the name of Liverani, a Roman by birth, and apparently of the age of thirty five or thirty-He is described as of middle stature. and wearing a black beard. He was on the point of discharging a third pistol drawn from the side pocket of his frock-coat, when he was seized. On being conducted to the Prefecture of Police, he underwent exmination before the Prefect and the Minister of the Interior. Ill, however, which appears yet to have been elicited are the above personal facts, with the additional ones that the culprit is a shoemaker by trade, lately arrived from London, as proved by a new hat from thence which he were and by pasaport, or rather permis, which he carried

bout him. A Te Deum was chanted in all the churches of Paris yesterday by order of the Archbishop. In the same day the Emperor received the Papal Nuncio and foreign Ambassadors, who came to congratulate him. The Senate also waited at the Tuilleries to take leave at the close of the session, when the President delivered anaddress expressive of their indignation at the attempt, and their gratitude to Providence for having frustrated it. The Emperor's reply was highly haracteristic :-

"I have no fear," hosaid, "of the attempts of manasins. There are existences which are instruments of the decrees of Providence. So long is I have not accomplished my mission I run no

The Emperor has refused all addresses from the municipal bodies, "confident," he says, " in the people." On Sunday he took his ride as usual. moving at a foot pace at the side of the Empress's carriage.

Hilmeng's Pills, an unfalling Remedy for all disorder, of the Chest and Longs.....l)liver Thompson. of Kingston C. W., was certainly in a most deplorable state of health ten weeks ago; his lungs, so the devotors told him, we're completely gone, his chest, and in fact his tody generally, I ad searcely an atom of fisch on it, so thin had be become in addition to this, he had a cough which completely shook him to pieces (these are his own words), he has just is formed Professor Hollowsy; that all these complaints have been removed by Hollowsy's falls, after he had need them for a ven weeks and two days, and he now feels letter than ever he did in his life. These Fills will readily remove all diseases of the stomach and howels.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, May 23rd, 1855.

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New Advertisements.

WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect. &c. Has removed his Offices to No. 18 King-street. 43-1m Toronto, May 24th, 1855.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Bithop Hopkins, of Vermoot. This is not universally actions designed to be the answer to Milner's End of Controverse, the most popular producting book are circulated by the Komanisis. Bithop Hopkins's work is intensely interesting, contains a complete epitome of Church Hobory showing the cures and the necessity of the Reformation and exposes the franch and refutes the arrogant claims of Control and exposes the franch and refutes the arrogant claims of Control and exposes the franch and refutes the arrogant claims of Control and actions that the lock of control and i for sompetition: vis.

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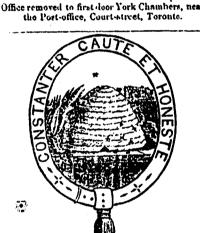
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able half-yearly. BallE Stock Books of this Company will be opened at the following places in a few days, and will continue open till the 15th of May, when they will be closed, namely—At Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brockville, Bytown, Chatham, Chip-pewa, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Ningara, Port Hope, Port Sarnia, Quebec, St. Catherines, Stratford and Windsor, at the Agencies of the

Upper Canada Bank. At Bowmanville, Brantford, Cohourg, Picton, Port Stanley, Whithy and Woodstock, at the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal.

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April 4th., 1855. BRITISH PRRIODICALS. EARLY COPIES SECURED.

1. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.) The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.) 7he North British Review, (Free Church.)

The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) Blickwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

37 HK present critical state of European affairs will re-If He present critical state of European affairs will remide the purpose and the three publications unusually interesting during the orthoroming year. They will occupy a middle gremulative method to the hard properties of the daily intrade, and the ponderous tome of the fattern historian, written after the living interest of encutement of the great political events of the times shall have peaced away. It is to these periodical that the reader must look for the really intelligible and retrible bladers of carrier to events; and a such, is addition to storic well established interacy, scientice, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

reading public.

Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EsHLY attERT's from the British publishers, by which we are evabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers at su ta seron as they can be formished with the foreign copies. Although this incovers a very large outley on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, vis a

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Publishers, 79 Fulton Street, New York. So beeripsions received for the above-named periodicals, which as a delitered in Toronto at the Publisher's prices by BENRY BOWFELL, Bukseiter, &c. King-useet, Tosonia.

HE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the year 1885, will be held at two periods:-viz in June, commencing on the 4th day of the month. and in September, commencing on the 24th day of the month. At the first of these periods, Students in Arts of the standing of one, two, or three years from Matriculation, and Candidates for the degree of B. A., are required to present

The following Scholarships will then be offer-1). Amongst Students of the standing of our year from Matriculation-15 of the value

of £30 On thi, each. 2). Amongst Students of the standing of two

St. Amongst Students of the standing of three years from Matriculation-15 of the value of £30 0s. 0d. each.

dmission in Law, Medicine, Arts, Civil Kingineer ing, or Agriculture; Undergraduates and Can-didates for Degrees in Low and Medicine; Students of the standing of one or two years from Matriculation, and Candidates for Diplomas, in Curit Engineering, or Agriculture, are required to present themselves.

The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition, viz:

(1). Amongst Candidates for admission: In Law, seven of the value £30 per annum, each (Three amongs) didntes for admission in Law and Acts simultaneously, who purpose entering on a course of study in Low, extending over five years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in Low and Arts simultaneously, and Bachel-ors of Arts, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over three

In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per an-In Arts, fifteen of the value of £30 per annun

In Carl Engineering, three of the value of £30 per annum each. In Agriculture, three of the value of £30 per

annum each.
(2.) Among Students of the standing of one year from Matriculation: In Law, three of the value of £30 per annum

In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per au-In Civil Engineering, two of the value of £30

per aunum cach In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 per annum each.

(3). Amongst Students of the standing of two venra from Matriculation In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum ench.

(4). Amongst Students of the standing of three venra from Matriculation : In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum each.

Each of the Scholarships, established in this University, is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. Graduates or Undergraduates of any Univer

sity in her Majosty's dominious, are admissible ad cundem, but are required to produce satisfactory Certificates of good conduct, and of their tanding in their respective Universities.

Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Stu-

Candidates, who purpose presenting themsolves for Examination at either of the above mentioned periods, are required to transmit the necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his the Parliament Buildings, at least 14 days before the first day of Examination. Purther information as to subjects of Exami-

nation, and other particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Schate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 19th April, 1865. \$87-in

TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. Lady Resident. Lady Principal, Miss BINDLLY.

Mrs. P.ETTER. THE Fourth Term of the above Institution A will commence on MONDAY, the 23rd of April, 1855. There will be a private Class for Drawing on Mondays and Thursdays, for young Divided into 5,000 Shares of £20 each, Ladies who having finished their education, Front Street, April 19th, 1855.

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onts the American lawyer must look to Law and Equify,
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Toronto, April 16th, 1855.

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J. RANNEY, Esq.,—St. Catherines.

II. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherine Religious instruction most kindly afforded eckly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st February, 1855.



MOTICE.

A PPLICATIONS for the office of CITY EN-GINEER for the City of Toronto, will be received until the 20th of MAY next, from par-ties desirous of obtaining the appointment. The nature of the services required and the emolu-ment may be ascertained any day at this office

during office hours. Applications to be addressed in writing to the undersigned, subscribed "Application for office of City Engineer."

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MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. IDEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James Cathedral.
For terms apply to

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(No extras.) Mrs. Poeter has great pleasant in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss BINDLEY) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior color. Mrs. Poeter house that englan withous order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nor trouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her

efforts may be appreciated and meet with suc-Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christman

The FINISHING CLASS is under Mas. PORT-The studies for this class combine a knowledge four standard works in Poetry and Proce, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educaion in foreign languages.

MRs. PORTER feele grateful to the parent of her pupils for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no affort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen after the Christ was vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. PORTTER Toronto, 20th December, 1854.

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ACIENCES, from July to Downber, by W. H. Bonking,
M.D., to. By Order,
CHARLES DALY,
CLERK's Office,
C. C. C. C.
Toronto, April 19th, 1855.

MAY 20 .- WHIT-SUNDAY. 1. They were filled with the Holy Chost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance, the wonderful works of God. Acts ii. 4, 11.

They were filled with the Holy Ghost, that their minds and hearts might be filled with divine knowledge and holiness, to dispel the ignorance of the world and manetify those who should receive their word. They spake with other tongues, that they might be qualified at once to preach to all the nations of the earth; and they received at the same time by the Almightv Spirit power to do wonders, to show that a power was with them greater than that fmen. O may I learn from their teaching to know the wonderful works of God. that I may adore, love and serve him as I ought.

2. The Holy Ghost shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you. John

The Lord Jesus had not in his lifetime taught them all things necessary for their mission, because their minds were not prepared to receive it. Now everything was to be communicated to them, because through them all was to be made known that they might perceive the exact harmony between them and the revelations of the Holy Spirit, and that the Church might receive the truth still more freed than in their case from the imperfection of human conveyance. May I learn from them the whole circle of divine truth. May I receive it all into my heart, that I may be perfectly furnished to every good work.

MAY 21.-WHIT-MONDAY. 1. The Lard did then confound the language

of all the earth. Gen. zi. 9. The rebellious descendants of Noah were unwilling to fulfil their mission of peopling the earth, and therefore God gave them different languages, to constrain them to separate and go different ways. But now, one truth was to be made known to all in a brief time, and so the preachers of that truth were gifted with the power of speaking all languages; and what was praise. Let me have my share in this great work. s: 2. On the Gentiles also was poured out the

gift of the Holy Spirit. Acts x. 45. The gift on the day of Pentecost was to Jews alone, although of many tongues; xi. 2. but afterwards it was extended to Gentiles. Thus gradually does the Lord work, Jesus, and since his Spirit is in his in leavening the world with his truth and holiness. Let me be thankful that my It will make them wise to choose what race has been gifted with the Holy Spirit. God wills, understanding in the circum-Let me not murmur or repine because stances of duty, ready both to accept good God's power is not at once displayed to all men, nor his work fully established at and firm in adhering to duty, full of the onco. He chooses that his people shall knowledge of divine truth, full of reverbe willing in the day of his power, and ence for God, devotion to him and worship therefore brings them in by such degrees as He sees good.

MAY 22 .- WHIT. TUESDAY. 1. The word is very nigh thee, in thy mouth and in thy heart. Dout. xxx. 14.

The Holy Spirit was given, not only to the Apostles, but to all who were received into the new covenant; he was given not only for doing wonders and speaking with was the end; the others were but the means to that end. For that purpose his word is nigh to every one of us. It rises the result of the resul up in our hearts unsought; it expresses Author of every good and perfect gift, grant Itself in our words without our intending it. Let me follow thy word, O Holy Ghost, within my heart. Let me learn from thee, speaking by my own mouth. 2. Then laid they their hands on them, and

they received the Holy Chost. Acts viii. 17. There was a gift of the Spirit, imparted to all who were brought into the new covenant; and there was a further gift, seceptable. The price will not be more that seceptable to be immarted through the Anastles and those who should succeed to their place,-for the honour of their office and to strengthen their authority. The latter was for the confirming and establishing of those who had improved gifts already received, by importing some additional gift. Lord, give me to desire all thy gifts. Give me the will to honour those whom my King desireth to honour.

1. Thou shalt keep the feast of weeks unto the Lord thy God with the tribute of a freewill offering. Dent. 24: 10.

MAY 23.

* The feart of weeks answered to our Whiteuntide. It was a senson of thanksgiving to God for the completion of the wheat harvest, which began at the Passover, and the partaking of the bread grown from that barvest: likewise for the giving of the law from Mount Singi. So our feast should be a season of thanksgiving for our participation in the bread of redemption, which began to be realized at Easter, and was offered to mankind at large on Whit-Sunday: likewise for the opening forth of the new law of liberty in the gospel. May my soul feed more and more on that redemption, and yield itself more and more to that law; so shall my cause of thankfulness every year increase. 2. Thou shalt not appear before the Lord thy God ampty. Deut. 2vi. 16.

We are composed of an inward part and an outward; and whatever we ought to feel within, that we should express outwardly. Thankfulness requires thankofferings: and that not only to express before others what we owe to God, but also to call forth in ourselves the feeling we ought to have towards him : for action, when sinceres calls forth and strengthenthe corresponding feeling. May I have such faith in God's appointments as to act on them. May I offer to God of the bounties he vouchsafes to me. MAY-24:

1. Thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God. Deut. zvi. 11.

Joy is no less a duty in its time and place than sorrow: for it is sin to be insensible to the blessings with which our Father surrounds us; and if we do not rejoice, we are apt to fall into discontent and replains. But joy must not be in the things themselves, it must be before the Lord; both that the thought of him may

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY | hallow our joy, and that we may yield to him the honour which is due to the Source of all our blessings. Grant me, gracious Lord, a deeper, more constant, warmer sense of thy mercies, that I may rejoice for them more, and rejoice in Thee.

2. He will give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever. John xiv. 16. From the Father came the first Comforter, Jesus, through whom we are encouraged to hope for forgiveness, and to rely on the fatherly care of God. But the heart requires to be supported and encouraged through all its course; for weakness abides in it, and treals within and without. And therefore the Father has provided One to abide in us continually to impire us with power to endure and persevere. O Holy Spirit, thanks and glory he to thee for thy support hitherto. Support me to the end. MAY 25.

1. Ye know him; for he dwelleth with you and shall be in you. John xiv. 17.

They had experienced the effects of his work upon their hearts, although they perhaps had not reflected on that work; and did not know that it was His work. But now Jesus directs their minds to the fact, they would recognize both the work and the Author of it. Hitherto, however, that man was to know in this life. And he had been with them more as a friend his own discourses were to be recalled, and companion, working upon their bearts from time to time and from without; now he would be in their souls, and be united with all their thoughts and affections. O Holy Spirit, I humbly thank thee for thy work in me. Abide thou in me contin ually.

2. At that day ye shall know that I am my Father, and ye in me, and I in you. John

They knew that Jesus was in them, he rause his promise was fulfilled to them, that his Spirit should be in them: for they saw him in them by his mighty works, and they felt the same spirit of children towards Father which Jesus had. They knew that they were in Jesus, because they felt in him shielded from cuemies, and they knew that in him they had access to the Father. They knew that he was in the Father, because he had given them the Spirit from the Father, and showed himself to them in the full power and wisdom then done by miracle is now continued by and goodness of the Godhend. O Lord learning. Husten, O Lord, the time when Josus, keep me in Thee; dwell thou in the whole world shall unite to speak thy me by thy Spirit; so shall I know that I have the Father ever with me. MAY 26.

1. The spirit of wisdom and understanding the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord. Isai

This was the Spirit as promised t people, his work in them will be the same. counsel and to afford it to others, strong of him. O that these may be the work of the Holy Spirit in my heart,

2. Every man shall give secording to to the blessing of the Lord thy God. Deut. xvi. 17.

It is only from the blessing of the Lord that we have the power to give. This thought should make us ready and willing to impart to others of the good he gives us. And not only earthly good, but spiritual me thus to be rich towards God.

N. B. These Texts and Thoughts, with other to fill up the whole course of the Church year will be published in a cheap form suitable fo every year, if a sufficient number should be be spoken of Mr. Rowsell in the course of this year to show that the publication would be generally

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Toronto, May 15th, 1855. 42

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Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will ciose Dec 17.

Lent Term will commence 19th Jan. 1854, and close 6th April.

Faster Term will commence 24th April, 1864, and close 1st July.

The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' hirthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday, day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. The Fees are—a composition of £26.5s, for the year, or £9.9s, for one term; or £1.1fs, 6d, per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1.1s, for those which meet once. All

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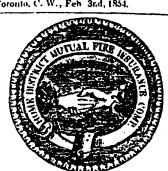
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Copy of a Letter from Air. or exton (2008 500 %), a women, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary beachi an agid pare in his derived from the use of your little. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with a athina and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but aithough I pace a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your lifts might benefit her at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy five years old.

(Signed)

THOMAS WESTON.

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BEXARKABLE CURB OF DROPSY AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Sectio, duted the 20th August, 1864. Sc.tis, dated the 2sts suggest, some.

To Professor Holloway,
Str.—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your
Pils, to cases of dropsy. For mine months I suffered the
greatest for turn with this distressing geomplaint, was tapped
increatment, and finally given up by the doctors i having
become in appressince as a skeleton, and with no more
area, arm in me that a child just born. It was then that I become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me that a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for igar weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months I was completely sured. I have since enjoyed the best of health, tam, Str. yours sincerely, (Signed). AN URONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!
of a Letter from Wittiam Recove, of Charlottelown,
Prince Edwards Island, auted 17th Nov. 1884.

Prince Edwards Island, asked 17th Nov. 1884.

To Professor Rolloway.

Sir.—I am hops to sy that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for mine years from the most increase asso much deranged to the whole of that time. I tried oany mean mea, but my wore of no good to me, until I had recourse to your lists, by taking which, and following the primed affections for seven weeks I was cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquantances and friends. I shall ever feel gracted to you to this satonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your bumble servant, (Sintee).

WILLIAM REEVES.

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