Come my dear PLANET, since the winter's o'er more—

wites them worthward to increase their flock or what deep wood to human eye unknown? to what Arctic island have they flown ? As by intuition, they seemed to dread ark risaged earth: to snow-capped regions fled. Marrellous visitor of thiny rame, How warm the blood that swells his thread-like

rein! de Row sport an flutter in a chilling blest, And make a luxury of snow and first! Like modern gentry of our day and place. With bells and sleight, and hor e upon the char-Til Erie's breath dissolve both ice and snow Gas bells and man display in pompons show. But just let snow birds take their northern flight Then merry bells and sleighs bid us—good

Thus pass the gloomy weason of our home, Sor gradge the fickle state of southern clime On kates or sleights we pass three months nway; On foot or horse, they splash from day to day. Their snow birds too, inferior far to ours, One-half the size, of dull and mouse-like colors, Remain not there but pass us northward late, In amorous mood, to test the countill state— Great paradox, which matrons may deliate Why these choose heat, those cold to incubate! But ere these trinter birds have passed. And earth disrobed of ice, of snow and frost. We catch the notes of blue-birds on the wing! Those faithful harbingers of the joyous apring. Without a compass they steer through midnight

With faith and hope to distant scenes repair.
Were Christian's faith such as to small birds

Marve lous gifts, in so small a creature found.
Where faith, and hope and latatude abound. lustractor, and tope and mattude accounts lustractor what you please, it is of beav'n, fixed in the brain by glowing impulse driv'n, In north and south six months in alternation.

They stay, engaged in cares of procreation—
Who knows? His mellow song 'neath southern

tays.

May swell with love, as in his northern days, and we love him, as some appicious thing, sent to confirm our cherished hope of Spring. He's here to cheer us with his early song—We greet him first, of flor melodious throng. With him we'll join in more exalted lays, of faith and love, Gon's universal praise.

Cloverdale, March 29, 1856.

THE CRIMINAL WITNESS.

In the spring of '48, I was called to Jackson to attend court, having been engaged to defend a young man who had been accused of robbing the mail. I had a long confe rence with my cliant, and he acknowledged to me that on the night when the mail was mbbed, he had been with a party of dissinated companions over to Topham, and that on returning, they met the mail carrier on then returned to the court-room and the case borseback coming from Jackson. Some of his companions were very drunk, and they proposed to stop the carrier, and overhaul his bag. The roads were very muldy at the time, and the coach could not run. My hand in robbing the mail, but that he tried of it in the prisoner's trunk. She could but they would not listen to him. One of swear it was the identical money she had them slipped up behind the carrier and lost, it being in two tens and a five dollar knocked him from his horse. Then they bill. bound and blindfolded him, and having fred him to a tree they took the mail bag, and made off to a neighboring field, where they overhauled it; finding some \$500 in money n various letters, He went with them, but nno way did he have any hand in the crime. Those who did it had fled, and as the carher had recognized him in the party, he had

then arrested.

The mail bag had been found, as well as the letters. These letters, from which momy had been taken, were kept, by order of the officers, and duplicates sent to the vanous persons, to whom they were directed, maouncing the particulars. These letters had been given me for examination, and I had returned them to the prosecuting attor-

I got through with my private preliminanes about noon, and as the case would not come up before the rext day, I went into court to see what was going on. The first case which, came up was one 'of thoft, and the prisoner was a young girl not more than seventeen, years, of age, named Elizabeth Ladworth. She was very pretty, and bore that mild, innocent look, which we seldom and in acularit. She was pale and frightened, and the moment my eyes rested upon lamp, and as I saw that she was coming out, her, I pitied her. She had been weeping I hastened away. Then she went on and profusely, for her bosom was wet, but as she found so many eyes upon her, she became too much frightened to weep more.

The complaint against her set forth that she had stolen one hundred dollars from a the prisoner, had access to your room," I Mrs Naseby, and as the case went on. I said. found that this Mrs Naseby was her mis- tered that room if she wished?" tress, she (Mrs. N.) being a wealthy widow, living in town. The poor girl declared her innocence in the most wild terms, and called on God to witness that she would rather die than steal. But circumstances were heard against her. A hundred dollars in bank notes, had been stolen from her mistress's means in your knowledge, where your money room, and she was the only one who had was?'

apon the witness-stand, a young man came given her money with which to buy proviand caught me by the arm. He was a fine looking fellow, and big tears stood in his along with their wagons. eres.

They tell me you are a good lawyer !" be whispered.

" I am a lawyer," I answered. "Theu-Oh !- save her! You can certainly do it. for she is innocent."

" Is she your sister ?" The youth hesitated and colored.

"No, sir. " he said. " Bat---but---" Here he hesitated again.

"She has no counsel?" I asked. " None that's good for anything--nobody that'll do anything for her. O, save her, and at once to expose the poor young girl,' she I'll pay you all I've got. I can't pay you answered promptly. much, but I can raise something."

towards the prisoner, and she was at that i 'Yes, sir. moment looking at me. She caught my eye and the volume of humble prayerful en- | did so ! " treaty I read in those tearful orbs, resolved me in a moment. In my soul I knew that the girlawas innocent or at least-I firmly

believed so---and perhaps I could help her. arose and went to the girl, and asked her if she wished me to defend her. She said yes. Then I informed the court that I was ready to enter into the case, and I was admitted at cace. The loud murmur of satisinction which ran through the room, quickly told me where the sympathies of the peo-

nle were. I asked for a moment's cessation, that I might speak with my clint. I went and sat down by her side, and asked her to state to me candidly the whole case. She told me she had lived with Mrs. Naseby nearly two years, and that during all that time she had never any trouble before. About two weeks ago, she said, her mistress lost a hun- ent times, just as I wanted it, and have kept dred dollars.

She missed it from her drawer," the girl told me, " and she asked me about it, but I knew nothing of it. The next thing I knew, live dollars to put in her trunk.' Nancy Luther told Mrs. Naseby that she saw me take the money from the drawerthat she watched me through the key-hole They then went to my trunk, and they found twenty-five dollars of the missing money there. But O, sir, I never took it-and somebody else put that money there !"

I then asked her if she suspected any one. "I don't know," she said, "who could have done it but Naucy. She has never liked me, because she thought I was treated better than she was. She is the cook and I was the chambermaid."

She pointed Nancy Luther out to me. She was a stout, bold-faced girl, somewhere about two-and-twenty years old, with a low forehead, small gray eyes, a pug nose, and thick lips. I caught her glance at once, as it rested upon the fair young prisoner, and the moment I detected the look of hatred which I read there, I was convin-

ced she was the rogue.

"O, eir, can you belp me?" my client asked in a fearful whisper.

" Nancy Luther, did you say that girl's name was ?" " Yes, sir."

" Is there any other girl of that name about here !"

" No, sir."

"Then rest easy. I'll try hard to save

I left the court room, and went to rosecuting attorney and asked him for the etters stolen from the mail-bag. He gave room,' I added with a smile. 'So if you them to me, and having selected one, I re-turned the rest, and told him I would see ceipts." that he had the one I kept before night. I

went on. Mrs. Naseby resumed her testimony. She said she entrusted her room to the receipts which I took and examined. They prisoner's care and that no one else had access there save herself. Then she described by the witness. client assured me that he not only had no about the missing money, and closed by tell-hand in robbing the mail, but that he tried ing how she had found twenty-five dollars

> " Mrs. Naseby," said I, " when you first missed the money, had you any reason to believe that the prisoner had taken it?"
> "No, sir," she answered.

" Had you ever before detected her in dishonesty ? " No, sir."

"Should you have thought of searching pod-her trunk had not Nancy Luther advised you and informed you?"

" No. sir. ' Mr. Naseby then left the stand, and Nancy Luther took her place. She came up with a bold look, and upon me she cast a defiant glance, as much as to say " trap me if you can." She gave evidence as fol-

She said that on the night when the money was stolen, she saw the prisoner going up stairs, and from the manner in which she went up, she suspected that all was not right.

So she followed her up.
Elizabeth went into Mrs Naseby's room and shut the door after her. I stooped down and looked through the key-hole, and saw her at mistress's draw. I saw her take out the money and put it in her pocket .---Then she stooped down and picked up the told how she had informed her mistress of this, and how she proposed to search the I give it here verbation girl's trunk.

'You say that no one, save yourself and "Now could Nancy Luther have en-Certainly, sir. I meant no one else ha

any right there.' I saw that Mrs N., though naturally a hard woman, was somewhat moved by poor

Elizabeth's misery. Could your cook have known, by any sister til deth. NANCY LUTHER.

Could your cook have known, by any sister til deth. NANCY LUTHER.

Now, your honor, I said as I handed

"Yes, sir; for she has often come up At this juncture, while the mistress was 1sy room when I was there, and I have sions of market-men, who bappened to pass

One more question: Have you known of the prisoner's having had any money cince this was stolen? 'No sir.'

I now called Nancy Luther back, and she began to tremble a little, though her look was as bold and defiant as ever. 'Miss Luther,' I said, 'why did you not

had seen, without waiting for her to ask you strangely saved from ruin and disgrace. about the lost money ?' Because I could not make up my mind

'You say you looked through the key-

I reflected for a moment. I cast my eye | hole and saw her take the money !

"Where did she place the lamp while she On the bureau

down when she picked it up. What did you mean by that?' The girl hesitated, and finally said, she

didn't mean anything fonly that she picked up the lamp.

Very well,' said I. 'How long have

ou been with Mrs Naseby!" Not quite a year, sir.'

' How much does she pay you a week! 'A dollar and th:ec-quarters.'

'Have you taken up any of your pay ince you have been there? 'Yes, sir.'

· flow much? 'I don't know, sir.'

"Why don't you know!" ' How should I ? I've taken it at differ-

no account. · Now, if you had any wish to harm the

prisoner, couldn't you have raised twenty-'No, sir,' she replied with virtuous indig-

nation. 'Then you have not laid up any money since you have been there?"

'No, sir-only what Mrs Naseby may owe me. 'Then you didn't have twenty-five dol-

ars when you came there?' 'No, sir; and what's more, the money found in the girl's trunk was the money that

Mrs Naseby lost. You might have known that, if you'd only remember what you hear.' This was said very sarcastically, and was intended as a crusher upon the idea that she could have put the money into the prison-

er's trunk. However, I was not overcome entirely. " Will you tell me if you belong to this State!' I asked next.

'I do, sir.' 'In what town?'

She hesitated, and for an instant the bold look forsook her. But she finally answered, 'I belong to Somers, Montgomery, Co.'

I next turned to Mrs Naseby. 'Do you ever take a receipt from your girls when you pay them?' 'Always,' she answered.

'Can you send and get one of them for

'She told the truth, sir, about my payments,' Mrs Naseby said,
'(), I don't doubt it,' I replied; ' but still the occular proof is the proof for the court-

She said she would willingly go, if the minated. The next meraing, the Bishop of court said so. The court did say so, and she went. Her dwelling was not far off, coeded to the Chapel of Notre Dame de la she went. Her dwelling was not far off, and she soon returned, and handed me four were all signed in a strange, straggling hand, Prince.

'Now, Nancy Luther,' said I, turning to instant, says:

The witness started, as though avolcano had burst at hor feet. She turn d pale as death, and every limb shook violently. I waited until the people could have an apportunity to see her emotion; and then I repeated the question.

· I-never-sout-any!' she fairly gas-'You did!' I thundered, for I was exci-

ted now. 'I-l-didp't,' she faintly uttered, grasu-

ing the rail for support.
May it please your honor, and gentlemen of the jury, I said as soon as I had looked the witness out of countenance: 'I came here to defend a youth who had been arrested for helping to rob the mail, and in the course of my preliminary examinations. I had access to the latters which had been torn open and rifled of money. When I entered upon this case, and heard the name of this witness pronounced. I went out and got this letter which I now hold, for I renembered to have seen one bearing the signature of Nancy Luther. This letter was taken from the mail bag, and it commined seventy-five dollars, and by looking at the post mark you will see it was mailed the day after the hundred dollars were taken from

if you please?
The Court nodded assent, and I read the following, which was without date save that made by the post-master upon the outside.

Mrs. Naseby's drawer. I will read it to you

SISTER DORCAS: I send you heer seventefir dolers, which i want yu to kope for me til icum hum. i cout kepo it here coz ime afrade it will get stole, dont speke wun wurd to a livin sole bout this coz i don't want nobodi to know I have get enny money. yu wont will yu- i am first rate heor, only that gude for nothin snipe of liz madworth is heer yit-but! hope to git red or her now. you kno i rote yu bout her. giro my luv to awl inquiren friends. this is frum y

cas Luther, Somers, Montgomery County, · And roa will elso observe that one hand wrote that letter and signed those receipts The jury will also observe. And I will only add, It is plain to see how the one bundred ster: dollars were disposed of. Surenty-fire were put into that letter and sent away for safe keeping, while the remaining twenty-five were placed in the prisoner's trunk for the purpose of covering the real criminal. Of the tone of other parts of the letter I leave you to judge. And now, gentlemen, I leave my client's case in your hands, only I will thank God, and I know you will also, inform your mistress at once of what you that an innocent person has been thus

The case was given to the jury immediately following their examination of the letter. They had heard from the witness's own mouth that she had no money of her own, and wit out leaving their seats, they re gurned a verdict of __ Not Guity.'

looked at me through his tears for a me ment, and then he rushed to the fair pri-He seemed to forget where he was In your testimony, you said she stooped for he flun; his arms round her, and she

skoud

HAMILTON, C. W., APRIL 18, 1856.

I will not attempt to describe the scone that followed, but is Nancy Luther had not been arrested for the theft, she would base been obliged to reak the protection of officers, or the excited people would surely inversained her, if they and done no more. On the next morning, I received a note,

laid her head upon his bosom, the went

very handsomely written, in which I was told that the within was but a slight token of grati ude due me tor my efforts in bohalf 1 spoor defenceless, but much loved, maidon. It was signort 'Several Citizens,' and Contained one hundred dollars. Shortly afterwards, the youth came to pay meall he money he could raise. I simply showed um the note I had received, and asked him t he would not keep his hard earning for his wife when he get one. He owned that he had intended to make Lizzy Madworth

is wife very soon. I will only add that on the following day, succeded in clearing my next client from conviction of robbing the mail; and I lout deny that I made a considerable handle of the tortunate discovery of the letter which had saved an innocent girl, on the day before, in my appeal to the jury; and if I made them feel that the finger of Om-nipotence was in the work, I did it because I sincerely believed my elient was innocust of all crime, and I am sure they thought so

Europenn Intelligence

MISCELLANEOUS

GREAT BRITAIN.

By a decree in the Moniteur M. A. Fould Minister of State, and Admiral Hamolic Minister of Marine, have been promoted to the rank of Grand Crosses of the Logion of

Admiral Penaud, Commander-in-Chief f the Baltic Naval Division, has left Paris for Brest.

The telegraphic despatch announcing the traordinary sontation at Marsoilles All the russels to the two harbours, foreign as well as French, were in an instant dressed with

The port of La Jollatte in particular prosented the most picturesque aspect. The Caradne steamer, of the English Royal Navy. dutinguished herse'f by the richness and variety of her colours, among which the flag of France occupied the place of honour. At light, the entire city was spontaneously illu-Garde, and blessed a large gold modal. which is to be offered by the clergymen attughed to that sanctuary to the Imperial

A letter from Jassy (Moldavia.) of the 3.d

got the seventy-five dollars you sent in a letter to your sister in Somers? od of being divided among thomselves, but on this occasion, at least, they have proved that the interests of their country silenced the spirit of party They agreed with each other on what was to be done. and went at once toconsult with Prince Chika. The Prince approved their conduct, and declared that if the an tion addressed a protest to bim, be should communicate it to the allied Powers, and a commission of Boyards was named to proceed to Paris to defend before the Congress the rights of the country, and to prowet in its name against the propositions of Turkey. The same day, the national protest was signed by all the clorgy and the Boy-ards, and was communicated to the Consuls at Jasey, despite the carness remonstrances of the Austrians. The deputation were on the point of leaving for Paris when the Prince received a firman from the Sultan against any movement or any demonstration The firmen of his Highness, backed by Austrian bayonets, has disconcerted every no. We are now, indeed, an object of de rision to the Greeks, for our sympathy for the allies and for our blind confidence in that, whilst a return of the number of dinternal they are the streets. It more dinners were wanted, no similar clue is still to Russia that you will be forced to have recourse in the long run i? We sre, and would be afforded by a return of schools at you see, in the most critical situation post. tou see, in the most critical situation possible. On one side Turkey overwhelms us in recompense for our devotion to ber, on the other hand Austria stifles nur cries of dietress, and the Ambassader of France ap-pears to have acquicesced in our condemns inn. Our last hope is in the decision o the conferences of Paris, which, if not quite comprenity with our wishes may at least be more equitable and more in harmony with our ancient treaties. Our countrymen now in Paris are alone charged to speak iu the name of the Houmain nation, and to solicit from the ropresentatives of the allies the union of the Principalities-the only rulurm capable of raising us from our pre him the letter, and also the receipts, 'you sent condition, and of enabling us to realize will see that the letter is directed to Dornamely, that of presenting strong barrie against the invasions of the North.

Tre following potition has been addressed to the Porte relative to the Moldavian from

On the 070 of the important conference which are to regulate, in Paris, the general conditions of perco, and to insure, by a new and definitive settlement of the frontier in the East, the repose and security o Europe, we address ourselves with confidence to the benevolent protection of the Sultan, our august Sovereign, bumbly expressing to him our wiches, in order that he may promote their realization, which is not less important to the common interests of the great European family than to the private advantage of Moldavia. According to the first article of the Austrian propositions, accepted by Russia, that power is to surrender the portion of the territory of Bessarabia, beginning at Chetym and following the line of moun-

foud the prisoner, caught me by the hand. Interior to observe that the mountains there than suggests— the suspection that he was but he could not speak plainly. He amply in mentioned are a succession of low bulls, not more competent to direct the opening the supply in the supply in mentioned are a succession of low bulls, not more competent to direct the opening the supply in t which become still lower as they approach rations of the campaign than Sir Charles the south, where they decline into an immense mershy plain, without any natural Napier to execute them. boundary fortress, or obstacle calculated to serve as the basis of defensive operations. THE LAND TITLE FORGERIES IN Such a frontier, which a great military l'ower could with difficulty defend, would offer but an illusive protection to a feeble State the establishment of a Customs line. But, independently of these teasons, of which it appears impossible to ques ion the corner ness; a mere grave and important consider. John Sadleir," brought in and lodged for ation, involving a question of high morality, the purpose of having the account which appears to us to point out the Uniester, our former limits, as the only prudent, rational, and political solution that can be arrived at. Besarable an i togral portion of Moldaria was violently separated from it by the treaty of Bucharost in 1812, to be incorporated with the Russian empire. Nevertheless, by the convention of 1512, entered into by Salim II, of glorious memory, with Bogdan, son of Stephen the Great, Prince of Moldaris, the Sublime Porto bound itself to defend and maintain the territorial integrity of Moldavia, the privileges and immunities of the Principality. The treaty of Kainardil, concluded between the Sublime Porte and Russia in 1474, and the trenty of Jassy, signed in 1791 between the same Powers, conferred on Russia the right of protecting the Principalities. Now, that right of protection, such as it results from the very slipulations of treatles and of several hatti schorife, particularly that of 1802, issued at the special request of Russia, had been oxpressly recognized, in order the better to se-

> ' How thou could Russia, the protectress of the Principalities, the voluntary guardies of their privileges and their territorial intetorritory which she had so colomnly guaran

. How could the state of war between the

Good faith, equity, the security of Eur which by a france of dispute, the community of origin, language, manuers-all, in fine rave our indutomible right to recover our ancient limits to 'he Dniester.

'We supplicate the Sublime Porte to

support them energetically with the allies, and with Russia horself, which, thanks to the apirit wirdom and moderation that new seems to direct the councils, of her young august Soveroign, may reconsider a measure bitrarily adopted at a period of crisis and after his suicido, and were equally loud in of violent wars. She cannut but admit that their protestations about his " victim, poor behores a great nation to repair an act of njustice; that it becomes the ancient protecruss of a week, but a Christian and orthodos people like herself, to restore to her entire the province the scarcity of which had been laced under guardianship.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From the Guardian of March 19. Parliament has separated for the recess, cation no explanation has so far been even meditating, as usual, extraordinary activity attempted :after Easter." After Easter, Government bills will be ready on Church Discipline and was an attempt to make things snug before on Marriage and Divorce, for erecting a the cresh, for we find that it was before the new Testamentary Court, altering the Law 31st of December, 1855—mark the date-of Poor Removal, remodelling the Corpo-that Mr. Vincent Scully and Mr. Witson ration of London, and reforming the Univer- Kennedy ceased to be directors. Poor sity of Cambridge. Then there will be fellows! they were in happy ignorance of Berkeley on the Ballot, Muntz on the Income-tax, Smith on Decimal Coinage, their heads out of the noose. Are we to Spooner on Maynooth. Sir E. Perry will believe they knew nothing about these things? attempt to redress the wrongs of married We are told 'twas all Mr. John Sadleir's spooner on Maynooth. Sir E. Perry will believe they knew nothing about the extinger of the data patchary, the door attempt to redress the wrongs of married women. There are rival measures for altering the Oath of Abjuration Sir G. Grey's tering the Oath of Abjuration Sir G. Grey's that, in addition to the £200,000 which consequence of the continued violence of the continued violence of the storm, to enter the part of Calala. Two makeshift for a Church rate Bill has been John Sadleir got, some of the other conlaid upon the table, and a measure to abolish spirators have made away with the still by side with one to establish a rate for re- it ? where was it put? and who has it? We ligious education. As to which Lord Gran- wait for un answer." enten no dinner had probably none to eat : but it does not at all follow that a boy who has learnt his lesson had none to learn, or manager will be near £10,000. one who has not been to school, no school to go to. The long-expected bout between Napier

and Graham came off last week, and it could only be fitly described in the too forcible phraseology of the prize-ring. In fact, you can hardly read it without being reminded of a turn-up between some bulky coal-liesver, somewhat unsteady on his legs, and a veteran but battered professor of the art of self-defence. Sir Charles's backers have every reason to be dissatisfied with their man. They sent him to l'arliament to sub-stantiate his own grievances and make mincement of his enemy; he has made it clear that his grievances are moonshine, and has damaged only himself. The tide has turned against him : he is set down as self-convicted of a want of nerve, dava, and capacity; and public opinion, to which he appeals, is disposed to judge him even more harshly than he deserves. Sir James, on the the other side, is as usual the practised bruiser bent on administering punishment, and diverting the spectators at his assau-

The youth who had first asked mo to de- tains as far as Lako Sasik. We take the jories. And his speech suggests-and more

checks, and receipts having reference to the case of "the Earl of Kingston and John Sadleie," brought in and lodged for was decreed by the Master taken. Counsel appeared on the other side, but, no objection having been made, the Master decreed accordingly. It is understood that this particular case will bring to light some frightful revolutions in connection with the history of Sadleir as a speculator in the Irish land market, and as the founder of the Irish

The invention of Alexander Dumes has been thrown into the shade of the disclosures which have just taken place respecting the affairs of the Tipperary Bank. -Was there ever," said the Master of the Rolls in Iroland, " so gigantic a fraud committed by any man, or body of men, upon unfortunate contributors who were being swindled out of their money!" The court alluded to the scandals which have come to light affecting another member of the Sadcure and guarantee the territorial integrity loir family. It seems that no later than of Molavia, the north eastern boundary of the 1st of February last Mr. James Sadleir which, agreeably to these conventions was, (M.P. for Tipperary) published the annual to be formed by the Dulester. report of the affairs of the Bank. It unnounced a dividend of six per cent., and a further bonus of three per cent, for the last of their privileges and their territorial integration of the privileges and their territorial integration of the privileges and their their agency fractions and bonus, there remained a surface of their privileges and bonus, there remained a surface of their privileges and their privileges are privileges and their privileges and their privileges and their privileges and their privileges are privileges and their privileges and their privileges are privileges and their privileges are privileges and their privileges and their privileges are privileges and their privilege plus of £3,303 12s. 4d., which was to be 'How, after so many precautions against carried to a reserve account of £17,375 12s. the Porte, with the object of confirming still [7d., spare money lying by. Yet at that very more the principle of our integrity, could time the bank was in a state of hopeless inthe principle of our subgrity, some time can was in a state of imposses in the principle of the pellow belle, violate it by an examption in its own favor CF00,000. James Sadjier had allowed his otish brown come in abundance. Springbrother John (par nobile fratrum) to overdraw his account by £200,000. The as-Porte and Russia in 1812, be the just morie. draw his account by £200,000. The asto the projudice of our Principality, for the sets of the concern were £35,000. See, violation of rights formally admitted by the how to the last John Sadlier tried to misbirth of the Imperial Prince caused an ex- first of these Powers and guaranteed by the lead :- "I wish to blame no one. My cursed brain algerally mother hideous culprit is dragged to light; nor is it likely that expo-ure will stop there. Other parties are likely to be convinced of being accomplices in this gigantic awinding. What was done with all the money? How was it lost? *Wo supplicate the Sublimo Porte to weight well those considerations, and to support them energetically with the allies, and with Russia horself, which, thanks to the apirit wisdom and moderation that now seems to direct the councils, of her young connected with "the gang," were loud in their abone of John Sadleir's character

> James,"-Tipperary Free Press. The Waterford Mail, speaking on be-half of the Carrick shareholders and depositors in the unfortunate Tipperary Bank, insists upon a searching inquiry with respect to the, as yet, wholly unaccounted for deficiency of 300,000. For this frightful defal- which in sunnier climes brings to perfec-

It appears (says the Mail, that there

A long list of aspirants for the offices of John Beynolds. If all the liabilities of the

retailed about 10,000 pairs. The comnanies have, however, it is understood, made United States.

The Great Western Railway extension is to be completed to Port Sarnia, opposite Port Huron by next Fall, in the said. The working excavation and leveling it going on along the whole line and pales are

From Mes. Traill's Canadian Settlers's

APRIL.

April in Canada is not the same month in ENGLAND.

A motion was made on Wednesday be—
capricions April, that mouth of smiles and fore one of the Masters in Chancer;

Bublin in harmall the decits documents;

gland. It is often cell, stern and harsh, ret with mouth mouth of smiles and much continue of the same month in its general features, as the lovely, shower, capricious April, that mouth of smiles and the same month in the same month of smiles and t with many hopeful changes that come to chent us into the belief that winter is gone, and the season of buds and flowers is at hand. and some years it is so; but only once in five or ten years does the Canadian April

prove a pleasant genial month. Some warm, lovely, oven sultry days, misty like Indian Summer, are experienced and the snowmelts rapidly, and a few flies creop out and sport awhile in the warm beams of the young sun, but by and by a c'oud takes all away. The wind blows chilly, snow showers fall, and all is cold, cheerless winter

In fine Aprils a few blossoms peop out from under the thick carpet of dead leaves, and then you see the pretty snow-flower or Hepatica lifting its starry head and waving in the spring breezes on the way-sides on upturned roots and in the shelter of the underwood where the forest is a little thiner so as to admit of the warm beams of the aun : pale pink, bine of two shades and snow white, are the varieties of this cheerful little flower. Violets, the small white, and few pale blue ones, are next seen. The rich, tanson, at the edges of your clearing produces the amguinaria or blood rost—the modest white flower shrouded at its first breaking the soil in vine-shaped leaf, veined with orange. The red of this plant affords a bright red dys to the adlans, with which they stain the bark of the mats and baskets. You may know the blood-root, on breaking the

leaf or the roots, by its red juice. In low, open, molat ground, the mottled leaf of the dog's tooth violet (erythronium) comes up, and late in April the yellow bells, plish brown come in abundance. Springbeauty, too, is in the April flower, a delicate little flower with pale pink striped hell-Claytonia is its botanical name -- but we love to

call these middler may easily remember." As the snow melts off in the woods, the by the cuttle, to which it is a very healing medicine, is droaded by the dairy maid, as it destroys the flavor of the milk and spoils

the butter. If the above month of April should prove cold, many of the above named flowers put off their blossoming time, appearing in the ensuing month of May.

April unlocks the ice-bound lakes and afreams; and it is during this month, that the winter snows are desolved; the warmth tion the bulbs, and gives odour to the let and blue bell, the pale primrose, and the and narcissus, here must be expended in loosing the freet-bound earth from its icy fetters, and the waters from their frozen chains.

Let us therefore nor despise our Canadian as April, though she be not as winning and learning and learning and learning and learning and learning to the learning lea

A TRUE HERO.

On the night of the Sigt Jaguary, the sour

English mavallers on board expressed great anxiety to catch the train for Paris, and inthe rate for keeping up churches will lie side larger sum of £300,000, we ask-Who got sisted on being atlewed to land. For this purpose, they got into a small boat, with as it three milers. The boat had scargely left space ville candidly admits that he believes the rate desirable because so few children comparatively go to school. Was Lord Grantille ever a boy? If so, does not he see will be seen and the seen and the way of the ship's aide when an accuracy parameter and solicitor for winding up the affairs of the Bank was lodged in the Massille ever a boy? If so, does not he see will be seen and the seen and the ways. An English general water and the seen and the ways. An English general water and the seen and the ways. An English general water and the seen and the seen and the ways. -the wetting excepted-for his gallant ex-Bank be realised, the fees of the official ploit. On turning round he saw the others at unggling in the water, or holding on to the aldes of the boat. Once more, in the coolesi of Montreal occurred this Winter. The manner possible, he leaped into the sea, and the succeeded, to the admiration of all on board, of Montreal occurred this Winter. The two extensive India Rubber factories located in this city, entered into a competition so warm, that men's India Rubber shoes of Insisting that he had morely done his duty. warm, that men's India Rubber shoes of Insisting that he had morely done his duty.

good quality, were retailed in immense The circumstances were made known in quantities at 50 cents a pair, and other sizes Calsis in the morning; and, when the pasin proportion. It is said, that one house sengers landed, the authorities of the town presented themselves to thank the here of the adventure, and to demand his perspert. panies have, howevern it is understood, made arrangements, by which this competition has ceased, and the prices are henceforth to be kept just below the price, at which importations could be made from the war—for his services in which he received. the honor of an ghthood. They will also remember his name in connection with the war and on the Danube, and his successful maintenance. ance of the rights of the Sultan in the Prin-state cipalities, when he was Gorerner of the town of Bucharest. Sir Stephen helds the rank the of Lieutenant General in the service of the being driven at Sarnia for extensive whar-yes. Sultan, under the title of Mather Pacha we learn from Calals' that the Societies LIABILITIES OF THE TIPPERARY BANK.— Secours Mutuel, of the Department of the Dubling Friday.—At the meeting of the Scine, a Society instituted for the Protection of Lives from Ships wreck, has just with and diverting the spectators at his assallant's expense, rather than the gentleman fairly defending himself against an unjust attack. His prepared quotations, his dy allusions to the infirmity which incapacitated the old Admiral for a great command, recoil indeed upon himself, for he is responsible for the choice of the man whom he deal redbort

DIAN BISHOPS. DESPATCHES FROM THE IMPE-

RIAL GOVERNMENT. Despatch, No. 2, of date 4th May, 1855 is from Lord John Russell, acknowledging receipt of the Address from the Legislative Council and Logislative Assembly, and stating that it would receive the attention of

her Majesty's Government. Despatch, No. 4, of same date, is from Lord John Russell, transmitting to Sir Edmund Head, copy of a letter with its enclosure, addressed by the Bishop of Toronto to

Sir George Grey.

The enclosure is a long letter from the Bishop of Toronto, of the 20th January, 1855, accompanied by a Memorial address sed by the Clergy and Laity of the Western sections of the Diocese.

Despatch, No. 36, from Sir William Molseworth to Sir Edmund Head, is as follows :-

Downing Street, 24th September, 1855.

Sir, With reference to Lord J. Russell's Des patch of the 4th of May last, acknowledging an address to her Majesty from the Le gislative Council and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, praying for the repeal of such English Statutes 'as impede the meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England in Synod, and that the choice of Bishops may be left to the clergy and Laity of the Dioceso.

I now enclose for your information a copy of a letter received from the Law Advisor of the C.own, to whom the subject had been referred by his Lordship.

You will perceive from the terms of that letter the difficulties which must necessarily impede Her Majesty's Government in dealing with that subjet, rogarding as it does the rights and position of members of the Church of England, not in Canada only, but throughout the colonial possessions of

Her Majesty's Government will, how ever, not fail to take the whole question into their carnest consideration : and, not with standing the legal or rather constitutional objections adverted to in the letter which I now transmit, I am myself thoroughly persunded that the desire for freedom of action and self-government on behalf of the church of England in Canada, is just and reasonable for the reasons specified in the Address and in your despatch.

For the present, however, further delay is unavoidable. And, as it appears to me that the division of the Diocese of Toronto is so much desired that it may be very inconvenient to postpone it until the general that in is disposed of, I have to inform you pared to take the necessary steps for Yours purpose, whonever required so to do, and that they will recommend to Her Majesty for appointment to the new hishoprick such clergymen as you may yourself designate to them after consulting with the bishop and such authorities of the Church of England, in the colony, as you may think advisable and taking such precautions as to the ineffi cioncy of the means for endowing such bishopric as you may judge necessary.

You will have the goodness to commu-nicate a copy of this despatch forthwith on my part to the Bishop of Toronto.

I have, &c., (Signed) WILLIAM MOLESWOTH.

The following is the enclosure reforred t n the above despatch :-

Doctor's Commons.

August 21, 1855. H. MEMVALE, Req.,

Sin,-We were favored with your letter of the 8th of May last, in which you state that you were directed by Lord John Russell, to transmit to us a copy or despatch On the one hand, all parties, as it appears, from the Government of Oanada, enclosing an Address to Her Majesty, for the repeal of such English Statutes as impede the meeting of the clergy and laity of the church | which they conceive themselves to labor, of England in Synod, and that the choice of Bishops may be left to the clergy and laity of each Diocese, and you were to request that we would take the seme into our consideration that the prayer of the address, or any part of it (notwithstanding the supposed statutable obstacles, referred to.) could be legally granted by the Crown, if ber Majesty should be advised so to do, or whether an Act of Parliament would be necessary for the whole, or any part of it, and if so, what should be the general force and scope of such Act. In compliance with your request, we have considered the question submitted to us, and beg to report-

That the Address prays for the introduction and passing of an Imperial Statute for the repeal of all such statutes as impode the meeting of the clergy and laity in Synod, for the purpose of framing rules and canons. The propriety of introducing such a bill

into the Imperial Parliament is a question not of law but of policy.

If such an act should be passed, it is ob-

vious that the Royal Supremacy within the Colony would be most seriously and directly affected: nor is it possible to foresee all the legal or ecclesiastical consequences which

might ultimately result therefrom.

The clergy might be legally empowered by royal license to meet in Synod to make rules and canons; but in order to legalize a meeting of general assembly of the representatives of the clergy and laity, and to empower such an assembly to legislate upon the affairs of the church, an Imperial statu-

te would be nocessary.

The portion of the address which prays that the Synod may proceed to the election of their own Bishops might be practically carried into effect without the authority of Parliament, by Her Majesty issuing letters patent in favor of those reverend gentlemen exclusively who might be elected by the Synod; but this would be only a practical and

indirect, and not a strictly legal, method of accomplishing the object of the address.

In order effectually to legalize the election of Canadian Bishops, an Imperial Statute would be requisite, and considering that both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the officiating bishops exercise their episcopal functions in every consecration of colonial bishops, and under authority derived from the Legislature, but directly and immediate-

THE APPOINTMENT OF CANA- lature to compel the consecration by other bishops of those who may be elected by the proposed Canadian Synoil, without the royal authority, appear to us to be almost in-

We consider it our duty to remark that although the Address states the Provincial Parliament has passed an Act " by which it is declared there shall be an entire suparation between Church and State," yet that the Clergy Reserves Act (sent with the papers) only appears to do this, if at all, by way of recital, and in somewhat vague terms, and that in respect to the nomination and consecration of Bishops and their vatious officers, and the power and jurisdiction conferred upon and exercised by them by patent, the connection between Church and State cannot be legally said to be entirely separated in Canada. With reference to what should be

general force and scope of an Act of Parliament, to carry into effect; the proper of the Address, we can only say that the force and scope of such an Act, in order to be effective, would necessarily extend far beyond those of any Imperial Statute as yet passed. it must authorize the meeting of a General Assembly, confer on it a permanent and corporate existance and constitution, and extensive ecclesiastical and legal power and jurisdiction, together with the means of ouforcing its decisions and orders.

Such and Act must further provide for the election of Canadian Bishops by the Synod, their compulsory consecration by other Bishops, and their investiture thereupon, with all the powers and jurisdiction hitherto conferred by patent, —

We are, &c., (Signed)

J. D. HARRIS A. C. COCKBURN R. Berneta.

The following is despatch No. 39, from the Right Hon. II. Labouchere, to Governor Sir Edmund Head.

> DOWNING STREET, Feb. 15, 1856.

With reference to Sir William Moles orth's despatch of the 24th September last transmitting to you copy of a letter from the law advisers of the Crown, explaining the obstacles which exist to compliance with the prayer of the address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada that a measure may be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, in Synod, for the purposes therein specified, and

I wish now to communicate to you the result of the futher deliberations of Her Matesty's Government on this important and 2. It is undoubtedly plan from the one nion already communicated to you that it would be impossible to effect in a literal to, states very distinctly the objections manner the whole of what is prayed for by the Address, without the assistance of Par Parliamentary emetment. Her Majesty's hament. Nevertheless Her Majesty's Covecoment have a strong feeling that the difficulties raised by that opinion against adopting the entire recommondation of the Ca-nadium Lagislature, ought not to be permitted to interfere with the meeting of the Clergy and Laity by representative hodies, for the purpose of making rules for the management of Church affairs, and having legal force or in the nature of Canons, nor con-

travening any known law of the Church: but binding on those who make them in the same manner as similar rules generally speak ing in the communities of Christians not esshed by law. And means satisfied that for purposes so simple any statutable aid is necessary. 3. But there are strong reason for think-

ing that, if Parliamentary legislation is not strictly necessary, it is highly moxpedient. are anxious to preserve the unity of the Church of England. Even those who most desire the removal of the restrictions under seem to entertain no thought of separation as the final result. And yet, it would not be easy to frame a measure, and perhaps still more difficult to obtain the assent of Parliament to such a measure unaffered which should satisfy the wishes of the Canadian Legislature, and realize the objects contemplated by that body, without affecting at least a partial separation of the Colonial and Mother Church, and encroaching on that supremacy of the Grown, which is at present the substantial bond of union. Unless I have altogother mistaken the spirit by which the members of the Anglican Church in Canada are animated. I greatly doubt whether they would not regret oven the ac-complishment of their own immediate wishes

if attended with such a permanent result, 4. On the other hand, it would be perhaps hardly less difficult to frame such a measure, of the meerest enabling character, without in some degree compromising the principle which regards legislation on the internal shairs of Canada as its own Logislature, and not that of the empire at large. However guarded the expressions might be there would be danger of constituting within the Province a kind of corporate body, independent in some respects of the Pro vincial Logis'atuae itself.

5. Legislation in the Parhament of Canada would be open to neither of these objections. It could not impair the connection between the Anglican Church of the Province and the mother country, because any of its provisions which might invole some seeming and accidental derogation from the supremacy of the Crown, could not be considered as legally operative against those principles of general law, binding through-out the British dominious, on which that supremacy is founded. On the other hand the Canadian Legislature could, at its discretice give legal effect to the ordinary proceedings of the Synod, so far as necessary; which it would be very difficult for Parliament to do, without infringing on the rights of that Legislature, by dealing with a strictly local subject. This seems the more essential, inasmuch as, although

the Canadian Legislature has passed an Act

reminded by that address,) yet those for-

mer Canadian Acts, which make provision

to the latter.

jesty's Government, that you should recomnend the Canadian Legislature to enable the members of the Church of England, is the Province, to enjoy the freedom sought for, so far as the powers of the Legislature, according to the most reasonable supposition extend, that is to say, by empowering them to meet in the manner specified in the Adlress, and to form Representative bodies, of discipline, so much of legal force as may be absolutely requisite. I am of aware the under which the binding force of regulations [June 12, Hammersmith." should be simply voluntary; but the existence of prior legislatson on the subjects referred to seems to render this impossible.

7. If such an act were passed in the Province, and either the operation of the act itself, or the proceedings of the meetings constituted under it, met with any well defined obstacles from existing Imperial law, then a difficulty would be clearly raised for removal by the interposition of Parliament here, which connot be said to be the case, so long as the supposed objections are not easy to be understood, much less removed, from their very general nature, founded a they are on'y on vague opinions.

8. It would, however, be desirable, if the

Act when framed was found to contain provisions appearing to you and your advisers to involve substant al difficulty, that you

should reserve for the assent of the Crown. 9. Her Majesty's Government have been the more induced to suggest this course by the fact that in the colony of Victoria, where similar inconveniencies are felt by the members of the Church of England, the Legislature of that Province has come to their relief by passing a law of the very nature here indicated. It is entitled, " An Act to enable the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church," which it does by empowering the Bishop to convene an Assembly of the Licensed Clergy and Laity, and making the acts of such Assembly binding on members of the Church, as regards their membership, and no further. Assembly is further empowered to establish a Commission for the trial of ecclesiastical cept su pension of removal from a Benefice, reserving existing rights of appeal to the enclesiastical authorities at home. This bill has received the sanction of Her Maiesty's Assent, after much delibration, the necessity for which was incurred by the de-

fective character of part of its provisions. 10. With regard to the question raised opinion of the law advisers aread. advisors do not the less recognize in the caof community like that of Canada, the propriety of consulting the wishes of the members of the Church of Englandon this head. And they believe that the practical purpose which it is sought to attain may be secured without the obvious meonyeniencies attend ant on direct legislation for it, if they adopt the course of recommending her Majesty to be guided, as a general rule, in filling up any vacancy which may occur, by such representation as she may receive from the clergy and laity of the diocese duly assembled. I cannot distinctly disclain, on the tention or desire of placing the Church of England in a privileged or exclusive position in Canada. But they are most auxious to meet the wishes expressed by the Provincial Logis'ature, as well as by the Church of England, and to free its members from all unnecessary impedments to their own voluntary internal organization, and thus to put them on an equal footing with other deno-

minations of Christians. 11. I am aware that an answer is still to be expected from you to that portion of Sir William Molesworth's despatch, which relates to the division of the Diocese of Toronto. But on the whole, I have thought it advisable not to delay my present commu nication on that account.

12. You will make known the contents of this dispatch to the several Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada.

I have, &c., 1. LABOUCHERE. (Signed)

GREAT BRITAIN From the London Guardian

We are happy to be able to state, on the ighest authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for a rumor which we have met with in various quarters, of the perversion from the English Church of the on-in-law and dangliter of the Lord Bishon this falsehood has been circulated.

A correspondent who gives his name, a ares us that the report of the Rev. Mr. Weguelin's perversion to Rome is a entirely We copied the statement from a Brighton paper .--- Record.

Last Thursday night the Bishop of Linthe parable of "The Prodigal Son," which is his fordship has been giving every Thursday night at St. Peter at-Arches Church, Lan-

Philip's Hulme, has been appointed Organsing Secretary to the National Society for for the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough, his Oliver.

The Church

abled to deal; they could not do so, except April 18, St. Helens, Bishopsgate; same Church of St. Bartholomew was pulled down und cases of the total-inelliciency of the pre- Yea let the Church, both Clergy and Laitr. by Parliamentary or colonial enactment and day, All Saints', Marylehao : April 19, and the occlesiastical district belonging to seed system,—and even of marderers walk-the subject is one which clearly appertains St. John's, Westminster: April 22, St. that church was added to the parish of St. ing away in op a day after committing that o the latter.

Other Finits: April 20, St. Pant's Ninghthanige; in cases when hvings exceed the £20 valua-same day Whitechapel; May 2, St. John's. ton. This claim the Lord Character dis-Betiand-green; May 3, Kennington: May pares, upon the ground that the presenta-b. Islington; May 6, Stepney; May 7. Iton's not to one living but to distinct livings, will cause the Government to give up such of the Spirit and a vocation of holy study and giving to the rules which may be fram | bany-street | seme day, Christ Cherch, St. the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and, by whole Province, preventing him from doing ed by such bodies for the control of the George's in-the-East; May 22, St. George's their decision, the two Cabinet Min. 4ers church temporalities and or the enforcement Hanovers quare; May 23, Highgate; May will probably be guided in exercising their 24, Hampstead; May 26, Fulham; patronage."
May 27, Ealing; June 4, Greenwich; advantages which might belong to a scheme | June 5, Charlton; June 6. Lewisham;

a ceremony. The assembled Chapter Stood in mute attention while their registrar, Mr. Saul, read the Queen's gracious letter to them, granting them her leave to proceed to the election of a Bishop and postor of their cathedral church and dioceso in place of the Hon, and Right Rev. Dr. Fercy, deceased. It sounded like a reality for the moment. But, without a puse, the regis trar read on her Majesty's letters commendatory, nominating the Hon and bev Henry Montagu Villiers, and charging the Dean and Chapter on their allegiance to elect him. The choice, no doubt, is most unexceptionable. The registrar reads onthe act of election --- the return to her Majesty's most gracious letters---the certificate to the Archbishop of the province of the election of his suffragan—and the notifica-tion to the Bishop-elect. In silence the documents pass under the Chapter's seal. and receive the attestation of the registrar, and of Mr. G. G. Mousey, a notary public called in for the purpose, and the Chapter breaks up. The antique phraseology of the Queen's letters, unchanged probably since the days of Henry VIII, and the mute passive appearance of all present (the registrar o-ly excepted), stokingly illustrate the tenacity of ancient formalities among to after all substance and reality have departed from them. No one thing apparently connected with another can have less to de with it in reality than the capitular election of a Bishop has to do with his real appointa Commission for the trial of ecclesiastical ment....Carlisle Patriot. [The consecra-offences, but not to impose any penalty, ex-tion is fixed for Sunday, April 13, at White-

> The eighth general report of the English Ecclesiastical Commission, just presented to Parii oment, states that during the past year the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Durham, Gloucester, Lichfied, London, and Worcester have, in consideration of money payments, transferred to the commissioners por tions of their Episcopal estates. An incomes for one of the present and for the future Canons of Salisbury Cathedral, and for revising the arrangements respecting the income of the Dean of the same church. Endowments have been provided for the Archdeaconries of Berks, Carlisle, Lewes and York (East Biding). The sales and purchases of the Jeaschold interests have been effected by the commissioners on terms in general accordance with the recommen dations of the Lords' Committee on Church Leaseholds in 1851. The income of the Common Fund has been restored to its ascendancy, and in the case of the current year it will so increase as to yield a balance applicable towards making better provision or the cure of souls. The total benefices permanently augmented by the stay long enough. Thus for something like commissioners amounted on All Saints' Day last to 859, with a population of 2,364,620, while the annual grants payable in respect thereof amounted to £16.127 a year in perpetuity. Five districts have been contituted under the Church Endowment Act. The total number of districts constituted by the commission up to the 1st of November last amounted to 247, and their population to 862,752; and of these 202 have been already provided with chapels, and have so become new parishes. The incumbents have this become entitled to an annual income of not less than £150, to say nothing of surplus fees and other dues. The annual payment of the commissioners is thus raised to

£34,513, subject to further increase. The Morning Star relates that a curious collision has occurred between two great officers of State respecting two of the most important pieces of ecclesia tical preferment

in the metropolis :---" The important living of St. George the CHURCH INTELLIGENCE, Martyr, Bloomsbury, has fallen in, in consequence of the promotion of Lord Clarenlon's brother, the Hon, and Rev. H. M. Villiers, to the Bishopric of Carlisle. The living is the gift of the Lord Chancellor; but in accordance with custom, the appointment to all livings vacant by promotion to a hishonrie, to whomsoever such livings beong, vests in the Crown, and is exercised case of St. George the Marsyr, the First of Oxford. We fear that a bad intention | Lord of the Treasury proposed to fill up the may be detected in the industry with which living, and absolutely offered it, amongst others, we believe, to the Rev. Emilius Bayley, Rector of Woburn. Before, however, the living was given away, the Lord Chancellor stepped in and claimed the right of presenting upon the ground that the livcoln finished his course of Lont lectures on patronage of fivings on the appointment of have no fears for the result. But it is pitivet that it does not follow where such a living may be vested in the Crown originally, the patsonage shall be exercised by The Rev. Peter Marshall, Curate of St. Chatacilor is fortified in this view by proce- liberties of the rogues and vagabonds that deat, and that he will ultimately appoint to infest our land, then we will agree with the vacant benefice. Lord Palmersnon, them; but that any honest man has cause the diocose of Manchester; and the Rev. J. however, appears not to have been behind-II. Blunt, Curate of Over, St. Ives, Hunts, haad in giving the Chanceller a Reland for or the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough, his Oliver. he very valuable living of St. of our own inhabitants, that some years ago. On Sunday the B shop of Jamaica held a Margaret, Lothbury, became vacant a few in this city, the hand of the incendiary set Confirmation at All Saints' Church, Knights | weeks since by the death of the Ven. J. B., fire to a Block of Buildings every night oridge, the Bishop of London being unable Hollingworth, Archdencon of Huntingdon, for a week, and only failed once in carrying to undertake the duty. On Thursday next. The high, which was of the value of £1,500 jour his design. It will also be recollected the Bishop of Oxford will hold a Confirmanta year, is in the gift of the Crown alternate at various other times that repberies were

Christ Church, Newgate-street. May . although those livings may be merged in one a wholesome law, -the tundency of which Paddington; May 9, Christ Church, Al- incumbent. A case has been submitted to is to mark and watch every bad man in the

> From the Hamilton Gazette THE POLICE BILL.

The recemony of electing the new Bishop A Bira, for the purpose of establishing a on Wednesday last. It is now nothing but Provincial Police for this Province is now I before l'arliament, and in a short time, in all probability, will be the Law of the land, Some excitement has been got up in this city, in consequence of the action taken by the city Council at a special meeting last in this City; and should Churchmen conweek, called for the purpose of considering time to neglect their duty—the position o the subject. At that meeting a committee the Church in this Province will be similar was appointed to report at the next sitting to that in the neighbouring Republic, where of council, and this vote has been magnified into an expression of opinion condemnatory of the fall, while we know that some ments this " powers that be" on the other. Such bers voted for the appointment of the com- a lumentable and unworthy position may be mit to, for the purpose of preventing a useless avoided, if the church at her solemn meeting discussion at that time, as the whole subject would have to be gone into at the next

meeting. In regard to the principles of the Bill itself, by some it has been condemned in toto, as subversive of the liberty of the subject, and similar arguments have not been vanting to prevent the passing of the Bill through the House. We however are of opinion that the Editor of the Globe, who has taken a prominent part against the Bill, is shooting at other game, and cares not so much for the destruction of the Police Bill, as he does for the overthrow of the present lovernment, trusting to the chances of war for a share of the spoils.

That any body of men, knowing the working of the Police throughout the different Municipalities in the Province, should conscientiously, and on principle, oppose the passing of an Act establishing a Provincial and uniform Police system, we can hardly bring ourselves to believe,---its usefulness being so apparent, and its want so detrimental to the interests of the Province as

well as every Municipality.

Assertion, we are well aware, is neither proof nor argument, and therefore we will give some instances of the present defective over \$5,000. system. It happens to be within our own knowledge, that some time since a party was charged with a most revolting and apital offence, and the case having been gone into before the Magistrates, a Warrant or semantal was drawn out, and handed to a regular Constable to take his man to Chot, - no sooner did the culprit ascertain what was going on, than he quietly made his escape, and although he remained in the neighourhood for a long time, no constable or constables could be got that would venture to arrest the man ;--- the whole neighbourhood was kent in a state of excitement. until at length the man deliberately conveved himself across the lines. Again the ulprit made his appearance, and the magis trates applied to a neighbouring Municipality for a constabulary force able and willing to enforce the Laws of the country, -- as a great compliment a number of constables were sent to the spot, but they also failed in a year, the ends of justice were defeated, ; man charged with one of the highest crime on the Calendar, let run at large, and the neighborhood kept in constant dread i consequence. Now it is plain to the most casual ob

server, that were there a Provincial Police Force in existence at the time, such an ogcurrence as the one above cited could not have happened, for, if necessary, a body of fifty men would have been concentrated on the spot to carry out what justice demanded Again, is it not a fact of "public noto-riety," that there is not a single Municipality in the Province whose constituting force is not controlled by local influence. often preventing the discharge of an important office, in a proper and efficient manner. Need we cite instances to support this .- is it not in the recollection of our readers, that but a few months since, in the very capital of Canada, a long and bloody riot took place, involving the destruction of a large amount of property, and although the whole constabiliary force was present next morning not a single rioter was identified by the Police. Could such a state of things exist with a Provincial Force, free alike from the influence of party, as well as of private individuals whose interest it would be to sway them to their purpose,-- or else bring such influence to bear in the cornera-

by the Past Lord of the Treasury. In the Ition as would issue in certain services being dispensed with. This Law now before l'arliament we look upon as one of the utmost importance, involving as it does the welfare and safety of the inhabitants as well as their prosperity and all party or local feeling should be at once discountenanced and out down, and if there are any objectionable features, or ing was a Crown living, exercised by him on clause that can be improved upon, let our behalf of the Crown, and that although the corporation make such suggestions and we Bishop, vests in the Crown for that turn, able to see men who ought to weigh well their words before giving them atterance stand up and denounce such a wise measure as one sapping the liberties of the people,--the Prime Minister. It is believed that the if they thereby mean, that it will sap the to fear it, that we totally deny,

It is no doubt in the recollection of many declaring, or rather reciting, the separation tion for his lordship at St. James's, West with the Bishop of London; but in conse-committed night after night, and that neither to have been unknown. We are not now of Churchand State in the colony, (as I am minster, at four o'clock. The other are quence of its having heretofore been rated the burglar, nor incendiary were ever caught, stating our opinion but a fact, that thus it rangements for the diocese are as follows:- at less than £20 a year in the King's books. Now we do not mean to say that our Police

<u> para l'as serve e a arran</u>

wrong and violence. Such a Law is only a terror to evil doers.

From the Hamilton Gazetie. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Your very just remarks on Separate Schools in last Thursday's issue arrested my attention, and it believes the Clergy to look well to the inevitable consequences of the present Ryers'mian Infidel Theory,---the fruits of which, arombready but too apparent being brow-beaten by superstition and fana-ticism on the one hand, she is contemned by about to be held in Toronto, gird on her ar mour and stand firm for the training of her children 🕶 in the nurture at d admonition of

That such may be the result, is the prayer of your

Obd't servant. A CHURCHMAN.

Hamilton, April 11, 1856.

HAMILTON HOTEL Co .-- Mr. Robinson introduced a Bill in Parliament on the Sth fortunate. instant, to enable the Hamilton Hotel Co., to increase the Capital Stock and for other purposes, and Mr. Freeman introduced a Il for the construction of the Hamilton Water Works.

FRESHET IN ING. RSOLL .-- Owing to the melting of the snow, the creek running through the village gradually rose on Tuesday, until by the pressure, Benson's dan gave way, and a torrent of water bearing large pieces of timber, &c., rushed along, carrying away the King Street bridge and the bridge on Charles Street, includi many houses, and sweeping away much valuable property. The loss is estimated at

Mer Paurations are upon the boly hills. liamilton, Friday, April 18, 1856

THE SYNOD AND EPISCOPAL VETO.

A friend asks us whether we consider the earned Buigham as an authority as to the degree of lay influence exercised, in more orimitive days, in the election of Bishops. We answer, unquestionably, as to the correctness of the facts which he adduces But at the same time we confess that we from those facts are always equally certain. ture and holiest judgment amongst us. Bingham wrote at a period, about 1700, when the State had rivalled the l'apacy in the unhallowed grasp with which it had invaded the rights of the Church, both lay and clerical, insomuch that in the appointment to the sacred office of the Episcopate, to be distinguished by oligarchical opinions in politice and latitudinarianism in religion, were recommendations far more telling than holy learning, or pious zeal. It need not therefore be a matter of surprise, that in his eager desire to defend the rights of the Church, alike against the priestly dominations of Ronte, and the scornful oppressions of a coldly indifferent monarch and a proflimate aristocracy, the learned and earnest Bingham should have taken an extreme view of the ecclesiastical rights of the laity. Indignant that his holy mother should be trampled upon by either priest or prince. what marvel if for a moment he was almost ready to entrust her interests solely to the care of " the multitude of them that believe!"

But we think that a careful examination of ancient usage will show that it was the approval of the multitude of the faithful as to the general character and acceptibility of the individual proposed for Bishop, rather than any accurate judgment on their part, as to his peculiar and especial fitness for that high and virtually important office. Indeed the very tunultuous and irregular manner in this approval or disapproval which was at times manifested, procludes the idea of its being the result of holy and prayerful consideration on the part of the multitude; and this at the time, while as, yet the Episcopate was usually filled by holy and self-denying men.

Indeed, a careful examination of Bingham bimself, will give sufficient evidence that it was to the decision of the clergy that the Church ever looked for ultimate safety in the selection of her Prelates. And so completely was this the case, that the ultimate decision as to who should be Bishop, rested neither with the latty nor yet with the inferior clergy, but with the Provincial Bishops and the Metropelitan; and their lecision was final?

While as to Synods, their laymen seem to have been unknown. We are not now pray that human passions may be still, and that the Wisdom from on High may guide all her decisions. Let us not rush into decisions, which angels might tremble to undertake. As to matters of doctrine, reason, antiquity, scripture, and the church, all proclaim that in these the initiative at least have been committed. On this subject we beg to refer our readers to a thoughtful article on "The Synod" taken from the last number of our able and scriptural cotemporary " The Churchman's Friend."

We much regret to notice the following in the London, (C. W.) Herald. "Mr. Lawrason" (one of the newly elected lay delegates,) "stated his intention to vote against the veto of the Bishop, in the Synod." Why was this intimation thus publicly stated? Are the very functions of the Episcopate,--which is either directly an office of the Holy Ghost, or our impious assumption, - to be made the subjects of discussion in a quarrelsome vestry meeting? We do sincerely hope it was no electioneering declaration; but we wish we could forget the unfortunate coincidence that Mr. Lawrason is, and we believe has been for many years past, the Rector's Churchwarden, and that the Rector has been loudly snoken of as Bishop by a portion of the Church, the tendency of whose peculiar views does but too evidently chime with the popular wish to lower the distinctive sniritual character and authority of the priestly and episcopal offices. At all events we consider such a declaration, to say the least, under all the circumstances as peculiarly un-

If we think right to be Presbyterians, let us openly and honestly become such; but as we value the blessing of a God of Truth do not let us betray our Master with a kiss! Either the Episcopato ceased with the Apostles, and their immediate successors St. Timothy and Titus, or the Epistles of those holy men are to be the models of action for all succeeding prelates. And does any man after reading those Epistles in conjunction with the Acts of the Apostles, deny that as long as Apostles or Bishop's existed in the Church, their voice was not to be final in matters of doctrine and discipline? Again vore the Bishops who exercised this undoubted authority in the martyr-days of the Church mere unhallowed usurpers! What, sire, are our Bishops to be mere ordaining machines If so, make haste and choose those who are least esteemed amongst you for so de-

But if HE who sent them made no mistake, was guilty of no exaggeration when Ho said " As the Father has sent ME, so send I you," beware, as you will answer for it to the great Head of the Church, how you renture to whisper one word that shall tend to take from them one iota of that authority with which he has invested them.

And why in the name of all that is holy should you wish to do so? Is the individual whom, as we trust under the direct guidance of the Holy Spirit, you have chosen as the wisest, the holiest, and the most selfdenying of the ambassadors of Christ, to be the chief overseer of His Flock, is such an cannot think the conclusions which he draws individual not likely to have the most ma-

And then was it a blasphemous mockery when he was declared to be invested with the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop"? If not, surely it is an insult, vea. a rejection of that Eternal Spirit, to refuse Ilis Chief Overseer the principal voice in the affairs of His Own Church!

THE WESTERN DIOCESE.

To the Edstor of the Echo. MR. EDITOR :-

There is one portion of the communication of your correspondent "Evangeli- 113 cus," in the last number of your paper, on which, with your permission. I would wish to say a few words. He speaks of the apple of discord having been thrown among us by those who consider the Church newspaper as their organ. If by the "apple of discord," he means the opinion expressed by many of the Clergy and Laity, as to the propriety of having, as our future Bishop, a Clergyman unconnected with the present Diocese, I am inclined to think he is mistaken in attributing it solely to the supporters of the Church paper.

In saying this, I am not speaking unadvisedly, as we are informed by a communication which lately appeared in the London Herald, signed "A Western Presbyter." that a Clergyman unconnected with this Diocese."-I quote his own words, and he evidently appears to be writing on behalf of a comparatively numerous and influential party, both among the Clergy and Laity. and one too decidedly ovangelical,---he tells us there, that a Clergyman unconnectwith his Diocese ("and therefore," he says, "it may be presumed the more fitted for its impartial governance) of eminently popular talents, and well known as an able, zealous, and devoted champion of the Church of Protestantism, had been previously mentioned as one peculiarly eligible to fill the same See "-viz, that for the western portion of the present Diocese.

From this communication we learn that there is a party, it would appear, among the Evangelical Body in our Church, and also that it is by no means despicable in point of members and influence, who are desirous of having a Clergyman as our future Bishop, who is entirely unconnected with the Diowas in the early Church. What we would cese over which he may be called to presidethe Legislature, but directly and immediately by commission from the Crown as a porlion of the prerogative, the objections to intion of the prerogative, the objections to introducting any Bill into the Imperial Legis
the Legislature, but directly and immediatelimer Canadian Acts, which make provision
to the prerogative, the objections to intion of the prerogative, the objections to introducting any Bill into the Imperial Legis
the Legislature, but directly and immediatelimer Canadian Acts, which make provision
to the four data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the did that do their data as fair as they were
later of the patronage resting in the data that data the data the data that data the data that data the data that data the data that data the data the data that data the data the data the data the data the data the d

I fully agree with this writer in considering gleeted to fulfil that intention. But we

the same Diocese previous to his election to character. the Episcopate; and how can the Clargy look up to him with that respect and esteem with which, to say the least, it is highly desirable for them to regard their Bishop, if they have been, as was naturally to be experted under such circumstances, in the most intimate and familiar terms with him previous to his consecration. In these accounts, Mr Editor, and for other reasons which need not be specified, I fully agree with " A Western Prosbyter," and disagree with your correspondent " Evangelicus," as to the propriety of having a Clergyman as our future Bishop, who is entirely unconnected with the Diocese, and will, therefore, on his election to the Episcopate, be free to act in every respect for the welfare of the Church, not in accordance with the dictates of any party or parties with which we may be unhappily divided, but in such a manner as may tend to heal those divisions. and promote the general interest of our beloved Church. If, therefore, by a Prayer Book Bishop, our friends who acknowledge the Church paper as their organ, chiefly mean, as I would fain hope to believe, a man of Prayer Book moderation, one whe takes the principle of the Prayer Book as his guide, the principle of combining in one Church all who held the fundamental truths of the Gospel, and conform to the goodly and Apostolic discipline, which has been established among us. If by a "Prayer Book Bishop" is meant, a man of such a stamp us this, by all mesns for us a Prayer Book Bishop-or rather (as it more fully expresses the meaning I am desirous of conveying) for us a Bible and Prayer Book Bishop, a man who is imbued with the spirit of both, who, regarding the Bible as one sole rule of faith and practice, and the Prayer Book as its best exponent, both as to doctrine and discipline, is desirous, in accordance with the solemn vows of his Consecration, not only "to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contaary to God's word," but also to maintain and set forward quietness, love, and peace among all men, and then to govern his Diocese with energy and firmness, but at the same time with mildness and impartiality. In fine, Mr Editor, it appears to me that what we need in the present state of this portion of the Diocese, is a Bishop who will manifest in all his conduct, both socially and ecclesiastically, the " suaviter in mode, forttier in re," in other words, that firm adherence to essential and fundamental principles, combined with that mild maintenance of them, af agreeing with "Evangelicus." in thinkmg that the Clergy ought to keep the pledges which some of them may have hastily and inconsiderately made, I am of opinion of the Brethren?

on some important points, let us actually, on the contrary, that they ought rather not of the Brethren? both sides, abstain from being loss abstain from being the correspondent of the Church paper, that after all, this last-named candidate (viz.

Colourg." We are further requested, "to would be infinitely better! And it was not done even during Lent.

Patterns been decided upon after consultations.

We beg to connect another gross misre-

principally, (though not solely) made the professing to be Christians and Churchmea, time solely made the professing to be Christians and Churchmea, time solely made the professing to be Christians and Churchmea, statement in our last. But our recollection argue as conest men! A. Johnson to consult with him, but that left him purposing to do so! It would, integrity. The Echo, however, seems to al Now York. Large 813 to however, appear that they must have no f doubt the piety of the latter; we have only lion of joung an attraction.

as a point of great importance, and one, I have a strong conviction that this and its am sorry to say, which has hitherto been almost entirely overlooked.

For how can a Bishop have that weight area with the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the state of the case, as it can be a stantially the stantiall For how can a Bishop have that weight and influence among his Clergy, (for it is of them I chiefly speak) which it is absolutely necessary be abould possess, if he has been in any way mixed up with parties in which form such prominent features in the company of the company of

> If it be wished, we are quite willing so like it is examine more fully into the matter.

THE "ECHO" AND ITS CORRES" PONDENTS

WE more than once have been accepted. the writers in the Boto, of insin crity, and ing and pledging on behalf of any individual as Bishop; and yet, as they supposed (ast if the on the . truly) were ourself connected with the Blalegates as a ... Provost Circular. Our answer is simply We perfect that this; that the object of that Circular was cornection to not a pledge to the individual, but to abeain, afford a court of an expression from our Brethren us to the both for the Co. sort of person they wished to see elected, and have have particularly with respect to his theological me conserve we views, his literary attainments, and his ex- patriction is Transported perience in the workings of the Church, necessity of manys and This we proved by the readiness with which Thorn is seen in we withdrew the name of the individual that meght on r. though we have by no means alembored and no there are the hope of securing the election of sense, trans the niene: 1. sound "Prayer Book" Churchman as though syar side our Bishop. This is the simple truth of real personal and the the matter; and though we admit some model acree apparent inconsistency, at the first superficiencial made public. cial view, yet we declare that the article in the a question, is an honcet expression of our comviction of the deep impropriety, if not sur serie als as of pledging ourselves in the matter of the election of a Bishop. So exactly is this the case, that we stated long ago to a friend Sudo. We prove any that we regretted that our own circular line and the succession of respect, and had not explicitly stated that our design was to obtain an expression of ou any other at the state of opinion as to the cause, rather than the

Will the Echo insert this explanation, as A. Chicago cont. we think it is bound to do.

But now we are sorry to have to express but not white our surprise at charges brought by the Kehn | sected at their metaand its friends, since we know not how to be not much suppose that they thomselves believe them.

They charge us,—who seek a truthful and set us to the trut evangelical adherent to the Pragor-Book for the particle for some time and the particle for some time for the Church. Further enquiry will however as this Western Dioceso is concerned to the Pragor Dioceso of legislating for the Church. Further enquiry will however the Church. Further enquiry will however the particle than our Bishop,—with being the first to canvass! for some no st. As far as this Western Dioceso is concern- process to Western ed, they must surely knowsbetter! Sir G. three is new live at the constant wheat. There is a three is new live at the constant wheat. mongst us, we believo, until Dr. Cronyu's httningan will had repeatedly appeared in print as the expected Bishop! Now it may be said this Thin is ball with the was not the result of canvassing. Perhaps and the increases and the not. But it was the consequence of someliere in effects without causes! Further, million bushess to; to we did not move till we were warned again prices wine attall the reserve which will assuredly, under God's blessing, and again by parties both within and withpromote the general welfare and best interout the proposed Diocese, that if we did not
out the proposed Diocese, that if we did not ests, both temporal and spiritual, of that act immediately in the matter, we might our will be the portion of our beloved Church he may be save ourselves the trouble, for that such decalled on to govern. Instead, therefore, termined measures were being taken by Dr. Cronyn's partisans that his election would that the South American be certain- If we unhappily cannot agree ted stress a place of on some important points, let us at least, on favetings me should be to be

appears to me, therefore, Mr Editor, that it change in the state of society, or to long in not at all improbable that in this case the established custom." We reply, that we event may be similar to that alluded to by the correspondent of the Change in the state of society. would say was implied in an honest obedience personal to the Prayer-Book; that is, that we shall not be guided by our opinion as to the

tion with him, all subsequent difficulties con
sected with this matter would probably have

been avoided."

The Echo says, we would been act are the Bashep an "absolute despot."

Can this be true, when we have distinctly and this in thi denied him the power of so much as alter- kosh, our regret that we have not been able to ing the sharpe of a single garment without the consent of the Synod. Do let us, while Procession

We, in all our writings respecting our and the first the first terms. Friedry, that our informant said that he was present when the persons who afterwards new Bi shops, have cautiously avoided saying new Bi shops new becau se we rejoice to believe that "praying" uturant to Mr J. distinctly declined having the patturn of the proposed alter left to his deciam and strongly advised them to send un'nappily Genevan, as well as amongst the members of the memb Deer plans to the Archdeveen before they those whose loyal attachment is fully and the most in 23 countries of the plans to the Prayer-Book in its

Will and the state of the state the state of the s that it is an explicit to the state that - lens arent buttare by the late tales by as our revered Discessa to assemble on the important meeting which has ever been held in Canada. Very necessary is it that the Clorgy and the Lay-Representatives should enter upon their deliberations in a state and course to really core. From which is they a body as any led with a

ar and an experience of the sail who have were more to the preparation to an to his real

of the winexe. someous annath, April 7, 186.

The control help taking up toy pen to oss the disgust felt by every member of to a conflict of the Control of the wanand the court regarders believe person of in the law courses of an agreet and respected of the second conspects by a stimespecifialon the same assert the percentage of the same than the same the writer de end ned en elarra el alco nongregaos one commisments the pul-

bushels of whomen, the leads to the species the species of the mother

A Manyen or Leine a Church, run loxnox ristor is.

A STORE THE STEEL STORE OF THE A WEST BY STREET AND S

Warneky J. P., Ikarie.

THE APPROACHING SYNOD. From the Churchman's Frond

The Synod which has been summoned by important meeting which has ever been praverful, shoughtful, and earnest spirit; should dismiss from shalr minds all lessor aims and motives, and direct all their ener give to the advancement of God's glory and man's salvation; which, we are persuaded, can best be promoted by the prespecity and efficiency of the Church.
We have no intention of forestatting the

We have no intention of forestalling the discussion of, the many important questions which will engage the attention of the Synod, our remarks will rather be directed to a subis a second at the flow, the flow, ject which probably will not be mentioned as all, but which nevertheless is one of the see Bis Houor very deopest importance to the future peace when he will the first Esq., and and not being of the Church .- we the association of the laity with the Clerky to a Syn-diest Assembly.
No student of Church history, will need to

No student of Church history will need to be informed that this association is a step taken in compliance with 'the spirit of the sace.' It is trugbled in early times before conversion of the civil authorities, the lay members of the Church were edulited to be present at council; and their names we apply to see that the emainted from these councils. And it is made to the first that the matter that the conversion of Constantial the body of the laity. But it does not appear that in either case that the lair thought the body of the laity. did the laity take any part in the delibera-tions, or that their 'acclamations' in the former case, or their 'acclamations' in the farmer case, or their 'consent' in the latter, some present, when he left tham; were at all an essential part of the decision " General Councils to make the Scarbo in General Councils lot us now pass to the occlosinstical assemblies held in England the presumption is again, that the laity were ever decision was arrived at by the Clargy rather than of taking a part in the decision A Synod was hold at . Westminster in 1103 to which the chief lay lords of the land were summoned by the special request of St. Anselm. Of this Synod Fuller thus writes: Whether the lords were present as bare spectators and witnesses, to attest the fair transaction of matters (which some will concuive too little;) or whether they had a power to vota therein (which others will admissistic t'aden's pages. (missalled judge too much, is not clearly defined.'— Mr. Pedets registers bitted dence to the contrary; we may fairly take constant of the Corpole that pure it for granted, that the presence of the laity Simpler of the Compare that pure it for granted, that the presence of the laty was for the purpose of giving a kind of legal country to be accept and respected (which will cortainly give them a character beyond that of more speciators, but not for the purpose of taking any direct part in

Subsequently to this period the latty have been supposed to sot, with regard to Courch matters, in their own assembly, namely l'arisment, and it has been asserted that their exclusion from ecolesisation assemblies the manner of the l'Aiscopai Church, the birding sauction of a civil law to the decation of the clergy. The vote of the clergy made it the law of the Church, binding of made it the law of the Church, binding of course upon all churchmen; the vote of Par-liament made it the law of the land, binding Charch, and praying \$2.1.5 may one day this theory that in late years Parliament to need in her caubine, as must tolerent, has legislated for the Church in matters mal rike Pari only press a on Silas with affecting her rights, privileges; and properly the same times by door pussess a little. The Church has submitted to this legislathe man and to be it he can in the noble rion, because the Church is a body of individuals who render obedience to the constituted Authorities. But she has nover recognized in the remark the dring—by the must be death; for in Ti these pituations matters as the setton of the Church. Nor the writer of the remain, he is, indeed, lies it over been claimed that such legislation of the Ohurch for with the mark to wather energy suffering and horsoft, but the logislation of the State for

the Church. for the admission of the laity to equal power with the elergy in synciles assemblies.

And the idea that because the State is no longer indentical with the Church, and Parliament is no longer an assembly of church. men, and no longer represents the laity; those are therefore now necessarily to be admited to a deliberative voice in such assemblies, in evidently without foundation,

We are povertheless well aware that many waterst and thoughful mon anticipate that be conciliated. And again, since the State has formally repudiated all connection with the arrange of the state has formally repudiated all connection with the arrange of the state of the

will come before the Synod at all. Such of Lieutenant General in the service of the may be their tention at present of us all. Sultan, under the title efficience Tenha. But is it not the fact, that doctrinal differences domanifest themselves every where? And as the avowed object of the admission of the latty is to rouse thom into action, is it not probable that those will become the named him one of the Honorary Presidents, and forwarded him its sold made to the made to the most active, who feel most strongly on conmost active, who feel most strongly on con-troverted points of dectrine? In the decore-tion and furniture of our churches, in the ing dated the 15th of February. The true form of our alters, in the frequency of our bere in war is the true here in peace. All survives, in our observance of fasts and experience teaches this; and the brilliant holy days, dectrinal differences are involved. And who shall say when or in what form another and striking instance of it.

A BOVE is an engraving of a very elegant Daguerrectype case executed in white Parian marble, righly carved, and designed to be attached to measuments and meanmental stones, and to contain a daguerrectype, or other likeness of the deceased. The likeness is pissed in a break case made perfectly air and water-tight, and protected from the light and weather by a carved merble covering, which moves up me a pivot, as seen in the cut. This break case his isserted in an aperture marks in the back of the marble on a, end the whole is fastened to the meanment or grave stone, by means of two, and sometimes four, corwa. The marble cases are of various sizes and natterne, to correspond with the size of the monument, and the age of the deceased. The small rate about one-third larger than the above cut, and are elegantly carved. The largest are welve inches long and size such wide, or six times the size of the cut, which is a copy of their pattern. The priors vary from \$3.25 to \$15, according to size. The idea of attaching daguerrectype or other likenesses of deceased partners to the stones erected to perpetuate their measuring type or other likenesses of deceased partners to the stones erected to perpetuate their measuring outginated with Mr A. L. Barawra, of Meridan, Conn., who at once got up a variety of elegant and entiable designed in marble, and, having ar merel a patentifor his invention, formed a manufacturing company, which is now in excoresful operation as Meridan, Conn., and has agencies catablished in various parts of the Unit:-i States. The control effice of the Company is at Me. 235 Broadway. How York, and Mr. A. L. Baldwin, is its agent. Persons who may wish to obtain further particulars tegether with engravings showing the different designs and patterns of the marble mean manufactured by the Manufalum Daguerrectype Company, can do so by addressing Mr. Butwin as above, and enclosing a possing stamp. Patent fights for States, Counties and about it also treatders.

A liberal discount to Wholesale Purchasers. Agents wanted in the Canadas with whom liberal arrangements will be made. Application must be made without delay to

A. L. BALDWIN. Agent of Mausoleum Deguerreotype Company, No. 335 Broadway, New York.

April 15, 1856.

they will start up before the Synod !---Nay it must be admitted that indirectly a vast power in deciding points of doctrine was placed in the hands of the laity, when a voice in the election of our Bishops was by a man living in Green street. The gan granted to them. No reasonable person had been directed towards a small out-house, can doubt that in proportion as the laity are roused to action, the fitness of the candidate pursued to action, the fitness of the candidate pursued its course some 160 yards, graining proposed,—his piety, learning, humility, the head of another man, and actually hitting proposed,---his piety, learning humility; saithfulness,---wilt receive but little attention compared with the accordance of his views with what happens to be the popular

theology of the day.

May God in His mercy direct our hearts and minds, and overrule all things to the good of Rie Church !

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM - SHIP Bert George A. Bell, De "BALTIC."

Peace Signed.

Naw Yoan, April 17.
The Baltie is at anchor outside the bar.
l'apera arrived at 115 o'clock, without previous announcement.

The treaty of prace was signed by all the plenipotentiaries.

Retifications cannot be exchanged within

The Africa arrived out on the 81st. Breadstuffs dull but not lower - Speciator

The Bishop of Natal is about to remde for some months in a Kaffir kraal, in order to perfect bimself in the language.

A TRUE HERO.

On the night of the Siat January, the packet from Dover to Calair, after experiencing very heavy weather, was unable, in consequence of the continued violence of the correspondent of the Chirch paper, would say was implicit and more noneweast of the commenced of the Prayer-Book pix that is, that we shall after all, this last-annel candidate (viz. the correspondent of the Prayer-Book pix that is, that we shall after all, this last-annel candidate (viz. the correspondent of the prayer-Book pix that is, that we shall after all, this last-annel candidate (viz. the correspondent of the prayer-Book pix that is, that we shall after all the high and body office of Sainop in the Church of God.

A LONGOO CLERGYMAN.

Chanda West, and the last referred to the control of ence and assent of the laity to all measures | the storm, to enter the port of Calais. Two downfall or apositive, we man this the lity must be entirely and absolutely proclided from joining in any deliberations in suggest landed, the authorities of the two which doctrinal questions are even indirectly broked it has been the decision of the suggest landed, the authorities of the two which doctrinal questions are even indirectly broked it has been the decision of the suggest landed, the authorities of the two which doctrinal questions are even indirectly broked it has been the decision of the suggest landed, the authorities of the two which doctrinal questions are even indirectly broked it has been the decision of the advantage, and to demand his passport. The passport on being presented themselves to thank the here of the advantage, and to demand his passport. The passport on being presented themselves to thank the here of the advantage, and to demand his passport. The passport on being presented themselves to thank the here of the advantage, and to demand his passport. The passport on being presented themselves to thank the here of the advantage, and to demand his passport. The passport on being presented themselves to thank the here of the advantage, and to demand his passport. The passport on being presented themselves to thank the here of Lieutenant-General Street to the advantage, and the advantage, and the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of Lieutenant General manner of the suffernment of the advantage of Lieutenant General manner of Lieutenant General manner o

GROSS CARRLESSNESS WITH FIRMARMS. -In Rochester a few days ago, Mr. Bisbey was passing along Monroe-street, and was struck by a rifle ball, which had been frod Mr. Bisbey, the ball passing through the double thickness of his shawl, training up the cloth of his coat, and inflicting a very severe wound on his shoulder .- St. Catha rines Post. The Sample of Marine Marine 18 70.

c-38-g-587-46

In Barton, on the 18th Instant, by that Revi George A. Bull, Dennis Micholson, youngest son of the late Wm. Hickorson; Whiteevan Inn. Nottinghamehire, to Inchelia At the residence of the brides father ea the 37th ult, by the Rev. James A. Prestee, M. A. William Whaley Williams; of the Township of Wellesly, fourth see of Daniel Williams, to Barah Jame eldest dengator of Edward Price, of the Township of Gere-

On the 4th last, at North Arthur by the March 80.

General demonstrations in Paris. Firing of cannon and illumnations. The English Arthur.

At St. George's Church, Toronto, by the Bov. De. Lett on Saturday; the Mad ult., Robert Sevell, Esq., second con of Captain John Sevell, of Guebes, to Louisa, eldest daughter of F. R. Micketted, Esq., of Louisa, deal England.

BIRTH In this city on the 12th Lead Charles the influence of chloroform, the wife of Mr. A. MoBwan, Cathoart St., of a secient

Wanted,

BY a Young Lady returning to Ragiand

this Spring, a situation as Companion to a

Lady, or in charge of a Family—her been accustomed to children. Address, postpaid, Boz 296, Hamilton.

AT HAMILTON, AUTHORISE SA AVEL

H. B. BULL, Epiron & Papragres.

Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one month;—or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months;—and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements sent in unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTENS WITH NEAT-

NESS AND DESPATOR.

A OAR:D. MICH.

MR. HENRY J. MAYCRAPT, (FROM LONDON,) AND STATE OF THE PRINCE Pupil of Mondelosohn and Sterndale Bennett: " list

Associate of the Royal Academy in Leaden, and Member of the Conservatorium in Leipsie, and a continue Profesor of Harmony, Piano Forta.

and Singing.

DEGS respectfully to sanounce his serivable active in Toronto, and will be happy to receive at all. Reference to his friend and fellow-studens.

Mr. J. D. Hamphreye, and the Royal Ace-Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Sin Terenio, December 12, 1904. 21-if.

The Churchman's Monthly Magazine

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

PORTRAITS OF DECEMBED BUREOFS.—In each year Postsarts or Decease Bismora.—In cach year there will be given at least four beautiful englatings of the Bishops of the American Ohurch, accompanied with short biographical sketches of their lives. This will furnish a chapter in the history of the Church in this country, of which every Episcoplian should possess himself.

The Magazine will number among its contributes are really here and popular fore. butors many well-known and popular -......

Among them are the following: The Rev. J. H. Ingraham, The Rev. J. J. Nicholson,

The Rev. Frederick W. Shelton,
The Rev. Frederick W. Shelton,
The Rev. Jones A. Spencer, D. Dr.,
The Rev. William Staunton.
The Churchman's Monthly Magazine will be inand on the first day of each month. Each number will contain 64 pages, printed with clear type and on handsome paper, and it will be embelished during the year with at least street beauti-

nished at \$15 ; payment to be made in advance,
Remittances may be made by mail. All furters to be post-paid, and addressed to the "Propruder of A he Churchman's Monthly Magazine,
New York?"

Nov. 24 1853

and quality according The present Proprietors bave recently accorded in applying the process of loans modified in Tron Cases to Bale. Casttro - which bounds a perfect custing and even temper; and an an evidence of the unimpaired temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received — Jane 1854—the FIRET TREMITAL (A Stayes Menas) of the Works's Fair in New York, over all others, equeral from this Country and Europe being in composition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diplomes, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on shaid, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they take furnish to order Omises of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to the order the many shid Canada, "Tiller Haxanias, comprising States receipt and valuable improvemeds, constraint of Cast Iron Yoke, with indiverble arms, and which, may be turned upon the Bells Spring actwhich may be turned upon the Bell 1 Spring acting on the Chipper, prolonging the sound; from Frame? Tolling Hadiner; Counterpoleo; Step; et. For Stoamboate, Steamships, et., et., thair improved revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brace of Bronze of any, design, furnished. We can supply whole sots, or parts, of our fuproved Hangings, to re-line Hells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells takes in exchange.

Being in injunction and the principal routes in all directions, either Rail Road. Canal of River, priors can be expended with despatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.



BEG to sunounce the they bare appointed Mr. WILLIAM MATHEWS of Hamilron, Agent for the (mowest Instruments and Musical Publications, English, American. German, Erouch and Italianz

The above firm are appointed Sole Agents in Canada for the eminion firm of Bacon & Raven Land Sol. Kiegh & Co. and Col.

From the imposes at the control of t superior to any as yet before the public.
N. B. The entire Stock advertised by Mr. Haycraft, is consigned to my establish. ment, on King Street, a tow doors west of

Plauoforty, Maker and Tunere Hamilton, 561-3m. Jan. 10, 1856.

ARTESIAN WELL.

ST. CATHERINES, O. W. E. W. STEVENSON, -PROPRIETOR.

the waters from this well have already proved it to be more powerful than any mineral water yet discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of the management of the beautiful and the control of the beautiful and the control of the

HEMS, FEVER AND AGUE, AC. A. ..

ekin, &c.

Price.—Large Bottles, \$1, small 40, 50c.

To For Sole ty Hamilton & Kneeshaw, and
Winer & Moore, sid exquence. Marches 1854 of verque

Heatte Officer brown with the Heat

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES Children and Young Persone

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE. A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with Illustrations, each No. in a next printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sanday School Union, New Yorks. York

Bingle copy per annum 6 1 101 Six copies 0 10 0
Twelve copies 0 18 0
Farty 2 10 0 THE STANDARD BEARER, An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16

pages, each No. in a nest printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopat Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowcisty for the Promotion of Evangelical Know-lodge New York.
One or more copies (less than twelve) 1. 6d.

per copy per annum.

Twolvo copies and upwards, to one address,

1s. 3d, per copy per annum.

The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular recipt of the anbre publications, and will receive orders for them at the above rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of HENRY ROWSELL.

Church Dopository, King Stret, Toronto. July 1st. 1855.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President-J. D. Rinout, Esq. Vice-President-Parks l'Atenson, Esq. J. G. Chewett, Esq.,
Thos. D. Harris, Esq.,
E. P. Whittemore, Esq.,
A. Nordheimer, Esq. Solicitor, E. O. Jones, Enq-Surveyor, Mr. W.

B. Crew. Secretary and Trenscrer, Mr. J. Horbort Mason Bunkers, The Bank of Upper Canada.

Office-I be office of the Farmers and Mechanics Building Society, Toronto-street, Toronto.

THIS Society is intended to succeed the I Toronto Building Society, and the Farthere and Mechanica' Building Society, both uow approaching a auccosful termination; several important improvements in the mode of operation having been adopted. operation having been adopted.
Investing members may join any time, and will chare in the profits from the time of their

subscriptions communing.

The Society will effect loans on real estate for any period the berrower may require from One to Six years, psyable in instalments.

Money will be received by the Society on Deposit, for which interest at the rate of Six per cent per annun on sums over £10, and five per cent under that amount will be paid.

As a means of providing a Sinking Fund to liquidate the debts of a Church, or similar Insti-tution, or lor other 1 arrower, the facilities offered by this Society are believed to be superior to any after mid-foll investment. ther mode of investment.

Further information, with copies of the Pro-

spectus and Hy-laws, may be had on application if by letter (post-paid) to the Secretary as above Toronto, June 12, 1855.

THE GREAT GAZETTEER LIPPINCOTTS Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY CONTAINING a greator amount of mat-English Language.

Edited by J. THOM AS M.D., & T. BALDWIN,
Assured by several other gentlemen.
The above work (upon which over five years
of continued faibor and intench, with a large outlay of money, has been expended) has no been published merely to supply the deficiendies of existing Cazatteers, but to furnish a Geo-graphical Dictionary which should be as com-prependent in its design, as perfect in its arrange-ment, and as complete and accurate in its ex-cution, as the best dictionary or the English Language.

Among the many claims to superiority which this work has over all others of the kind are the following:
let line a PRONOUNCING GAZETTERR.

Attach is a PRONOUXCING GAZETTERR, a feature as essential to the completeness of a Geographical Dictionary, as to a Dictionary of the English Language, and It contains above 20,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will also be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work.

3rd in regard to Accurry and Recontness of Information is will be found incomparably suorior to every other.
The "PRONOUNCING GAZETERR, or OROGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY." contains Phoy 2100 pages.
Price-In strong leather binding, \$6; half-

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL.

Booksoller, Stationer, and Printer, Ring Street, Toronio. Oct. 16, 1855.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insufance Company OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

TNSURFS Dwollings, Houses, Ware-L houses, Buildings, in general, Merchan-dize, Llouschold Furniture, Mills, Manufactorice, &c.

DIRECTORS. Joun MoMunnicu, Req., President James Shaw W. A Baldwin Alox'r McGlashan, William Matnors Joseph Sheard, Thomas Classon Franklin Jackos, John B. Warren,

A. McMaster,
J. RAINS, Secretary. es Alllosses promptly adjusted. Let tereby Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850.

WANTED.

To Professional Men, Insurance Agents Postmasters, Municipal Officers, and other Men of Business

ANTED, for the Provident Life Asplaces whore Agents have not been already drossed to the Head Otice, 54 King street

Fast, Toronto, C. W. W. H. SMITH, W. H. Sanaging Director.

Newbury & Birely, Corner of King & Huson Streets, IMPORTERS OF English and Swiss Made Gold

Silver Watches, ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, Miver and Electro Plated Ware, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS!
Watch Materials, Tools and Glasses, French and American Clocks.

A S all our Goods are selected at their respective manufacturies in their A respective manufactories in Europe, by one of the Firm, and imported thence direct, we are in a position to cell to the Trade and Public generally better and chesper Goods than can po sibly be obtain ed olsowhere. NEWBURY & BIRELY.

STANDARD WORKS. THE Missions of the Church of England by Roy. Ernest Hawkins, Essays on some is of the difficulties in the writings of St. Pan 1 DR. BEAVEN.

Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1855.

by Arch Bishop Whateley, 10s. The Bishop of Chemer's Charges, 8s., Euchiridian Theologom Anti Romani. 8 vo. 364. Patras Apostolici 2 vois 8 vo. 894-44. Eusebii Historia Ecclesiastica, 134, 44, White-on the ordination Offices, is Selections from Becon, 3s. 9d. Bishop Mountains Songs of the Wilderness

78, 4d. Readings in National Theology, 65: Porteus! Lectures on the Gospel of St. Mrt. thow 7:. Tyler on Primitive Christian Worship, 14s.

Companion to the Bible, 49 6d. Families Gospol Sarctive, 16s. Well's Geography of the Old and New Tes HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, &c., King Street, Toronto. Dec 7, 1855;

NEW BOOKS. BATTLES of the British Navy, 2 vols Chomistry of Common Life, 2 vols., 10s.
Stuart and Revett's Antiquities, 13s.
White's Natural History of Selborne, 3s.
Wordsworth's Pictorial and Descriptive Hist

of Greece-caif, extra, 60s. The Poetical Works of Southey, mor. ext. ill. 30s. Byron, " " 30s. Chaucor, call ext. " 30s. " Spenser, " "
Distribli's Miscallanies of Literature, 33s. 0d.

Dismoli's Curionities of Literature, cloth, 22s. 6d. Sponser's Works and Memoirs, cloth, 13s. 9d. The Pactical Works, mor ext, illest'd, 37s. 6d.

"calf, 35s.
The Pactical Works of Pope, Kirke, White, Spenser, Chaucer, Herburt, and Dryden, bound in Morocco antique, 15s. each. Bhakapearo's Works, mor ext, illest'd, 37s. 6d.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9

JUST PUBLISHED. THE SACERDOTAL TITHE, By Rev. Adam Townley.

12 mo. cloth, 96 pp.
Price—is 10%d each, or 20s per dozen.
HENRY ROWSELL, King Sticet, Toronto

Educational Books

JUST RECEIVED 1)ODD'S High School Arithmetic, 4s 3d Elements of Algebra, 4s 3d Key to High School Algebra, 6s 3d

Elements of Geometry, 5s Now School Arithmetic, 2s 3d For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL.

Toronto, March 12, 1856. Just Received. A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS.

TMPRESSIONS of England, or Sketches of English Sconery and Society, by the Rev A. O. Coxo, 5s. Themes' and Texts, for the Sundays, Festivals and Fasts, 2s Gd.
The Words of Jesus, and Faithful Program la 104d

The Churchman's reason for his Faith and Prac tice, by Richardson, 34 3d Mann's Imppiness of the Slessed, 3s 9d Manual of Christian Life, 1s 3d Kip's Double Witness of the Church, 5s Kip's Levten Fast, 3s 11d Wilson's, The Church identified, 5s The Whole Duty of Man, 3s 9d Sermon for the Times, by Kingsley, 3s 9d Koble's Christian Year, 3s 9d Unison, or the Liturgy, by the Rev A. Gifford

A. 31. 5m A Presbytevian Clergyman looking for the Church, 6s od Our Church Music, a Book for Pastors and Pec plc. 24 6d

A great variety of books suitable for Carochin Libraries, Sunday Schools and Prizes.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSEEL. King Street, Toronto Toronto, March 12, 1856.

Books Suitable for the Season of Leut K1P'S Lenten Fast, Cloth, 3s 13d Passion Week, by Rev Prof Scholefield, Oloth, 2s fid

Books of Family and Private Devotion Guide's to the Holy Consumos, &c., by various Authors, and in great variety of binding. UENRY ROWSELL. Church Depositary, King Street, Toronto

March 12, 1836

WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 King-S.

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

OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON. January 10, 1855.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence 1 on the first day of December next. F. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. ollege, Toronto, Nov. 26, 1855. 19-td

N. CAMERON McINTYRE, BARRISTER &c. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855.

GEO. E. CARTWEIGHT.
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, White's Book, King Street, Hantilton.

AMILIES & APOTHECARIES wishing to obtain Genuine Medicines will, co would be patronize that e-validament as the proprietor is determined to manuscular present reputation as reliang only Place Drugs.

Proscriptions accurately dispersed.
The Proprietor or a component amintant always l 10 alle velatice. Aug : 1946

CHURCH EDUCATION For Young Ladies.

Mrs. BEAVEN,

ASSISTED BY HER DAUGHTER. Leceives into her house in Younville. Incar Tonosto, a rew Yound Lables who me carefully instructed in those branches of Knowledge which tend to render them well-informed, and to fit them for the duties of lite; to which are addied the usual recomplishments, with or without masters! The Religious Instruction.

under the superintendence of the Rev IT The next quarter will begin on the

14th of May. 27
References to friends of pupils. or by personal application at Yorky ile

March 13th, 1856. CLASSICAL SCHOOL Mamillon.

pal has prepared students. A few Boarders are received into the four Butler, A. M., to whom applications may be made for any further particulars. York Street, Hamilton, & January 8, 1856.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE ÅKD

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL TORONTO

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

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

By Command, SEO. ET. GARTIER, Secretary's office, Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855

Clergy,

MO the Sabbath School Superintendents I and Teachers throughout the British Provinces :--

Provinces:—
On the first of January 1826, will be published the first number of a new illustrated Paper, for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are i vited to apply for Prospectuses and a specimen Copy which will be much for L1 5s.

August 31, 1856

TERMS PER ANNUM. For 12 Copies monthly \$1, 80cts. For 100 Copies monthly \$15. Free per mail broughout the British Province.--Childrens

Paper,
Ali letters to be prepaid. Address,
Office of "Children's Paper,"
York Chantlers,
Street. Foronto Street,

Dec. 7, 1855. LONDON PUBLISHING CO..

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN TALLIS & CO. Office East side of John Street, a few Doors

South of King Street. G. H. BENDER, · Agent for Canada Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-m6.

[A CARD.]

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby offers Friendly Challengo to the Dentists of Ca-nada to make during the present year, a set of "GUM" teeth, on Gold plate, to be submitted to competent and disinterested parties for de-cisions to their comparation merits. cision as to their comparative merits.
MILES B. STENNETT.

Surgeon Dentist. Hamilton, Jan. 1856. Mrs. Cosens' Establishment. For the Eaucation of a limited number of

YOUNG LADIES, WILL be re-opened on MONDAY September 10th. YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

August 24th 1855. HERBERT MORTIMER.

BROKER, House Land and General Agent. ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Use Assurance Company,

No. 80, King Street East, Toronto. (Opposite St. Jamet's Church.) References kindly permitted to T. G. Ridout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Mc-Master, Esq., Messrs, Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers,

Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855. MUSICAL TUITIO MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organizat of St James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to

acquaint his Friends and former pupils, and

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on

Sale, at a liberal discount.

the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianotorte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King st. Terento Dec 26, 1864 23-tf



The Churchman's Friend, FOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION

RELATIVE TO TUR United Church of England and Ireland (deptation) to the diseases for which it is recom-

Ed ted by Clergymen | [Purashed Monthly PARIS, Let OCTOBER, 1855. PROSPECTUS.

Clerevur, must have often and painfully expe-

The Theology which we wish to impart is apty and honestly expressed in the first motion which we placed at the head of our publication, 6 Qual semper, qual ubique, quod ab omnibus, creditum est, teneamus, "Let us hold fast that, which always, which every where, which by all has been beheved," for that only is the faith of the Catholic Church. While the tem-Further particulars may be obtained by faith of the Catholic Church. While the tem-lotter, addressed Box 284, P. O. Toronto, per and spiritin which we desire to convey these truths, is with equal simplicity and correctness indicated by our second moto, In necessariis Lattas, in dubits liberalas, in omnibus carries. "In secessary things unity, in doubtful things therty, in all things charity."

Mill's SCHOOL will be Re-opened on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Boys are prepared by the Universities or for professions. The course of Instruction of comprises the Classics, Mathematics, English Composition, French, History and Geo-graphy, and all the usual English Sub-German is taught as an extra, by Rev. Dr.
HEISE
REFERENCES:—The Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Bishop's College
Lennoxville, for both of which the Principal has prepared students. tion a welcome visitor in the farm nonse and the cottage, and a source of pleasure, as well as profit to both young and old. For the young especially, some portion of our space will always in set apart; and we venture to suggest to elergymen and superintendents of Sunday Schools, the advantage of encouraging their elderly scholars to avail the unselves of the reduced terms offered to these substantials. those who subscribe for a number of copies.— They will thus be furnishing the young person committed to their charge with a supply of reading, at once sound in its teaching and attractive in character, and at the same time be lightening

their own labor.

We beg particluarly to call attention to our terms of publication, from which it will be seen that eight copies will be forwarded to one address for fifteen shillings, currency, a year, and fifteen copies for £1 five shillings. But as these somere so small that they will not pay for the trouble of collecting, it is absolutely accessity to at

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that the CHURCHMAN'S FRIEND will afford an excellent medium for ADVERTIGERS as the Proprietors have determined to print at least 1000 monthly. The terms for advertising will be as follows:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and 14d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements, with cash, must be sent by the 10th of each previous mouth.

PENCE a Year, always in advance Clorgy

August 31, 1856 LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S' LIST OF SRITISH PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

in all the principle Cities and Towns
FREE OF POSTAGE.
REGREE RARNS & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR MANILTON,

1 -THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative)
2-THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.).
3-THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free 4_THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.) 5-dlackwood's EDINBURGH MAGA-

ZINE (Tory.) LTHOUGH these works are distinaguished by the political shades above indicated, yet tout a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the other care of Christopher North, waintens its Extheriv care of Christopher North Maintains its aucient colebrity and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the social works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both 17 Bulwer, "The Green Hand?" Katie Stew-171," and other serials, of which numerous rival additions are issued by the leading publishers of this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Elsekwood, after it has been issued by Messis. Scott, & Co., so that Subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always tely on luving the earliest reading of these ascination tales. ascinating tales.

For any one of the four Reviews - -For any three of the four Reviews - 2 -For all four of the Reviews - - - - - Yor Plackwood's Magazine - - - -For Blackwood & three Raviews For Blackwood & the four Reviews Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received. Remittance and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publish-

ROM the commencement of next term, (1st March,) the fees for Tuition in all LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 FULTON STREET. (Entrance 54 Gold Street.) Subscriptions received for the abovesamed periodicals which are de ivered in Toronto at the Publisher's prices by HENRY ROWSELL

Bookselter, &c , K ng-street Toronto

DR. ROSS. GERMAN and Reformed Physician has resumed practice. Office at the extreme West end of the City, North of King Street, near the Chequered Shed of the

All descriptions of Disosses treated with

regetable medicines. Nov. 1, 1855. T. BILTON Merchant Tailor, No. 2. Wellington Buildings.
King Street Toronto.

Care for Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, &c. &c.

DAVIS'S CELEBRATED INDIAN · Gall Reculator.

WILL effectually cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption ! also, Liver Comptaint, Dispepsia. Jaundice, Cardoic; and Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, and other diseases arising from a disordered Liver and Stomach.

The proprietor in calling the attraction of the Public to this preparation of the solution of the union that the district of the distric

The Currentar's Farran is intended to sup-tly a want, which, we believe, every Canadian Correction and pair fully extensions in favor of its virtues from parties in this neighborbood.

BARTON, Sept. 1st, 1854. MES. BATIS. This is a certify that about two months since I was attacked with a severy cold and cough, attended with pair in my chest shoul era and side, which continued three weeks then turned mto chrone Brochitis, for which I tried a great number of remedies to no effect. I continued to get wo so until my medical advicontinued to get wo so unit my neederal advi-ser pronounced me in the last stages of consump-tion, when some of my friends advised me to try your Indian Gall Hegulator. I procured a bottle and I am happy to state that it had the descred effect and I am now enjoying as good health as I ever tid before during my lite, and would recommend all who are afflicted in like

I am yours truly. RAMSEYS. PROCTOR. BARTON, Oct. 8, 1855.

Mrs. Davis:-I take great pleasure in being testimony to the powerful effects and great benefit arising from your Indian Cole Regulator, in my case. I was taken with a dreadful cold and cough which term-mated in Fits and Cramps. I tried sayers kinds of medicine but they done me no which tero-mated in Fits and Cramps. I fried several kinds of medicine but they done me no good L was at last induced through the agency of my wiends to try your Indian Gail Regulator and I am happy to say find it gave me telected a second L do chertully recommend it to att afficer of in like manner.

l am yours truly.

JAMES DOWDEN. BARTON, Jun. 8, 1853.

Mas. W. A. Davis:This is to to cortify to all when it may concern that for several years I have been afflicted with asthma, I have tried nearly all the patent moducines in existance recommended for that complaint, but to no effect, I also had several Physicians, all of whom after a long trial pro-trounged me uncurable, but having heard your Indian Gall Regulator spoken of tavourable l was and last resort induced to try it. I procuit, I procured 3 more bottles and am now happy to say I am entirely cured, through its agency of the most distressing complaint man ever was afflicted with, and do most cheerfelly recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that com

Your Obedient Servant, WILLIAM SPRINGSTEAD.

F. H. BOSTOCK, Chemist and Druggist, John Street, Hamilton. Dec. 1, 1855. The Original and only Centing

The above valuable remedy for sale by,

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills FOR THE CURE OF Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, In

digestion or Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Heartburn, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Irritability, Nervousness,

Languer, Lethurgy, Low Spirits. THE distinguished patronage with which these sterling Pills have long been honored, the beneficial effects which have constantly resulted from their use, the purity of the ingredients which enter into their composition, their careful and peculiar mode of preparation, and the great and increasing demand for them from every quarter of the globe, prove at once their superiority over all similar preparations in Europe or America. Prepared from the original recipe of the distinguished Physician and Surgeon, the late Sta ASTI EY COOPER.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

In consequence of the great demand for these most excellent Pills, they have been extensively counterfeited by several supprincipled persons both in Lanada and the United States, and it order to secure the public for the future, from all ored, the beneficial effects which have constant

order to secure the public for the fature, from all danger or rick of counterfeits, the proprietors hard caused to be sugraved at great expense, a highly finished label, which is placed on the out-side of the wrapper, and also on the top of each box, and on which is sugraved the likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebrated painting by hawrence, with the words "S:R Astley Cooper & Aperian r Anti-Billous Pills." . And in order to afford the public a still further rotection, the proprietors have placed the facsimile of their signature on the outside wrapper, and also on the directions which accompany each box; without these marks of autherdicity they are spurious and an imposit on.

MACPHAIL & CO., Sole Proprietors, London and N. York. Sold at 25 cents., 50 cents, and \$1,00 per Box, with full directions for use, by A. B. & D. Saude, 100 Fulton street, N. Y.; Schiffelin, Bros. & Co 170 William street Boyd & Paul, 149 Chambers street; C. V. Clickener & Co., S1 Barclay street; Olcott McKeesqu, & Robbins, 127 Maiden Laue; Rushton, Clark & Co., 165 Broadway; C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway, and by all respecta-ble Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world; and wholesale and rotail at the depots 150 Oxford Street, Lendon, and 141 William Street

Sept. 3, 1855 UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Reduction of Fees

the forms in Upper Canada College will be New-York. £1 5s. per term. DAVID BUCHAN. Burear. University and College Bursar's Office, Toronto, Jan. 16, 1856.

The tollowing papers will insert once in each week and send their accounts to the Bursar:—The city papers. Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Kingston Herald, The

Church, Hamilton Speciator, Hamilton Jour-

nal. Niagara Chronicle, St. Catharines Con-

stitutional, London Times.

LAW BOOKS.

August 29, 1855.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

mended.

It is no new neries arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is no new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one that has stood the test of 30 years trial, proving in all choses a sure and speedly cure.

It is not new neried arrived, but one of the WEAK, the NERYOUS, the DELI-CATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, seeks, and constitutions. Professor the warm of the weaks, and constitutions. Professor the warm of the weaks, and constitutions. Professor the warm of the weaks, and constitutions. Professor the warm of the weaks and the warm of the weaks are the down of the weaks and the warm of the weaks are the down of the weaks and the w

operate on the stotland, the lowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Nearly half the human race have taken thefe Pill. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in

the stomech complaint generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have GENERAL DEBILITY .-- ILL HEALTH. Many of the most deepotic Governments have opened their custom houses to the introduction these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine as the best remedy ever knows for persons of delicate health, or where the system

as been impaired, as its invigorating properties

never fail to afford relief, FEMALE COMPLAINTS No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and areas multiple that an in all of the control areas and areas. and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases :---

Indigestion Inflammation Bilious Complaints Jaundice Liver Compianinte Blotches on the Lumbago Bowel Complaints Piter Rheumetien Constipation of the Retention of Urine Scrofuls, or King's Evil Sore Thronts Consumption Stone and Gravel Secondary Symp-Tic-Douloureux Tumours Female Irregu-Ulcers Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds Fevers of all kinds

Dobility

Dropsy

larities

whatever cause &c. Hoad-ache Sold at the Establishment of Progresses Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 60, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in me dicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices —1s. 2d.; 3s. 9d.; and 5.

63- There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patient s in every disorder are affixed to each Box Dec. 21, 1825



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

E GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY by the sid of a microscope, we see millione

of little openings on the sarface of our bodies. the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.

Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, leftamustion of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cared. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment for more regulity nearly through the pay bone or far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means. .. ERYSIPLLAS, RHEUMATISM AND

cure of disease of the Skin, what wer form they may assume, as the Ointment. Scurry, Sore A. Heads, Scrofula or Ervsipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Oiutment, giving advice as to twapp lication, and has thus been the means of restoring countless amplements. he means of restoring countless numbers to-

SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

No remedy has over done so much for the

SURE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular awellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 year's stand-

These and other similar distressing complaints on he effectually cured if the Cintment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed direction around each

PILES AND FISTULAS.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:-Bad Legs Rad Breasts Fistulas Glandular Swellings Lumbago Bite of Moschetoes Pi!es and Sand-Flies Rheamatism Coco-bay Chiego-foot Chilblains Sore Nipples Chapped hands Corns (Soft) Skip-diseases

Scurvy Sore-beads Cancers Tumoure Ulcers Contracted and Stiff Jaiets Elephantiasis Wounds Sold at the Establishments of ProvessonHoL-LOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggis s and Dealers in Medi-cines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices;—18 3d; 3s. 3d; and 5s. each

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

March Ttb, 1896.

\$200.00 Joseph 100 Joseph 100 Joseph 20, 187 100 Joseph 20, 187 100 Joseph 21, 187 100 Jo

THE DISSETTE AND TRIVERY OR ACTION IN ED STOMACE, LOSS OF APARTIES. LARSTINDE, REY

A ten-spoenful in a tumblen or a table-spoon ful in a quart of purpoyater, repden the whole sufficiently strong let use; and a gill of this mixture taken every two of three books will invariably afford epocks, and effectual, relief in the somplaints for which it is recommended. It is also applied with unerrior efficacy in the cure of Chromes Rheumstein, Cout, Neuralgia, Numbress, Palsy, Weak Joints; eruptions of the akin occ.

OF THE MOST APPROVED FORM. constantly on hand andidest affect the

belianed during the year with a teast at beautiful engra ings; making in the year two degant volumes, containing together nearly 800 pages of erict a land selected matter.

TERMS.—The terms will be \$2 a-year; two or more Copies \$1 50 each; clubs of 12 will be fur-

OHARLES SHEPARD, Publisher.

BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. LOR CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FAC-TORIES, STEAMSOATS, PLANTATIONS ROT, made and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old, established, and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years; and whose parters and recome or Manuracrume so perfected, that their Belishave a world wide colority for volume is some

Surveyore Austrumonth of all descriptions, made, and kept on bindle

West Troy, Albany Co., N. F. wosiers?

and with MESSRSons to Hat Haycraft: Small & Addison,

Orders for the United States wookly, for England carterly, for Music and Musical Instruments of all descriptions." Figure by Broadwood & Co., England, are at present being maniactured for the Canadian climate, and will be out early in the spring.

McNab Street.

MINERAL WATER FROM THE

THE extraordinary medical qualities of