

THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.
Vienna, Thursday, April 19.
The seventh Conference was held to-day, and the results may be expected from it.

Turkey, Friday, April 20.

The Conference of yesterday lasted two hours and a half, and related to the Russian counter-proposition, but led to no result. To-morrow another meeting will be held, which will most probably be the last. The departure of Lord John Russell has been deferred until the 23rd instant. It is said that the counter proposals of Russia are still under consideration. The Times correspondent writing on the 18th says: "It is most painful to me to have to state that the city is again full of rumours of war, and the Austrian Government has all along been playing the Western Powers false."

ELECTION OF OUR CONDITIONS BY RUSSIA.
Vienna, April 21.

The eighth Conference was held yesterday. It lasted four hours-and-a-half. It concluded by the adjournment of the Conference sine die in consequence of Russia having absolutely rejected our demands.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys have taken leave of the Emperor.

Lord John Russell leaves this on Monday for London.

REVIEW OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.
Boulogne Sur Mer, Sunday.

A review of 30,000 men by the Empress has just taken place. The troops passed in front of the Pavilion Hotel, where the Empress witnessed the magnificent spectacle from the balcony.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN PARIS.
Emporia, April 22.

Their Majesties arrived at seven o'clock this evening at the Palace of the Tuilleries. An immense crowd lined the route from the Railway Station to the Palace and welcomed the Emperor and Empress with the most enthusiastic cheering.

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.
From the London Correspondent of the London Times.

The Morning Post states that the Telegraph cables are actually laid from Balaklava to Yalta, and will be ready for use to-morrow, the 24th. By this arrangement, intelligence from the allied headquarters in the Crimea may be received in London within a few hours.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.
From the London Times, April 23.

The accounts of the bombardment of Sebastopol, which have now reached us by the French mail packet, by way of St. Petersburg and by Vienna, are all of extreme interest, and we are enabled, though still very imperfectly, to record from the 9th to the 17th instant, the progress of this gigantic operation of war. The fire opened at 5 a.m. on the morning of the 9th of April in a storm of wind and rain, which appears to have driven the smoke of the cannonade towards the Russian lines, so as to prevent the enemy from taking the range of our batteries. In the course of the first day it is stated that the superiority of the fire of the Allies was established and maintained, that the Russian batteries on the Mainone and round tower were almost silenced.

The British continued to fire only six guns, and the French had silenced the flag-staff battery.

General Cauliflower reported on 14th that in the preceding night our troops had driven the Russians from their strong positions on the left, and remained masters of those important points.

These strong positions are doubtless situated in and behind what is termed the Garden battery, in front of the left attack of the French army. We believe that the principal object of the operation in which the allied armies are now engaged is to effect a lodgment on this work. Prince Gortschakoff, in a telegraphic message of the 16th to St. Petersburg, affirms that, notwithstanding the continuous cannonade to which the place had then been exposed for six days, Sebastopol was in almost the same state of defence on the 15th as it had been on the 9th, and that the losses of the garrison had been comparatively small. These statements must be received with suspicion, as it is the interest of the Russian Commander-in-Chief to keep the best of his case, but our own accounts, which extend to the 17th, admit that the Russians had shown extraordinary energy and endurance in resisting the fire, and it is not yet stated that any decisive impression has been made on the main works of the town. The magnitude and duration of this attack, far exceeding both in the number and calibre of the guns the memorable bombardment of Gibraltar by the French and Spaniards in 1782, and without a parallel in military history, and the whole of this extraordinary siege forms an era in the art of war.

In the present state of the siege of Sebastopol, all that the allied Generals can hope to effect is to subdue and occupy some of the outer works which the Russian engineers, under the command of General Tolstoi, have constructed with so much skill, hardihood, and efficiency.

Accordingly, while the principal efforts of the Garde battery, our fire is mainly directed against the Great Redan, in front of our Lancashire battery and Pickett's hill; and the French attack on the extreme right is occupied with the works in front of the Malakoff Tower. Of these three points of attack the first is the most advanced, and that which most threatens the interior of the town.

We do not anticipate that the effect of the fire which commenced on the 9th of April will be the immediate reduction of the place itself, and we shall be well satisfied if this attack leaves the allied armies in possession of some of the advanced works which are the main defences of Sebastopol, and have hitherto proved the most formidable obstacle to the success of the siege.

A decided advance of this nature would be the surest pledge of our ultimate success. It has been well observed by a French contemporary writer of great judgment on military affairs, that the natural irregularity of the ground about Sebastopol, and the difficulties of the position of the besieging armies represent on a large scale those defences which the art of fortification invents and constructs for the protection of places less favoured by nature. Thus the ravines and hills outside the town, sloping down to the valley of the Tchernaya and the harbor, form to many covered ways, counter-approaches, and detached forts, which the Russian engineers have used with as much skill as they had been able to do.

Colonel Simmonds, who went yesterday night immediately after the arrival of the French steamer, to Karskiess, has returned this morning. The sea remained high the whole day, so that no embarkation could take place, but numbers of troops were already on the beach, ready if any change occurred. Two other French men-of-war came in to day, destined likewise to take troops. An English steamer arrived with despatches, and went off again immediately.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."
Halifax, May 8th.

The Asia sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of April, and arrived at Halifax at 9.40 p.m., last night.

Vienna Conference has proved a failure since the 29th. There has been a supplementary meeting of the Four Powers with the result that 15,000 Turks, under Omar Pasha, had landed at Kamtschatka Bay; but it is now determined that early in the present month Col. Simmonds was sent back to Europe to organise this expedition.

Lord John Russell had left Vienna, previous

to which he had a private interview with Count

Buol, for two hours.

The bombardment of Sebastopol continued.

The general feeling of the people of England is that the war must continue for a lengthy period.

The policy of the Czar is spoken of by the London Times as a new and more audacious policy, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege from the comparison of the various accounts, but an impression is produced that the fire of the Allies is superior to that of the enemy.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna Conference there has been several supplementary meetings of the four parties without result.

The Plenipotentiaries remain on the 23d,

signed the protocol of last Conference; subsequently there was another meeting by the re-

quest of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, which were rejected by France, England and Turkey.

Baron de L'Hays' departure is postponed for a few days, to discuss matters with the Austrian Government.

Nothing definite is known about the siege. The general impression is favourable to the allies, but it is idle to say that the enemy is not idle behind that range of hills, which altogether masks his position and his movements from the observation of the allied commanders. Lord Raglan reports on the 7th that fresh troops and considerable convoys have entered the town, and that other bodies of troops have quitted it.

There can be no doubt that a powerful Russian army occupies the strategic position of Simferopol, with a view either to relieve the place we are besieging or to fall at a suitable moment on the works near Balaklava.

Hence the importance of increasing the strength of the troops who have to guard our extended lines of communication, and to cover the whole of our own entrenched works, while we are working steadily onwards towards Sebastopol. We find, however, nothing in this recent intelligence to divert us from the conviction we have repeatedly expressed, that, although the attack upon the southern side of the place may be carried on as far as possible with the means we have for its reduction, no decisive success can be obtained until we are in a condition to invest the north side also by the operation of some part of the allied armies on the Belbek or in the interior of the Crimea.

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.
From the London Correspondent of the London Times.

Spring 1855.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTHY would respectfully

intimate to the ladies of Toronto, and the public generally, that he is now offering his

SPRING STOCK of STAPLES and PAPER DRY

GOODS—consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace, Muslim and Cape Shirts and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Ladies' Silk Neckties, Black and White Lace Veils, Muslin Work, Children's Frock Bodies and Robes, Printed Cashmere, Delaines, Muslins, Bareges, and other fancy goods for ladies' dresses, Black and Colored Silk, Black Satinets, &c., &c., Prints, Ginghams, Denims, Blue Drills, Brown Linen Drills, Bleached Drills, Striped and Fancy Shiftings, Fancy and White Shirts, Flannel and Striped Shirts, Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants, Towels and Towing, Bleached and Unbleached Sling and Shirring, Tab Linen, Bleached and Unbleached Tabbed Oiled Clothes, a large lot from 10d. per yard upwards of Dressed and Undressed Holland, Irish Linen, Draper, and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drapery.

His stock of Stockings, Drabs and White Jean and Satin Stays, Flannels, Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for family furnishing.

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is reasonable in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., Children's Fancy Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

MAY 13. FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

1. Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee forty years in the wilderness. Deut. xxii. 2.

The church on earth is to us what the wilderness was to the Israelites. It lies between the world, the house of bondage, and our future rest. We are introduced into it by baptism with water, and we live in it by faith. In it God leads us, to try us, and show to us all that is in our hearts, that he may do us good at the latter end. Let me not turn back again in my heart to Egypt. Let me be thankful to him who has led me all the way hitherto, and trust him to conduct me safe to my journey's end.

2. Man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord. Deut. viii. 3.

This might be our thought, if God were to deprive us of the bread that perisheth, or if we were in danger of losing it; and it might cause us to rest our souls on him implicitly, whether for life on earth, or the true life, which endures beyond the grave. It should likewise be our thought, if God should deprive us of the ordinary means of our soul's life, his word and ordinances; for he can sustain our souls without them, if it so pleases him. May I not use all the means of well being, both earthly and spiritual, as to rely only on him through whose word they are effected.

MAY 14.

1. As a man chasteneth his son, so the Lord thy God chasteneth thee. Deut. viii. 6.

A father chasteneth his son because he desires to wean him from his faults, and therefore uses that kind and degree of chastisement which he judges most suitable to produce that end. And so the Lord deals with us; not for mere punishment, but for correction. But as with the human parent, so with the divine, there can be no correction of the character, unless we submit ourselves with reverence to the correction, and ourselves strive after improvement. O that I may so receive correction that it may purge me of my faults.

2. Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only, desiring your own selves. James i. 22.

It is not God that we deserve, when we hear his word and do it not, but ourselves; for we flatter ourselves that we shall receive the recompense, without performing the labour; or that we are godly because we hear the word with joy, although we allow the tempter to catch it away, before it has struck deep root. Save me, O Lord, from this self-deception. And that I may escape it, give me grace evermore to look on from hearing to doing.

MAY 15.

1. Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth thereto. James i. 25.

The gospel law requires the whole heart, but leaves the man at liberty in regard to the manner in which the heart shall work. But we shall fail of walking by the perfect law of liberty, unless we look into it and study its true nature and working. Now it is sufficient that we understand it, unless we continue in it.

Grant me, Lord, to see more fully what thou wilt have me to do. Grant me self-denial and patience to continue in thy law.

2. If any man hideth not his tongue, that man's religion is vain. James i. 26.

For with the tongue unbridled we sin by clamour, and falsehood and evil speaking; we stir up the evil passions of others, and thus tempt them to sin; we express our own evil passions and principles, and thus strengthen sin in ourselves and give countenance to it in others; we also actually teach and invite others to evil. Yet how many never bridle the tongue, and, because they sin not in outward act, think themselves innocent. Lord, keep me from this self-deception.

MAY 16.

1. Whatever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. John xvi. 23.

Jesus gave this promise to his faithful apostles, knowing that their hearts could not prompt them to ask anything, which it would be unworthy of the Father to give. If we desire to obtain this promise we must follow the single-mindedness of those to whom it was given. O Lord, I humbly thank thee for thy grace to thy own; and pray thee to make me worthy to have a share in it.

2. Do ye not believe? Behold the hour cometh that ye shall be scattered every one to his own. John xvi. 24.

So weak was the faith even of those who were single-minded, and whose faith was real and earnest. Let no one then be confident, because he is conscious now of a real faith and a true love, that he will not soon become weak and selfish. Let him rather watch and pray, that he enter not into temptation. Let him cultivate communion with him whose strength is made perfect in weakness. Give me, O Lord, a true faith, and then a simple reliance on thee.

MAY 17. ASCENSION DAY.

1. If thou see me, when I am taken from thee, it shall be so unto thee. 2 Kings vi. 10.

Thus was Elisha a type of the apostles. He received a double portion of the spirit which rested on Elijah; and the apostles, after they had seen the ascension of their Lord, were enabled to do greater things in moving the hearts of men, than he himself had accomplished in the days of his flesh. Let me then rejoice in the effects of the ascension of my Lord; for thus I, too, have been reclaimed. May I set my affections on the things above, where he sitteth.

2. He was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. Mark xvi. 19.

Although as the Son, he ascended up where he was before, yet all man he was received as a privilege and reward. And he sat on the right hand of the Father, that he might intercede perpetually for us, that he might rule all things for the benefit of his people—that he might send gifts from his Father—that he might subdue his enemies and perfect our salvation. O Lord, Jesus, grant me to follow where thou art. And that I may do so, obtain for me and impart to me whatever I need to perfect my preparation.

MAY 19.

In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world. John xvi. 33.

The truly godly man has tribulation in the world, because its spirit is continually opposed to the spirit which God has infused into him; because it opposes his own efforts to benefit others; because it draws him back, and brings dejection and sorrow upon his soul. But we must not be cast down; for our cause shall still prevail. Jesus himself was not drawn back by the world, but resisted and overcame it. And since his Spirit is in us, if we hold fast by it, shall overcome likewise. O grant me to cherish more and more thy Holy Spirit, that thou mayest overcome in me.

2. Not for thy righteousness or for the uprightness of thy heart dost thou go to possess their land. Deut. viii. 6.

As the Israelites possessed the land from which the Canaanites were expelled, so Christ's true people shall enter into the heavenly country from which the evil angels were cast out. And although good works be required to qualify us for heaven, yet those who reach it will be sensible that it is not for their good works that they are admitted there, but through the eternal and most gracious purpose of him who has brought them there. O Lord, let me always remember that my salvation is from first to last of thy gracious goodness.

MAY 19.

1. I did neither eat bread nor drink water, because of all your sins which ye sinned. Deut. ix. 18.

This was the word of Moses, and shewed the greatness of his zeal for the honour of God, and the greatness of his love for his brethren. And so it may be that our Lord's fast of forty days was that he might pray for those whom he came to save. Grant me, O Lord, this care for thy honour in the world, especially that I sin not myself. Grant me this love for others, that they may be saved. Grant me to deny myself for this end.

2. Yet they are thy people and thine inheritance. Deut. ix. 20.

That were the Israelites, and so Moses pleaded for them, that they might be spared. And so are we, bought with the blood of his Son, rescued from the tyranny of Satan, sealed with his Holy Spirit, members of his family, subjects of his eternal kingdom. Will he then leave us for our sins? Yea rather, the intercession of his Son shall keep our place for us, so far as we do not utterly from him. Thanks be to thee, O Lord, for thy long suffering towards me. May thy goodness perfect my repentance.

J. B.

N. B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others to fill up the whole course of the Church year, will be published in a cheap form suitable for every year, if a sufficient number should be spoken of Mr. Rowell in the course of this year, to show that the publication would be generally acceptable. The price will not be more than 2s. 6d.

Miscellaneous.

STORY FOR LAZY BOYS AND GIRLS.

It was early on a fine summer's morning, that I took my way from a farm-house where I had been visiting, to the neighbouring town. The lark was singing blithely, and the air was sweet. As I walked onward, my attention was drawn by a number of swallows which were sporting over a large pond. — Sometimes they descended so low as to dip into the very water, and then, again, they soared upwards, cleaving the air with rapid wing. No doubt they were occupied in procuring food, as well as enjoying themselves, and that many a luckless gnat and fly were caught by them in their swift career.

I stood gazing with admiration at the speed of their flight, and at the ease with which they directed their course, and could not help imagining how delightful the faculty must be of flying abroad, high and low, far and near, without difficulty and without danger. With what varied powers of enjoyment has the Almighty Maker of all things endowed his creatures! The expression is as true as it is beautiful. His tender mercies are over all his works."

As I entered the suburbs of the town, I saw a man busily employed in making nails. The smithy was lit up with the glaring furnace, as a lad blew the bellows, and the sparks flew in all directions, as the man struck the heated iron with his hammer.— The nailer seemed to work with all his might, and to allow himself no respite, but no doubt he found this to be necessary. I asked him the amount of his earnings, and the number of hours he worked in a day.— "I am hard at it by five," he said, "and I put up mostly till eight or nine, and now and then later."

"Surely," thought I, "making nails must be the hardest work in the world." Soon after leaving the nailers' I fell in with a porter, as he came up from one of the wharves at the waterside, heavily laden.— The parcel that he carried seemed to be rather a load for a horse than for a man, for the porter fairly staggered under the load as he put forth all his strength.

"Oh!" said I, "this is worse than nailing, and the occupation of a porter must be the hardest work in the world."

As I continued my walk, I came to a broad street where a party of paviours were at work, their arms bare up to their very shoulders. Some were wheeling barrows of sand, some lifting large square stones from the heap, and carrying them to where they were required; some were placing them in their proper situations, and some were knocking them into the ground with their iron-headed hammers, shaking the very houses around, and making at every stroke a short kind of grunt, as though uttering quickly the word "Eyah."

Out of curiosity I asked one of the laborers, who wore a red cap, to let me feel the weight of his hammer, but hardly could I lift it up from the pavement; to work with it was quite out of the question. The exertions made by the men to drive the stones into the ground appeared to me to be dreadful.

"Oh!" thought I, "the work of a nailer and a porter is light to this; the employment of a paviour must be the hardest work in the world."

MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a few more pupils, having been able to secure the assistance of a lady long accustomed to tuition, who will devote herself especially to the Junior Class.

Finsbury, St. George's Square, Toronto, Jan. 18, 1855.

26-1f

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by H. Rowell, Toronto.

"THE CASTLE BUILDERS," by the author of Heartsease, 8s. 6d.: do in paper, 2s. 6d.

"THE SUMMER LAND," by a Child of the Sun, 3s. 6d.

"GRACE LEE," by Julia Kavanagh, 5s.: do in paper, 3s. 6d.

April 12th, '55.

57

On crossing the bridge over the brook, by the weighing machine, a man stood with his back to the wall, and his hands in his pockets, the very picture of idleness. He was at one moment kicking a hole in the ground with his heel, at another looking about as if in quest of something to amuse himself, and after that grasping as though he knew not what to do with himself; hardly ever did I see a more sullen-looking object.—There he stood in his rugged coat, and there he seemed likely to stand, for he had all the appearance of a lounging, idle fellow. It was in the afternoon of the same day that I returned by the same road, and saw in the broad street, just after I had crossed the bridge, a crowd of people. It seemed that a man with a cart was selling onions unusually cheap, and working men and poor people were drawn to the place to make their little purchase. Among the crowd I saw the porter, who was laughing aloud as he bore away the onions he had bought. At a distance from the crowd sat the pavilion in the red cap, laughing too, with his companions, as he sat on a wheelbarrow eating a large onion with his bread and cheese, while not a dozen yards before ran the poor nailer, laughing also, as he hastened back to his labor, shaking a bunch of onions at a man he passed him, who was standing with his hands in his pockets, leaning against the water trough in front of a public house!

And who was the man leaning against the trough? Why, the same ragged, idle, lounging fellow, whom I had seen in the morning kicking a hole in the ground with his heel, and yawning as if he knew not what to do with himself. He had neither made nails, carried burdens, nor driven a single stone in the ground, yet he was more weary than those who had worked hard at these employments. He had neither spirit in his eye, quickness in his foot, nor merriment in his heart, and I feel very sure that he had not a penny in his pockets to lay out on onions, or anything else.

How impressive are the words of the wise man: "By much slothfulness the building decays; and through idleness of hands the house droppeth through!"— Ecclesi. x. 18.

Making mud is hard work, the employment of a porter may be harder and the occupation of a paviour the hardest of all occupations; and so it is with the nailer, who had worked hard at this employment. He had neither spirit in his eye, quickness in his foot, nor merriment in his heart, and I feel very sure that he had not a penny in his pockets to lay out on onions, or anything else.

2. Ye doers of the word and not hearers only, desiring your own selves. James i. 22.

It is not God that we deserve, when we hear his word and do it not, but ourselves; for we flatter ourselves that we shall receive the recompense, without performing the labour; or that we are godly because we hear the word with joy, although we allow the tempter to catch it away, before it has struck deep root. Save me, O Lord, from this self-deception. And that I may escape it, give me grace evermore to look on from hearing to doing.

MAY 15.

1. As a man chasteneth his son, so the Lord thy God chasteneth thee. Deut. viii. 6.

A father chasteneth his son because he desires to wean him from his faults, and therefore uses that kind and degree of chastisement which he judges most suitable to produce that end. And so the Lord deals with us; not for mere punishment, but for correction. But as with the human parent, so with the divine, there can be no correction of the character, unless we submit ourselves with reverence to the correction, and ourselves strive after improvement. O that I may so receive correction that it may purge me of my faults.

2. Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only, desiring your own selves. James i. 22.

It is not God that we deserve, when we hear his word and do it not, but ourselves; for we flatter ourselves that we shall receive the recompense, without performing the labour; or that we are godly because we hear the word with joy, although we allow the tempter to catch it away, before it has struck deep root. Save me, O Lord, from this self-deception. And that I may escape it, give me grace evermore to look on from hearing to doing.

MAY 16.

1. Whatever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. John xvi. 23.

Jesus gave this promise to his faithful apostles, knowing that their hearts could not prompt them to ask anything, which it would be unworthy of the Father to give. If we desire to obtain this promise we must follow the single-mindedness of those to whom it was given. O Lord, I humbly thank thee for thy grace to thy own; and pray thee to make me worthy to have a share in it.

2. Do ye not believe? Behold the hour cometh that ye shall be scattered every one to his own. John xvi. 24.

So weak was the faith even of those who were single-minded, and whose faith was real and earnest. Let no one then be confident, because he is conscious now of a real faith and a true love, that he will not soon become weak and selfish. Let him rather watch and pray, that he enter not into temptation. Let him cultivate communion with him whose strength is made perfect in weakness. Give me, O Lord, a true faith, and then a simple reliance on thee.

MAY 17. ASCENSION DAY.

1. If thou see me, when I am taken from thee, it shall be so unto thee. 2 Kings vi. 10.

Thus was Elisha a type of the apostles. He received a double portion of the spirit which rested on Elijah; and the apostles, after they had seen the ascension of their Lord, were enabled to do greater things in moving the hearts of men, than he himself had accomplished in the days of his flesh. Let me then rejoice in the effects of the ascension of my Lord; for thus I, too, have been reclaimed. May I set my affections on the things above, where he sitteth.

2. He was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. Mark xvi. 19.

Although as the Son, he ascended up where he was before, yet all man he was received as a privilege and reward. And he sat on the right hand of the Father, that he might intercede perpetually for us, that he might rule all things for the benefit of his people—that he might send gifts from his Father—that he might subdue his enemies and perfect our salvation. O Lord, Jesus, grant me to follow where thou art. And that I may do so, obtain for me and impart to me whatever I need to perfect my preparation.

A CARD.

Mr. Henry J. Haycraft,

(From London.)

Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett,

Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and Member

of the Conservatorium in Leipzig.

PROFESSOR OF HARMONY,

PIANO FORTE, & SINGING,

EGGS respectfully announces his arrival in

Toronto, and will be happy to receive

Pupils.

Reference to his friend and fellow-student,

Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy

of Music, London.

Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street East.

Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-1f

General Registry Office.

Established under the patronage of the

FEMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

No. 71, Adelaide Street East,

(Late 10 King St. West.)

W. HERBERT, respectable Female Servants of