Poetry.

THE CHARACTER OF A HAPPY LIFE. How happy is he born and taught, That serveth not another's will; Whose armour is his honest thought And simple truth his utmost skill;

Whose passions not his master's are, Whose soul is still prepared for death, Untied unto the worldly care Of public fame or private breath;

Who bath his life from rumours freed. Whose conscience is his strong retreat; Whose state can neither flatterers feed. Nor ruin make oppressors great;

Who God doth late and early pray More of His grace than gifts to lend; And entertains the harmless day With a religious book or friend.

This man is freed from service bands.

Of hope to rise, or fear to fall; Lord of himself, though not of lands: And having nothing, yet hath all.

Selected.

SIR HENRY WOTTEN, died 1640.

ADAPTEDNESS OF THE PRAYER BOOK. From the Courch Review.

Protestant Episcopal Church; presented to the House of Bishops, Oct 18, ceive it."

Forms of Prayer, or Sameness of Sermon by the Rev. T. W. Corr. D. D.

New York: 1845. "to acknowledge the glory of the eternal history, and pass to another fact which TRINITY, and in the power of the Divine | may not have been so generally noticed. out, which it is necessary for man to which the Christian year winds up, tellremain that nothing be lost," truly em-

spare. All have been filled and none have been sent empty away. We have room merely to glance at the Order for Daily Morning and Evening Prayer, to see how it illustrates the adapation of the Liturgy to the wants of men. we look at the General Confession, we thall find it so full that, under some one or ther of its clauses, every sin with which man may charge himself may be includi, and yet not so minute but that all may he it. Of the Te Deum as a most satisactors anthem of praise, even one who hat belong to the Church which uses it, tas said, "It seems to unite one in spirit Auth the whole Catholic Church in earth and in heaven."† In the Litony are pesions against all calamities, from tempoal evils to everlasting damnation; under circumstances, in prosperity as well as iversity; of all kinds, for the traveller,

and to ask, " What are they among so

the men sit down." And they did sit

cown-wise men and simple, philosophers

and peasants, " besides women and chil-

dren"-and there has been enough and to

and additional proof of the fact be glean. ifrom the experience of those who have lead to experience of those who have lead to the sperience of the species of the sperience of the species of from the experience of those who have

is the Gorpel for the Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Lithard Watson, Methodist.
Lithard Co. – Brevity of Expression in Prayer."

When Archbishop Laud was accused of high treason and committed to the Tower, he was allowed to return to Lambeth in charge of the Black Rod for some books and papers. He remained there till towards evening, and attended Divine Service for the last time in his Chapel. The First Lesson for Evening Prayer, according to the Calendar, was the fillieth Chapter of Issiah, in which occurs this passage: "For the LORD GOD will help me, therefore have I set my face like a flint, and I know that I shall not be asham. ed. He is near that justifieth me; who will contend with me? Let us stand together; who is mine adversary? Let him come near to me. Behold the LORD GOD will help me; who is he that shall condemn In the Psalter for that evening of the month were such verses as these; The waves of the sea are mighty and rage horribly, but yet the LORD who dwell. eth on high is mightier. Blessed is the man whom Thou chastenest, O Lord, and teachest him in Thy law; that Thou mayest give him patience in time of adversity. until the pit be digged for the ungodly. For the LORD will not fail His people, neither will He forsake His inheritance. In the multitude of the sorrows that I had in my heart, Thy comforts have refreshed my soul. They gather them together egainst the soul of the righteous and condemn the innocent blood. But the Loro is my refuge and my GoD is the strength of my confidence." This gave me com-1. Memorial of Sundry Presbyters of the fort," writes the Primate in his Diary :

The adaptedness of the Liturgy to the various cases of need which may arise in Words no Hindrance to Devotion. A the course of one's life, so strikingly exemplified in the instance of Laud, might be farther illustrated from the biography of View also this Book as it is presented to his unhappy master. Charles the First, us, year by year continually, the life of our who was so deeply affected in his prison, blessed Lond, and the examples of His on the morning of his execution, by the Hely saints in the annual round of its Ser- history of our Lord's Passion in the vices. Beginning with the Incarnation, twenty-fourth Chapter of St. Matthew's it prepares us, through four successive Gospel, read by Bishop Juxon as one of weeks, to hail that day of Joy on which to the regular Lessons of the day; and from us CHRIST is born, to us a saviour is given. the story of the seven Bishops who resis-Then it carries us, in wonderful order, ted James the Second's attempt to estabover the successive steps of His most holy Popery in England, and who were so life, reminding us of His obedience to the strangely comforted, on the first night of law in receiving the rite of Circumcision, their imprisonment, by hearing of the acof His Manifestation to the Gentiles, of count of St. Paul's imprisonment in the His Presentation in the Temple, until it appointed service of the day; and from comes, after forty days of solemn prepara- the fact said to have occurred in the first tion, to the most important week of all, the American Congress on their next meeting week of His Passion and Death. It after, lafter hearing of the attack on Boston, wards proclaims His Resurrection, and when such appropriate expressions broke shows forth His Ascension, and comment forth from the Psalter for that morning, orates, the descent of the HOLY GHOST read by the Clergyman of the Church. whom He promised, closely following with But we forbear to dwell on particulars a day in which we are expressly taught which must be familiar to every reader of

Majesty to worship the Unity." Space It is now more than two hundred years would fail us to speak of the season which since a company of persons, who had sopasucceeds, and in which the practical duties rated from the Church of England because, of Christianity are taught more than its among other imagined grievances, her doctrines; or of the many Festivals scat- Prayer Book was deemed insufficient for tered along the whole year, sacred to the their spiritual needs, crossed the Atlantic. memories of the faithful. But when all They came to these western shores; and, has been completed, what truth has been after a tempestuous voyage, landed on the Rock of Piymouth, near the end of an inknow; what duty, which it is necessary clement December. Their first act was to for him to perform? And is not that fall down before God, in grateful thanks Feast on a Mountain, with the story with for His preservation of them on the great deep, and in humble prayer that He would ing us to "gather up the fragments that watch over and bless them in the wilderness to which they had come. In what blematical of the feast which the Prayer language they expressed the feelings of Book has spread before us? Seeing the their hearts at this moment, history does great number, with their varied wants, to not tell us, except that it was extempobe fed from its few pages, we might have rary, after the preferences of those Pilbeen tempted to doubt of their sufficiency, Tgrims. But, whatever it was, could it have been so acasonable and so suitable

many?" But it confidently replied, "Make as this, which the Prayer Book they had renounced would have put in their mouths. had they used its Psalter for that day, the twenty-second of this month:

"They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters;
"These men see the works of the LORD, and

His wonders in the deep.

"For at His word the stormy wind ariseth, which lifted up the waves thereof.
"They are carried up to the heaven, and

down again to the deep; their soul melteth away "They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end.
"So when they cry unto the Load in their

trouble, He delivereth them out of their distress. "For he maketh the storm cease, that the "Then are they glad, because they are at rest; and so He bringeth them unto the haven waves thereof are still.

where they would be. where they would be.

"O that man would therefore praise the
LORD for His goodness: and declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men!"+

The story is told by John Adams is a letter to his wife, and, besides illustrating the point we have in hand, shows in what Power the Fathers of our Republic relied for help.

and, besides illustrating the point we have in hand, shows on what Power the Fathers of our Republic relied for help. He says:
"When the Congress met. Mr. Cushing made a motion iversity; of all kinds, for the traveller, estimate the bereaved, and the oppressed. But it is unnecessary to pursue the subject, and we will conclude this part of it in the sould so for. South, "I know no prayer the continue the Liturgy, but the continue the Liturgy, but the continue the Liturgy itself in use, once, and veneration in this Church former."

Thus has a hasty inspection of the Prayer Book itself showed us that it is suited all the changes of circumstances and all the change

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 10, 1855.

priate the following from the same Psalm: " He maketh the wilderness a standing water,

and water-springs of a dry ground.

"And there lie setteth the hungry, that they

may build them a city to dwell in;
"That they may sow their land, and plant inevards, to vield them fruits of increase.

rought low through oppression, through any

and flowing waters for any thing which fare better? What satisfaction can there be to a soul that knows its own wants, in a Ritual which, however splendid and imposing to the outward eye, is celebrated, ers; which nuts human mediators between them and their God, taking away the glory of the one Mediator Jesus under any circumstances whatever.

Christ: which denies to the people the At Brussels, on the contrary, it is stated that blessing of the Cup in the Holy Eucharist; and which mystities them with superstitious stories and legends? When the present Bishop Kip was at Rome, he witness-Peter's on Christmas morning; which ne votion. All the put describes as gorgeous in the extreme, but of the Virgin, and show, the seriousness of devotion seeming to be wanting and the Pope the real object of worship. At a later hour of the day he went to the English Chapel, our simpler and more edifying Liturgy was used; and as he was leaving, a triend said to him. Did you receive much spiritual benefit from the services at St. Peter's this morning?" "Yes," he answered; "indirectly. I received much; for it taught me to realize

benefit."* We did not intend, however, to speak o much of the comparative advantages of ience of our clergy, which would show. especially, how this venerable volume can urnish "songs in the night" to Gon's people, and sanctify their sorrows by the vords which it teaches. And we had ports of our Western Bishops and other Clergy, to exemplify the case and success decision.—Calendar. with which our Literature, just as it now is. can be accommodated to the circumstances of new countries, where the place of mostly of strangers to our forms and ways. But we must stop, at least for the present; merely adding that, even though the Book, the Church to work with great effect. She can say of it as David said of Goliath's sword, "There is none like it;"f and

increased diligence, zeal, and power. "At a moment when hope was abandoned, and despair sat on every countenance, Death in the most appalling form sewming inevitable, in a state of helf distraction." Do, Sir, pray for us was the request to the Rev. Clergyman (Jr. Cooper, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on his way to South America.) So are one baring said, "Oh, Sir, in this awful crists, your Prayer Book can be of no errice to you," the only repposes to this, by the faithful Herald of the Cres, the Minetenary of the God of Mercy, was to fall on his knees, and with a ferrour that penetrated every heart, implored in the solemn words of the Litany.

'O Gop, the Father of Heaven, have mercy upon us mi erable sinuers.

than to see her engaged in wielding it with

mi erable sinuers.

() Gop, the Son, Redeemer of the World have merry upon us miserable sinuers.

() Gop the HolyGhost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, have merry upon us miserable sinuers.

() holy, blessed, and glorious Taintry, three Persons, and one Gols, have mercy upon us miserable sinuers.

"The effect of this was electrifying. Tenra were in every eye, and they all, as if with one heart and one voice, joined in supplicating their GUD to save them from a westery grave, the merives, their wives, and their children—when He who rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm and commands the winds and the waves, 'posec, be still,' and there came a calm, raised their sinking hearts, granting the earnest prayers of the humble suppliants.

() Christmas Holidaya in Rome, p. 65.

† 1 Sam xxi, 2.

Komanism and Dissent.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE IMMAGULATE CONCEP-TIOX.—Accounts from Rome allege that an extraordinary religious enthusiaem has been exhibited by the population of Rome since the pro-mulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate

Conception.
Church after Church celebrates its Triduo, nd Church after Church is filled with the people. The confessionals are crowded and the alters thronged with the children of Mary, anzious to take advantage of the graces of the times. No language could sufficiently express the real, love, and hope which fill the hearts of all. Our

Lady has always been the leader in great revivals of sanctity.

A column is to be erected in the Hizza Magnanelli in commemoration of the event, at the private expense of the Pope.

And then, again, in reference to their and at the earnest request of the State. The female Order of the Sisters of the Adoration of new home and future history, how approew home and future history, how approexisting system, but the State Christians, for the the revolutionary crisis in 1848. It is divided He blesseth them, so that they multiply of whenever a Papal letter of public interest and lastly, the simply associate I, who are united exceedingly, and suffereth not their cattle to enters France. The formula was invented under the first Napoleon, who was never unwilling to "And again when they are minished and transmit the action of the Pope. It is, to say the least of it, unwise, and if we call to mind the origin of it, a harsher epithet must be applied plague or trouble;
"Though he suffered them to be evil-entreated to it. When the Sovereign Postiff rearranged through tyrants, and let them wander out of the French Hierarchy a Local dat was concluded between the Holy See and the First Consul. the way in the wilderness;

"Yet helpeth He the poor out of misery, and maketh him household like a flock of sheep."

ded between the Holy See and the First Consul.

The latter, however, and his advisers were not in good faith. After some delay the Concordat sketh him household like a flock of sheep."

Such is the ample provision which the was published, but with it certain organic articles, the first of which is to the effect that no letters Church in her Prayer Book makes for her of any kind, save those which concern the Peni faithful children, dividing and distributing tentiary, issuing from Rome, can be published it as each has need; and so do men mistake when they leave her fruitful pasture of the Government. The Pope knew nothing of this till he saw it in the Moniteur, and it was there-Dissent can promise. And if they go to for these organic articles were published by the other extreme, do they lose less or Napoleon asparts of the Concordat, and are called Organic Articles of the Convention of 20 Messider, an. 9"-the date of the concordat. The employed in his service were agreed on on point, slavish submission to the First Consul and either in whole or in part, in a tongue a blind hatred to the Holy Sea. He and they unintelligible to the great body of worship-hesitated not to commit a manifest fraud in the face of Christendom, and to publish, as the act of the Sovereign Pontiff, what the Pontiff had

the proclamation of the dogma in the Churches was received with the groatest seal and enthusiasm, by people of all ranks;—
From an early hour the Churches were filled

never done, and what he never would have done

with crowds of the faithful, and were not empty ed the celebration of High Mass at St. during the entire day. Masses, offices, sermons and vespers were attended with the utmost de-votion. All the pulpits resounded with praises were surrounded by the at the same time little else than empty faithful, who came in crowds to hear of the new honour decreed to the Queen of Heaven and Earth. In the evening a bridiant illumination took piece throughout the entire city. There was not a single street, great or small, which did not take a part in this manifestation. Many of the hotels were unguificently docorated.

Calvinian-The Congregational Church and Society at Enfield have just given us a practical illustration of the state of doctrine among them-solves. The Rev. C. A. G. Bingham, the pretor, originally a Methodist, has become an ultra-Calvinist. Those dissatisfied with his preaching the value of our own services as I never the value of our own services as I never alleged that he held and taught—I. That Christ did before, and I trust therefore to use died only for the elect. 2, That the Holy Spirit them for the rest of my life with greater strives only with the elect. 3. That Christians benefit."*

should pray only for the elect; and 4. That sinners have absolutely no power to repent, though commanded to do so on pain of eternal so much of the comparative advantages of death. As the pastor's views became known, the Prayer Book, as of its positive merits dissatisfuction increased, and he was privately n being fitted to meet the necessitive of all saked resign: he declined .- The Scalety then persons in any and every age. We had proposed, in further illustration of the point, to cite some facts from the pastoral experience of our clergy, which would show, Society declined and called a meeting of the Consociation, by which he was dismissed. So it seems that a Calvinistic minister, in Connecticut, may be turned out of his Parish for preaching Calvinism, whenever it becomes disagreeable also marked several passages in the Re. to the people, even through the Church itself may be content with the doctrine. We agree with the Herald, that this is a very extraordinary

THE ENGLISH AT Rome. -- A series of English sermons is being preacted on the Sundays during Lent at the Church of St. Andrea delle worship is often a school-house or a log-cabin, and the congregations composed Mgr. Talbot, the Pope's Camberlain. At the onclusion of his discourse he observed :-

The great object which he proposed to himself in preaching was to announce to the English and English-speaking Catholics now at Rome, of which we have been speaking, admits of that the Holy Father himself was deeply consome improvements, it contains enough for cerned at the state of spiritual destitution of the poor Catholics in the large cities of England, and especially in London, and that his Holiness recommended with great earnestness these his poor unhappy children to the tender solicitude we care far less to hear of her changing or and zeal of the English Bishops, who were over in any way trying to better the instrument, here on the occasion of the great solemnity of the 8th of December. The Very Rev. Prelate then went on to say that it was a mistake that the Holy Pather was not aware of the real state of things in England, or that here at Rome they had the idea of the complete and immediate conersion of Eugland On the contrary, he could assure them his Holiness knew well that fo every convert made more than ten of the children of the Church were lost, because they had ot even the ordinary and essential means for the salvation of their souls, and that this was a ballucinations—the one attributing his own fresource of profound grief to the heart of the Holy
quent cholics to the fighting of seven knights shut source of profound grief to the heart of the Holy Father. Mgr. Talbot added, that from all be erable sinuers.
O Goo, the Son, Redeemer of the World have mercy | knew himself, his own knowledge being confirmed by that of so many others, he believed there were fifty thousand Catholics in London alone who could not, either from moral or physical causes, hear Mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

ME LUCAS AND THE POPE. -The Boman correspondent of the Tablet denies the truth of the gentlemen either undertake or finish their com-statements which have been made about the mentarial labours in a "similar" state of mind, failure of Mr. Lucas's mission, and states that he Hon. Gentleman has had two audiences of the Pope, "at both of which his Holiness was extremely kind.," Mr. Lucas himself thus writes from Rome, under date of the 4th of March:

The letters of the Archbishop of Deblin of the 3d and 7th of February, which has just been with the Ecclesiastical Council at Carlsruhe upon with the Ecclesiastical Council at Carlsruhe upon published in the frish journals, oblige me to say questions relative to the ecclesiastical endowsew words on the subject to which they refer.
Having taken the advice of persons best able to with the excommunicated body remains interspeak with authority upon such a point, I had dicted. The Archbishop himself and his come to the conclusion that it was unfitting to Ordinary correspond directly with the Minister make any appeal to the people on the progress of the Interior. Meanwhile the Government make any appeal to the people on the progress of an affair referred to the Holy See, and still undecided. His Grace seems to be of a different or excommunicated by the Aachbishop receive opinion; but even his high example, and provocation it affords, shall not turn me aside from the course I had hid down for myself, and of the propriety of which I am now, after making comes attached to their functions. The police from the course of the propriety of the interview more family convinced than every least the seeminary of Freinburg closed. fresh inquiry, more firmly convinced than ever. But, as absolute silence on my part might seem in any mas arways oven the season in great revivals of sanctity.

A column is to be spected in the Hitza Maginary of the continuous of the event; at the private expense of the Pope.

In France an Imperial decree has been published according a recognize to the Europea particular, the private expense of the Pope.

In France an Imperial decree has been published according a recognize to the Europea particular the second of clauses, formation, or expressions that they include, and which are or may be contrary to the countitution, to the laws of the empire, to the franchises, liberties, and maxims of the fights of the Gallican Church. This reservation of the first the firs to give a tacit assent to the accuracy of the state-

sole purpose of vexing the Pope, chose to assume into three branches—"the Regular Sisters, whose the existence of a Church which has been sup- end is the Adoration of the Blessed Sagrament pressed. It is for their convenience that the exposed day and night in their chapet, as well trallican maxims should be reputed in force as needlework; the Secular Sisters, who employ against the Holy See. This may be very politic, their powers in connection with the community, but it certainly is not houest. This produme and may afterwards expand autwardly and give tion of the council of State is perpetually repeat- themselves to spiritual and corporal charity by bonds less close with the society, partaking, however, in an especial manner, in the prayers, the works, and the merits of the institute

HIRRINIAN THEOLOGY-Our readers have all heard the story of the son of Brin, who when set at work to saw off the limb of a high tree, sat comfortably on the limb, and sawed heav of that part of the limb which was between himself and the trunk. The Baptists of Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, have succeeded in itating this brilliant feat in the theological line. as is thus shown by the Watchman and Observer, l'reabyterian paper :---

The propositions on which this "perfect ununi-mity" is said to exist, are: "1. That Pedobaptist societies are not gospol

·hurches.' New, if this be so, there are no gospel churches n which infant baptism is hold as a Christians ordinance. Consequently neither Presbyterians, nor Methodists nor Episcopallans, nor Lutherans

for any other bodies which profess to be Christian, but which retain the rite of Infant haptism, can be regarded as gaspel churches. But what says the lierald to the exclusion of a very large portion of the Christian world from von the name of a gospol church?

2. "That all Pedobaptists are unhaptized even though immersed by Pedobaptist ministers."

This is the second proposition.

And as no intelligent baptist over pretends that the succession has been uninterrupted, they can, according to this proposition, claim no valid baptism for themselves. For what is invalid ab initio, is invalid through all subsequent time. If the first is unbaptized whom a Pedobaptist minister immerses, then all are unbaptized whom this immersed unbantized person immerses Our reference to Roger Williams was to exhibit one historical case in which the chain came onlyably to an emi. Does our neighbour of the Herald then subscribe to this second proposition f the Tennessee Baptist and of his other brethren! 8. "That all Pedobaptist ministers are un

ordained, and therefore unauthorized to preach officially or to administer ordinances."

4. "That while it is the duty of all Christains to preach the gospel in one sense, there is a class especially to preach in an official charac-

ter, and these instruct the church and coppregation publicly and steadily."

According to these propositions there is no ministry in Pedobaptist Societies. There are none invested with special authority to preach and administer its ordinances. For they are all

themselves "unbaptized, unordained, and members of no gospel church." Now if this is the estimation in which other denominations are held by the Baptists, they should know it. After so successfully sawing in two the very limb on which they are sitting, it is no wonder that the Baptists are somewhat given to dropping off at last, wither tute warm fresh agitt among themselves, or into something else, or nothing. — Church Journal.

Among the correspondence of the London Quardian, we observe the following on the "Lucubrations of Dr. Comming."

To the Killer of the Guardian. To the killing of the Guardien.

Sin—The first thing that caught my eye in the last week's Guardian was the following paragraph:—"Dr. Cumming (in his sermon on the Day of Humiliation) talked of "pur army being sacrificed to the Pusoyism of warfare, which prefers regard to a military rubric to a victory without it, or in defiance of it;" and in another part of his discourse added-" It is nu wonder that the similarity of name-Sevastopol being in Greek what Armageddon is in Helmow -allould suggest to many a student of prophecy Revelation, xvi. 14, 'The gathering together of the great war of Almighty God, and verse 16, 'He gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon, and in the Greek tongue Sebastopol, and in the English tongue the August City, allude to our

I was here interrupted for a few minutes, and in the meantime a friend having taken up the paper, I took up a book called *Bylva*; or, the Wood, and opening it at random, read as follows, under the heading, "The Eccentricities and Caprices of Imagination not Controllable by

"Peter Jurien sffirmed that his frequent cholics were caused by the fighting of seven knights shut up in his bowels, but then, Peter Jurien has written a Commentary on the Apocatypes, which (says South) 'either finds a man mod, or makes him so., "-p. 323, 2nd edit., 1778.
I think, Sir, "It will be no wonder if the similarity" of Peter Jurien's and Dr. Cumming's up in his bowels, the other attributing all the theological and political cholics of "our own times" to the machinations of the benighted seven-billed city shut up in the bowels of Europe, coupled with the fact that both "have written a commentary upon the Apocalypse," "should suggest to many a student of and decency "the probability" that both these

—I am, Sir, yours truly, April 2, 1855. RISHOP OF PREIBURG.—The Archbishop of Preiburg has, by a recent circular, permitted maintains its ground. The Priests suspended still keep the Seminary of Freinburg closed. The excommunicated Ecclesiastics! Council acts

JOHN NELBON.

as if it were the supreme spiritual authority.

italics its own) is an extract from the Pittsburg Mr. Bates there had been no vicarage-hou

passage of any Saint whatever; and it is called by the Latin Fathers Dormitic, or the slop of the Virgin, and by the Greeks Addinate, repose or passage. Death, says Liguori, being the punishment of slu, it would seem that the punishment of sin, it would seem that the divine mother, all hely and exempt from every stain, should not be subject to death, nor suffer the same misfortune as the children of Adam, who are infected by the polson of sin. But God washing Airry in all things to be life to Josus, required that as the Son had died, the Mother should niso die; and because He wished to give to the just an example of the blessed death prepared for them, he decreed that the Virgin should die, but by a sweet and happy doath." but by a sweet and happy doath."

The Catholic Herald gives its readers the following translation of a prayer, which has been extensively circulated in France, for the conversion of "heretics." It informs us that "the Bishop of Monde especially recommends it, and attaches to the fevout recital of it by the faithful of his discoss an indulgence of forty days:"
"I know, O lumaculate Virgin, that thou ovest thy children, and that thou art pleased o yield to their desires. Full of a sweet and ender coufficience, I dare to ask a favour of hee, O Benign Mother. Thou wishost to be mportuned; that lovest to see thy children crossing round theo. Then, O Holy Virgin, by that triumph which our devotion has applicated with fervent joy; by that hely title, the most glorious that remained for us to daim for thee; y that redoubling of love for our Mother, of reperation for our Queen, grant to those who those who do not pray to thee, O Mary, the grace to know thee, and to embrace the doctrine of thy divine Son. Yas, I conjure thee, O best of mothers, to make them know that thou art he dispensatrix of the treasures of Jesus. do every thing; the compassionate heart of Jesus, an refuse the nothing. At! Mergiful Mother, immediate Virgin, delgit to look upon our wandering brothren; touch their hearts in eler that they may participate in the immense oy which we experience, and that for them, as for us, it may be a foretaste of the ineffable lelights of a blessed eternity.—Amen."

Errlesinstical Intelligence.

The seventh general report of the English

ENGLAND.

oclesiastical Commissioners has been published. They inform the Sourctary of State for the Home Department that fixed incomes have been proded for the future Deans and Canons of the athedral of St. David's; that the Archdesconry of Hereford has been augmented by £200 a year (for the present), and that the Archdonof Hereford has been augmented by £200 a year (for the present), and that the Archdeacomy of Salop has received a further grant to make up that portion of the Inserted 2000 which was intended to be secured thereto by an order in Council of the 10th of December, 1842; that four canonirles have been auspended, twelve preferments and sinceure rectories vacated and suppressed, and seven prebends, £0., become vated in the Councilsoners; that the Bishops of Chichester and Exeter have in consideration of the celebrated Canterbury windows. suppressed, and seven probunds, &c., become vested in the Commissioners; that the Bishops of Chichester and Excter have, in consideration f annuities, transferred to the Commissioners certain episcopal catates, which will probably yield a considerable additional revenue for the surposes of the common fund: that the excess of amuni payments over receipts, in respect of neome, which last year was upwards of £29,000, now loss than £14,000, and the Commission Manchester, and that the total number of benotices permanently augmented, exclusive of new districts, amounted last November to 856, with a population of 2,346,535, and that the annual grants payable in respect of such benefices, exclusive of the value of land and tithe rent-charge, amounted, in the aggregate, to the annual sum of £46,839 in perpetuity. The total number of districts constituted up to the lat of November last was 242, with an aggregate population of 854,870, and of these 189 have been already provided with churches, and o become "new parishes," and the incumbents thus cuticled to an income of not less than £150 year, besides surplice fees and dues. The innual payment by the Commissioners in respect of districts and new parishes is accordingly in creased to £84,378, subject to further i The permanent charge on the common fund for augmentation and endowment of parochial cures therefore amounts at present to £80,712 per annum. A further sum of 3,339 has been re-ceived from the Bishop of Durham, and has been applied towards the erection of parsonagehouses in that diocese. The Commissioners have received from the Church Estates Commis-Co Lotz, 1000, and the expendence of Lacovoc, leaving a balance at the Bank, on the Slat of October last, of £141,377.

The report of the Church Estates Commissioners states that they have directed the prep-

aration of annuity tables, adapted to carry out the provision in the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Acts (which prohibits calculations on tables less favourable to the expectation of life than the life tables appended to the 12th annual report of the Registras-General of Births, Marterms agreed on in 184 cases of sales of rever-

Catholic of last week:

"Her beloved San, the Man-God, had to pass
"Her beloved San, the Man-God, had to pass
llimself through 'the valley of the shadow of
death;' so had like decreet, like chosen saints;
and her example of dying was also needed for
us. But her death, if death it can be called,
for it was only a passing away, a languaking
sate hir) was the easiest, quietest, smoothest
plaintiff, damages £100, subject to a motion to
massance of any Saint whatever, and it is called
the massance of any Saint whatever, and it is called
to the court shows.

. No. 41

be made to the court above. INCREASED PRESENCE OF PROTESTANT WORantr in France.—The Government seems to incline to give up its rigours with respect to religious affairs. A chapel, closed for a long period, in the Charents, that of Tarsac, has just been re-opened. They say that on this occa-sion the President of the Central Council of the Reference Churches also in the breach; M. Gauthler, who is also sub-governor of the bank, declared to M. Fortoul, that if he did not immediately sanction the re-spening of this place of worship he would place his resignation of office, as president, in the hands of the Resperer, giving the detailed motives, and that he knew the Emperor to be in favour of liberty of worship. At the same time other places of wership have been uponed in the Aigne, with the concept have been opened in the Aisne, with the consent of the authorities, and among a Roman Catholic population. I do not know how the Romish population. I do not know how the Romish clergy take this partial return to liberty. In Paris they are making themselves active; if the poor and afflicted are not visited by them, churches at any rate are opened. These churches, which number 45 in Paris, hear 289 sermons a week, and if we take into account the convents in which sermons are also preached, the average number is 50 per day. But the important point is, not the quantity, but the quality. Now, the quality is inferior. The discourses addressed to the cultivated classes contain a Christianity without savour, with a mixture of philosophy. As to the other ser-mons, those for the people, they are always more full of the Virgin than of Jesus Christ.— Puris Correspondent of the Christian Times.

The custom of erecting memorial windows is The custom of erecting memorial windows is apreading. A handsome obituary window has been placed in Byers' Green Church, in memory of Mr. Robert Macfarlane, surgeon of that place, by his friends and neighbours. The window was executed by Walles, the subject heing the Good Samaritan and Christ Healing the Sick; in the centre of the window is an angel holding a seroll, on which are the words, "in the midst of life we are in death," a reference to the melanoholy accident which deprived those amongst whom he was known of a sincere friend and a skilful medical practitioner.

A magnificent memorial window to the late A magnificent memorial window to the late G. Austin, Esq., architect to the cathedral church of Canterbury, has been placed in the north-west tower. The window is of eight lights, and contains the Saxon kings who were benefactors to the cathedral—Ethelbert, Ercelert, Eghert, Ribelwolf, Alfred the Great, Canute, Edward the Confessor, and Harold. The glass is taken from examples of the 16th contains and is war affective. contury, and is very effective. It was executed by the artists attached to the cathedral.

The apse of the Church of St. Mary the Vir-

It is proposed to erect a window of stained of the Rev. Philip Morant, the historian of Essex, whose ramains are interred thereis

In the year 1795, Mr. Charles Clarks, and native of Granthum, bequeathed £500 in trust, the interest of which was to be expended in beautifying the parish church of St. Wulfran, In is now less than £14,000, and the Commissioners hope that their next report will show such
improvement in the state of the common fund
as will render it possible to indicate the time
when they can safely propose to make further
grants towards the better provision for the cure

| It is interest of which was to be expended in
| beautifying the priors of St. Wulfran, In
| fulfilment of this pious bequeet the trustees have
| lately filled the west window of the north alsie
| with stained glass. The subjects are—the Corgrants towards the better provision for the cure
| continued to the interest of which was to be expended in
| beautifying the parish church of St. Wulfran, In
| fulfilment of this pious bequeet the trustees have
| as will render it possible to indicate the time |
| the interest of which was to be expended in
| beautifying the parish church of St. Wulfran, In
| fulfilment of this pious bequeet the trustees have
| as will render it possible to indicate the time |
| with stained glass. The subjects are—the Corgrants towards the beautifying the parish church of St. Wulfran, In
| fulfilment of this pious bequeet the trustees have
| with stained glass. The subjects are—the Corgrants towards the beautifying the parish church of St. Wulfran, In
| fulfilment of this pious bequeet the trustees have
| as will render it possible to indicate the time |
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of which was to be appeaded in
| the interest of whic ioners go on to report that Mauldeth Ifall has artist is Walles of Newcasile, and it is considered purchased for the residence of the Blahop ered one of the best windows he has executed. He has in hand glass for the window of the south aisle, the cost of which will be defrayed from the same fund.

Moor-Allerton Church, near Leeds, has realterion Church, near Leeds, has recently had presented to it; three stained glass
windows, the gift of three of the parishioners,
Mr. Purchon, Bir. Donisthorps, and Mir. Thompson. The windows are by Walles, and have for
subjects the parables of the Good Samerium,
the Good Shepherd, and the Pharises and Pubilcan. It is intended to place two mere stained
class windows in the church at an early negred. glass windows in the church at an early period, with subjects taken from the parables Lord.

UNITED STATES.

The Gospel Messenger announces the per-version of the Rev. Mr. Whitcher in the follow-liaving been acquainted with Mr. Whiteber for the last fifteen years, and having during that time exchanged the conrectes common between persons of the same station and pursuit, we have received from the Church Estates Commissioners the sum of £100,000, on account of the surplus arising from transactions under the provisions of the Episcopal Estates Management Acts. The income of the commission for the year ending the lat of November, 1854, amounted to £642,065, and the expenditure to £400,688, leaving a balance at the Bank, on the 31st of October last, of £141,377.

The report of the Church Estates Commission for the present of the Estates Commission for the Church Estates Commission for the church Estates Commission for the Estates Commission for the Estates Commission for the church Estates Commission for the Estates Estates Management therefore, shall be briefly told. For some years the state of the matter as possible. What we have have the same with the property of the commission for the property of the commission for the property of the commis to nope that he had abandoned them. But it does not appear that up to the time of his apoetacy he had committed any act in violation of the canous. Over a year since he redired from parish duty on, the plea of ill health; and took a farm in Whitestown, but occasionally officiated as a minister of the Protestant Episcophic Church. It is but a few Sundays since he presched in Green Church is the after a second of the protestant of the second of the processed of the second of pas Unurch. It is but a few Sundays since he progress of enfranchisement. The transections approved by the commissioners since their last report exceeded both in number and value those of the previous year. They have a sunday since he preached, in Grace Church in this city, a serving supproved by the commissioners since their last report exceeded both in number and value those full standing as an Enisconsi elements. While in: full standing as an Episcopal clergymas, he was, last week received into the Church of Rome. He had not resigned his ministry, nor, after his sions, and in 84 cases for the purchase of leasehold interests. The value in fee of the setator
so agreed to be dealt with exceeds £900,000.

Acting under the provision of the setator so agreed to be dealt with exceeds £900,000. His old associates would have thought better \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ and the provisions of the act of the section of 1854, the commissioners have paid over to the fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales two sums of £100,000 each in respect of the surplus proceeds of enfranchisement, and on the final adventure of all their increased on a further sum when a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ and \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him him worm \$P_{\rm cont}^2\$ are a version takes upon him him had be pursued as different control of the pursued as different contro

A Partie

JAMES BEAVEN.

such case provided, with the consent of Standing Committee of the Diocese, pronounce the said Benjamin W. Whiteher ipso facto, deposed to all intents and purposes from the holy ministry of icto, denosed to all the Church. In the Lame of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And I do hereby give the required notice of the apostacy and deposition of the said Benjamin

W. Whitcher.
GENEVA, W. N. Y., April 24th, 1855. WILLIAM H. DELANCEY. Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO MAY 9. T. H., Frampton West, rem.; J. E., Wolfe Island, rem. vois. 17 & 18; Rev. T. J. M. W. B., Hamilton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. House to let. Master's Churchman's Diary-li. Rowsell.

The Church.

TORONTO, THERSDAY, MAY 10, 1855.

NOTICE. MY DEAR BRETHREN OF THE HOME AND SINCOR DISTRICTS.

It is my intention to whit for the purpose of Confirmation your several Parishes and Stations in accordance with the following list. I remain, &c. JOHN TORONTO.

	JOHN TORONTO.
May, 18	55.
Thursday	
	Vaughan 8 p.1
Priday	18Markham
111003	Markham Villago 8 p.:
Saturday	19 St. John Baptist's Ch.
O=====	Oak Ridges 11 a.:
• •	Mitchell's Corners 8 p.1
Sunday	20Newmarket
Subsely.	St. Alban's 8 p.:
Monday	21Georgina
	Sutton Mills 8 p.1
Tuesday	22Lake Simcoe.
Wednesday	23Orillia 10 a. n
41	Medonte 2 р. п
Thursday	24travelling.
Friday	25 l'enetauguishene 2 p. n
Saturday	26 Craig's, Oro 12 noo
Sunday	27 Barrie 11 m. m
***	Innistit 8 p. 11
Monday	28 West Gwillimbury 10 a. n
44	Llordtown 8 p. n
Tuesday	29 Mulmur 12 noc
	8t. John's, Mono 4 p. 10
Wednesday	80 St. Mark's, Mono 10 s. 1
• • •	English Wilson 8 p. n
Thursday	81 Bolton 10 a. u
**	St. John's Church, Goro
	of Toronto 2 p.n
JUNE 18	
Friday	l,Tullamore 10 a.u
44	Brampton 8 p.11
Baturday :	2,Norval 10 a.n
••	lloraby 2 p.n
Sunday 8	3,(leorgetown 10 n.n
44	Milton 8 p.n
	I, Nelson 10 n.n
••	Wellington Square 2 p.n
Tuesday	6 Onkvillo 10 n.u
The follo	wing Parishes and Stations are pos-
	wook-viz. :
June 185	
Tuesday	12 Palermo
* acada	(the section of the s

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

Thursday

..... Churchville 3 p.m

14Stone Church 10 a.m. 3 p.m.

The Anonderson of York will (D.V.) vist the following Parishes and Stations in the Clurc

Paris Cayugaville Brautford	.Thursday,	May	10, 🚵 n.m.
Cayugaville	. "	••	10, 0 p.m
Brautford	. "	••	10, 7 p.m
Mohawk	Friday	••	11, 10 a.m
Tuscarora		**	
Caledonia	.Saturday	••	12, 11 a.m.
York		••	12, 8 p.m.
Biabrook	.Sunday	••	18, 10 a.m.
Glanford		••	18, 4 p.m.
Barton		• •	14, 11 a.m.
Hamilton, Church	h		•
of Ascension	. "	••	14, 8 p.m.
Do. Christ Church	h 14		14, 7 p.m.
Notice wil			

Visitations in the Ningara District.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH. The recent debate in the British

House of Commons on Sir J. Walmisley's motion for opening the British Museum and National Gallery on Sundays, affords lamentable and undeniable practically ignoring that "knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation." It which maketh wise unto salvation. It implies, by religion; try what you can do by may be all very well to argue on the putting art and nature before him. We are benefit likely to result to society in perfectly willing, so that you do not sacrifice general from improving the moral and rollgion and what belongs to the influence of general from improving the moral and divine blessing which have not God's honour and glory in view, as their chief and all-important object. We are not about to read a homily on this subject. but simply to remark upon the unblushing confessions of honorable members who stand "Christians professed." It will scarcely be believed that one of these gentlemen, by way of sustaining bestowed on his speech by so honest and plain-spoken a person as Mr. W. J. Fox. an untenable argument, actually asserted that there is no written command to keep the first day of the week at all; find, by the result of the division, that yet the speaker was one among them for whom we offer up the petition "that by their endeavours peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety. Walmesley's motion was acquired by may be established among us for all 235 to 48. generations!" Such wretched quibbling goes of course for what it is worth. and excites mingled pity and contempt

"Mr. Burges, in seconding the motion, anticipated religious objections, and insisted that handsome Bible was presented to the the observance of the Sabbath was in no way Rev. W. S. Darling, the assistant minbinding upon Christians. 'There was no written command to keep the first day of the week as a Sabbath at all.' The Roman Catholic Church acted with much better judgment than Protestants, who repelled millions by their illjudged asperities with regard to the observance of Sunday."

for the irreverent speaker.

Mr. Briggs, we presume, has had the opportunity of noting the observance of the Sabbath in Paris and other Roman Catholic continental cities: we can only remark, that since he so admires the "better judgment" of Romanists, it is to be lamented that he does not altogether take up his abode with them, and cease to disgrace a British Parliament suing the unvarying "tenor of its way" in by his presence! But unfortunately Tuscany. Letters from Florence addressed who indulged in sentiments of this kind. another Madini case having occurred in It was, however, Lord Stanley's speech that place, the particulars of which we the (Berryr thus "handles without glores:

trovert the duties and obligations of the Subbath: a few extracts will berve as a fair sample of this:

"LORD STAKLEY WAS anxious to Pay a or two in explanation 'of a vote that he knew would be unpopular in the country; but he conceived that a member of the house had no concerved that a memory of the nodes not more important or sacred duty to perform that that of combating what he thought was a prejudice, although it might be entertained by persons for whom he had the sincerest respect and might be grounded upon the most conscientious motives.' (Cheers.) The mover and econder had conceded too much in allowing the otion to be argued as a question of Sabbat lesecration. He thought that idea belonged t theory utterly false and unfounded, although not uncommon in this country—he meant the theory which attempted to establish a kind of antagonism between things secular and things sacred. He did not mean to say that a ma would learn in a museum or a picture-gallery that which would be so important or so valuable to him as what he could learn in church, but he said that, taking it for what it was worth, intel ectual and moral improvement was itself apart of religion. (Cheers.) When he was told of the sanctity of the Sabbath, he would admit that he regarded that institution as, perhaps, the most venerable and valuable which had come down to us from past ages; but why was it so vene rable and so valuable? No institution, however sacred, could be in itself an end; it must be a means to an end, and the end for which that sacred day was to be reverenced was the moral and intellectual improvement of those who of sorved it."

"As regards the question of desecration, be did sincerely and earnestly say, with deep res pect for the feelings of those who desired to see the Sabbath applied as a day of rest, that the purpose for which that day was intended was of moral and mental improvement." (Cheers.)

"He believed that this exclusive appropria tion of the day of rest, in popular opinion, to subjects exclusively theological, lay infinitely more than the want of education at the botton of that ignorance which they all lamented-(cheers) -and he believed that, unless they applied some remedy in this direction, all educational measures, even such as that which his right hon, friend had lately introduced, would comparatively useless."

"A circular had also been insured by a society "A circular had also been issued by a society for the due observance of the Sabbath which had threatened all persons who voted for this measure with public exposure. He was not acquainted with the workings of this society, but if this was the way in which they carried on their proceedings, he thought that they should change their name and call themselves a society for the promotion and encouragement of intemperance. He had endeavoured to speak on this matter without exaggeration, because he know that in every part of England, especiully in the manufacturing districts, if the asked a sensible man what was the great social evil of the time, ninety-nine out of every hun dred would give the same answer -- 'It drunkenness." He knew from returns that lle knew from returns that is single town in Ignesshire, with between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants, £1,000 was daily ment in intoxicating drink. If they asked the judges what was the cause of the greates the cause, directly or indirectly, of disease an of more than one-half of the cases of insanity is our hospitals and asylums, they would give the same answer - "Prunkenness." He believed that the trouble of finding the cure for this evil was the great problem of our time. How were they to do this? Not by restrictive laws. though, perhaps, they were well enough in their way; but prohibitory legislation would not affect the ours. In order to apply the remedy, they must first find the cause, and he believed that, more than anything else, the great caus for the working classes." (Cheers.)

Every one who is properly impressed with a feeling of veneration for the Subbath-day, and believes it to be an institution specially devoted to set for ward the glory of the Creator and the salvation of the souls of men, must cordially agree with the concluding remarks of the London Guardian on this subject He says-" For ourselves, we see no harm, as far as

thing itself is concerned, in mechanics or any one else looking at pictures and museums or Sundays; to many people we can believe i would be a good thing if they spent their Sun day in no worse way. But the gain must be set against the loss; and the loss would be set against the loss; and the loss would be with Lord Stanley's leave, in the diminution of the public sense of the religious character of Sunday. Lord Stanley, we are sorry to observ it, speaks in the tone of a man wh evidence of the religious degeneracy of to despair of the improvement of the masses by the times. The mistaken and ill-judged means of religion, and who had made up his liberality (so-called) of the day refused mind that all that was worth working for, all liberality (so-called) of the day refuses to recognise the fact, that in pursuing its purpose of fostering and increasing the means of human knowledge, it is intellectual interests, which might wean them from their low and coarso temptations. You will not draw the drunkard from his sin, he intellectual condition of the working classes, as an abstract measure; but any and all such schemes must inevitably fail of being attended with the neither do we bolleve, nor do we see how any Christian can bolleve, that they are identical of even concomitant, or that any moral and intel-lectual improvement can be a substitute for religion: and that that was really what Lord Stanley was driving at—at least that that was the sense in which his words were understood and will be used by those who avowedly profess no other view of religion, is sufficiently plain from the unqualified and marked approbation

> It is however, some consolution to "infidelity and intellectual morality substituted for religion" have not yet got it all their own way. Sir Joshua

> A very gratifying scene occurred at the church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday afternoon last, at the close of the usual Sunday school; when a very Rev. W. S. Darling, the assistant minister, through the joint contributions of the teachers and scholars—a grateful acknowledgment on the part of the young of the affectionate teaching of their respected pastor, and also an assurance that they are not insensible to the privileges they enjoy, in the opportunity afforded them of acquiring that unfading "knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN ITALY. Romish intolerance appears to be pursenator was not the only one to the London Christian Times announce in particular which tended to bring give below. The report presents to us in

of Protestant Propagandism and the penalty little Methodist Pussyism. They probably mean human mind can hardly estimate the thereof! May we not exclaim, with the Royal Martyr— Methods Apostolic Succession. Indignant as we exceeds the offence? and pray that it may housely feel, we cannot but smile. We once we have received a volume of poems. please God to hasten the day when the heard of a man so elated with sudden riches Holy Bible shall be free and open to all? that he forgot all his poor relatives, and did not The writer says-

"Domenico Cecchetti was seized last Sunday morning, at half-past four, hurried away from his children to the prison of the Bargello, conlemned without any trial, without any witnesses, by the Council of Prefecture, to a year's con finement in the Penitentiary of Imbrogiano, near Mente Lupo, whither he was conveyed in chains on the following morning, the crimes for which he was consigned to a dungeon being the possension of one Ribbe and two Tentaments, and the avowal when examined by the Chancellor of the Delegation of Santa Maria Novella, that he considered Jesus Christ the sole Head of the

· Domenico Cecchetti is a workman employed in the tobacco manufactory of MM. Emanuel Fenzi and Co., the well-known bankers, who have for years farmed this monopoly. He was one of the best workmen in the establishmen earning five pauls a day, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his employers in the highest possible degree. His age is about forty-three; and anbe is a widower, with four boys, of who the eldent is sixteen, and the youngest eix, ther has devolved on him not only the task of main taining his family, but of discharging all those domestic duties which are a mother's peculing province.

"Cecchetti lived on the first floor of a house in the Via Taddes, close to the tobacco manu factory. In another small apartment on the same floor was lodged a young man, the apprentice of a vintner in Borgo La Nocel who in the course of conversation and familiar intercourse ton ton the course of conversation and familiar intercourse ton ton ton the course of conversation and familiar intercourse ton ton the course of conversation and familiar intercourse ton ton the course of conversation and familiar intercourse ton ton the course of conversation and familiar intercourse ton the course of conversation and conversation and conversation and conversation and conversation learned that the father was in the habit of read-And in cannal chat with his own master, he re peated this circumstance to him, expressing his belief that the Bible could not be such a very had book, after all, when it produced such happy fruits.

The vintner made his confession to Curate Burntti, who lost no time in denouncing Domenico Cecchetti to the Tusoan polico as guilty of the crime of Protestant propagandism, and requiring them to watch over his proceedings and, if nomible, to seize him in the net.

"Accordingly, some three months ago, four gendarmes suddenly entered Cecchetti's house, about nine o'clock in the evening, when they seized and carried off in triumph one copy of Diodati's Bible, and two copies of the New

Testament. "Cecchotti heard nothing more of the matter for nearly ten weeks. On the morning of Wedneedny, the 14th instant, he received an order o appear before the Delegate of Santa Maria Novella, in the afternoon of the same day. Then and there he was examined by the Chancellor of the Delegation, and required to declare why three copies of Dioduti's Bible and Testament were found in his possession. 'Indeed, Signo Delegato,' was the answer, 'I only wish ther had been five instead of three, for there are five of us, my four boys and myself, and we require a Bible apiece.' The Candelliere successively interrogated him as to his opinion regarding mass, confession, the authority of the Pope, of all which points he stated his opinion without reserve. He replied that Jesus Christ had been offered up once as a sacrifice for the sins mankind: that no future merifice could be wanted. He said-"As to confession, when have sinned it is my duty to confess my sin, first to Almighty God, and implore his pardon; then to my brother, if I have acted wrongly against my brother-to you, Signor Cancelliere, for example, if I have offended you. As to the l'ope being the head of the Church, I know,' he said, 'no headship save that of Jesus Christ The Pope is -- a con-tituted authority, like you Signor Cancelliere!'

Neither wheathing nor bullying sould induce num to reveal the name of one of the Christian brethren with whom he read and discoursed upon the Scriptures. The Cancelliere, finding the attempt hopeless, then read over the min-ntes of the examination. Cecebotti himself pe-rused it, and signed the same and so, for the time, the affair terminated with the dismissa of the accused. The paper thus obtained was submitted to the Council of Prefecture, which, on the avowals it contained, sentenced Domen ico Cecchetti to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Imbrogiana.

"On the morning of Sanday, the 25th, the

gendarmes were charged with the execution of the sentence. They entered the house of Do-menico Ceechetti at half-past four, and told him that they had been sent to convey him to the Bargello, from whence he was not likely soon to return. Hastily kissing his four boys, he bade them farewell, leaving them in the care of Him with whom is strength and wisdom, and whose are both the deceived and deceiver.' On the following morning he was met at a quarter to arded by two gendarmes, heavily iron ed, pale but calm, on his way to the terminus of the Leghorn railway, by which he was to go

METHODISM IN THE CONFESSIONAL.

Under the above title, our honest and plain spoken cotemporary of the Hamilton Gazette presents his renders with one or two little ancedotes in evident confirmation of principles lately laid down in this paper. We make no further apology for transferring to our own columns his remarks in full:

On various occasions we have asserted that modern Methodism occupies a portion directly antagonistical to that held by John Wesley, so far as attachment to the Anglo-Catholic comm nion is concerned. Our averments on this head have uniformly evoked incontinent ire from the Christian Guardian, a result by no means sur-If honest John really held that schism was a sin, and warned his "people" against the perpetration thereof, it follows necessarily that the religionists represented by the Guardian religionists represented by the Guardian are guilty of gross moral fraud in emblatoning their banners with the name of Wesley. With as much consistency might the successful rebels of Bollardom surmount their gooss and gradies with a royal crown !

Rather unexpectedly are our above-mentione dicta confirmed, by one of the leading organs of the Methodist "Society," in the neighboring republic. A recent number of the New York

Christian Advocate thus prefecteth:
"It is well known that Mr. Wesley and the Methodists in his lifetime considered that is England,' and that they were only its auxiliaries. As the old Minutes show, they invariably used the words 'society, and preachers, and actually forhand the use of the words 'church,' or ministers,' applied to Methodism. The few Methodists ordained in the Established Church alone, administered sacraments, and received the title of 'Reverend.'"

We beg the Ckristian Guardian to bear in mind that the above distinct admissions are from an exponent and upholder of his own platform. If in his epinion they are tinctured with " Puse istic mierepresentation," let him remember that the sin lies not at our dwor.

There is another article touched upon by the

Christian Adeocute, which is not undeserving of In Ireland a large number of Mr. Wesley's of their founder, and refused to cut the card which connected them with Wesley's bolored and venerated Church. These worthy and consistent men adopted the distinctive name of "Irish Primitive Wesleyan Society," which most logi-

cally expressed their position.
Some of the more ambitious adherents of non- Wesieven Methodism have of late been consumedly stirred against their Primitive brethren, denouncing them as "treadlers of lectand." and refusing to concede to them any denominational status. These beggars on horseback, We fear that beneath the eneers about know even his grandfat er. This unchurching of Methodists, or fellow-Christians, because they

chance. Of all forms of intolerance, we think Methodist bigotry the most inexcusable. We are the Joungest of all the large sects, and we sin against the light of the world's last century. We have no ancient fabric to worship.

As Vincent Bourne aptly observes, " the same condiment which seasons a goose, lendeth zest a gander!" If the strictures of the Christian Observer are called for in the model republi they surely cannot be impertinent to Canada :

The REV. T. J. M. W. BLACKMAN, having returned to Hamilton for the summer, requests that all communications for him may be addressed to that place.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHESCH SOMETT OF THE DIGCESS OF TORONTO. OLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND CUSSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCERE TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND, APPOINTED TO

BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL 1855. Previously brought forward......£110 19 Berkely, per Rev. J. Beaven 0 14 4 Bath, per Rev. W. F. S. Harper..... 0 6 3 per Rev. J. Wilson..... forwood, 3 stations, per Rev. John Hilton .. Trinity Church, Howard, per Rev. C. C. Johnson St. John's Church, Bowmanville 1 15 0 St. George's Church, Goderich, per Rev. E. L. Elwood... idditional from a member of St. George's Church, Grafton, per Rev. J. Wilson 30 Napanee, per Rev. W. B. Lauder 012 Fitzroy Harbour, per Rev. J. A. St. Paul's, Yorkville, per Church-St. John's Church, Prescott, per

Churchwarden St. Stephens, Vaughan, per Rev. D. E. Blake...... St. George's, Etobicoke, per Churchwarden Grimsby, per Rev. Dr. Lundy 1 13 9 100 collections, amounting to... £139 7 2 GRNERAL PURPOSE FUND. Grimsby, per Rev. Dr. Landy Bytown, per Rev. S. S. Strong 5 19 WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

PAROCRIAL BRANCHES. Bath, per Rev. W. F. S. Harper 0 18 Napanee, per Rev. W. B. Lauder 1 8 Colborne, per Ven. A. N. Bethune *8 0

Orimsby, per Rev. Dr. Lundy... 4 0 pecial, Grimsby, W. O. F., per Rev. Dr. Lundy 4 10 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS. Rev. Dr. Beaven 2 10 Rev. S. S. Strong

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY. . Omitted last week.

Rev. J. Shortt ..

Reviews, Books and Unblications.

VOLTAIRE AND HIS TIMES, by S. F. Run gener. Edinburgh: Constable & Co. pp. 552.

his work that attentive perusal which we also in Spain and Italy, and particularly in believe it richly to deserve. We have the Church of Rome itself. however read a considerable portion of it. Cyprian died A.D. 258. About 50 years and are inclined to regard it as a work of latter occurs the election of Cacillanus to great value. The high pretensions to lite- the see of Carthage. On that occasion we rary eminence, combined with the miser- are told by Optatus (De Schism. Donat. 1. able medicerity of the age of Voltaire, are 18.) "that (according to the rule as stated admirably exposed. The fulsomeness of by Cyprian) sundry bishops assembled, and praise with which the writers of the day that the election was "by the vote of all loaded each other is shown almost to the people." But in other parts we find exceed belief. Whilst the unheard of dis- the ancient apostolical custom had begun honesty, in making even the Christian to be broken through: for the council of dead speak the language of scepticism, is

held up to the scorn of all honest minds. The greatnesses and littlenesses of the ries, are clearly set forth; and Mr. Bun. gener points out, with the skill of a philo-

and though its mode of attack is very different in the present day from that adopted in the times of Voltaire, the thing itself is still the same in its principles and the presbyters alone to elect their bishop. M. Bungener is a reverent believer.

and debasement. The object of the men of the eighteenth of our Lord Jesus Canat,' every thing century and the sceptics of the present should be searched out and none canoniday is identical, however different their cally in the presence of the people and theory-viz., the destruction of Christianity; clergy requesting;" i.e. requesting this or and experience shows (and nowhere more) that particular candidate. It is evident clearly than in M. Bungener's work) that, here that Athanasius recognizes the request

entitled "The Battles of the Crimea, with other Poems on the most touching and interesting Incidents of the Campaign. do not lisp our Shibboleth, really deserves a By Mrs. Alfred Hayward. From well sound lecture. We have long desired such a authenticated sources. The proceeds to By Mrs. Alfred Hayward. From well be applied to the Patriotic Fund." The volume is dedicated, by permission, to his Excellency the Governor General. Our time will not nermit us at present to read it through with that attention which a critical review of it would demand. We trust that the public will sufficiently appreciate the patriotic motive which induced the authoress to contribute her time and talents to so noble a cause. The work is neatly got up, and to be had at the stores of H. Rowsell, McClear & Co., and other booksellers.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church. ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

Rev. Sir,-In my previous letters brought forward and discussed the inform ation furnished by Bingham and Beveridge which appeared to throw light on the mode of electing bishops in the early ages of the church, especially with reference to the share which the laity had in the election I now purpose to add such further matte

as I have become possessed of. Origen was contemporary with Cyprian, but somewhat his junior. He resided mostly at Alexandria, but spent a portion of his life at Antioch. In commenting on the consecration of Aaron, which took place before the congregation, he says-In ordaining a priest the presence of the people also is required, that all may know and be assured that the best person is chosen; and the election takes place whilst the people are standing by, that no person may have any ground for drawing back afterwards, and that no objection may remain." It is evident that he is now alluding to the presence of the people at the election of bishops; and that he conceives their function not to extend beyond declaring their assent or dissent to the person proposed for their choice.

He has another passage on the appoint ment of Joshua as the successor of Moses. If Moses, so great a person and so highly qualified, does not trust the choice of the prince of the people and the appointment of his successor to his own judgment, who is there of the laity, who are often in the habit of being excited to favour one or another by clamour or perhaps by reward, who will dare to do this? or who is there of the priests themselves that will think himself fit for it, unless perchance God should reveal it to him in answer to his request and prayers"; and again, "Here was no shouting of the people, &c." Here Origen evidently shows it to be his own opinion that it would be better that the clergy and people should in general take no part in the election of a hishop; and that the only exception should be when the individual had been favoured, as Moses was, with special divine direction. But I think it is equally evident that he was objecting to a practice which was actually in use, when he speaks of the shouts and clamor of the laity; and that he is alluding to the fact that both clergy and people did take part in the election. So far he confirms the statement of Cyprian as to the general custom of the church; although his own opinion inclined to a less popular mode of election. It is Toronto: C. J. Geikie, Yonge Street. likewise worthy of observation that it incidentally appears from Cyprian, that the We have not as yet been able to give custom prevailed not only in Africa, but

Ancyra (A.D 314) and that of Antioch (341), both have regulations respecting bishops who had been refused by the people character of Voltaire and his contempora- for whom they were ordained. This shows that it sometimes happened that bishops were ordained without obtaining sophic historian, the mutually reactionary the concurrence of the people; and that influence of the age, and its political and the people had a real power of refusing social circumstances upon the men, and them, even after orduntion. No doubt that of the men upon the age; and lessons this crose from the simple and natural both in polities, religion and literature, circumstance that the support of the most profitable for the present, are with bishop, except in purely missionary stano unskilful hand deduced from the past, tions, was derived directly from his Without of course pledging ourselves to people. The Council of Nice took place all the views and statements which this between these two; but the only one work contains, we commend it as being not of its regulations which affects that question only able but timely. Infidelity is raising is the 4th canon, which gives the metroits hideous head once more in all lands; politan a veto upon the election of every We have seen that in the see of Alex-

its results. Whatever therefore tends to Jerome traced the custom down to the age show its business - its dishonesty - its of Origen and Cyprian, when, to judge by blighting, withering, influence for evil—its Origen's language, the people began to be acknowledged impotency for good, political present; and not only so, but to express or moral-cannot but be good for the their opinions. But it was not until the present time; and no one can sit down to age of the council of Aneyra that the custhe perusal of this valuable contribution to turn was finally abolished; and it was then our literature, without rising from it more decreed by Alexander, the patriarch of leeply thankful for that holy with in which that see, that the future patriarchs should be elected by the bishops of the subordinate It was the awful seed sown by Voltaire sees, and from any quarter which they and the men of his time which brought might deem expedient. Under this law, a forth, a quarter of a century later, the yet few years after. Athanasius was elected; more awful harvest of the French Revo- but, as we have seen, the people insisted lution. The tenets which in the present on nominating him, and constrained the day are widely propagated by Mr. Francis bishops to elect him. And Athanasius Newman and Mr. Theodore Parker, and himself testifies in his Encyclical Epistle others of the same school, however plaus- to the Bishops, 3, that it was the custom ible their sophistry may seem, will, unless and indeed the rule, for the clergy and contradicted by greater earnestness, unity; people to nominate the bishop. His wards and devoutness, among Christians, bring are, "It is right that according to the canon forth in due season their inevitable fruits; of the church and the words of Paul, "when of moral, social and political, deterioration the people are gathered together and the

spirit of those who appoint, with the power

as being as much according to the church were to nominate three persons, out of bishops who had the actual appointment; most worthy. is drawn between the people and clergy. Yet it would appear that the nomination did not always proceed from them: for at the election of Peter, the successor of Athanasius, which took place in his own lifetime, Theodoret (IV. 20.) informs us that he himself first "gave his vote for him (Peter), and all the clergy and those in office and high repute united in voting for him, and all the people showed their pleasure by joyful arclamations." however, seems to have been a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Alexandria: for the historian subjoins-For this reason the neighbouring bishops left Vienna. hastened to assemble," (that is, to hold the formal election.) "and those who hved in places of religious discipline, quitting them, requested that Peter might succeed to the see of Alexandria " Here the only nomination mentioned at the election proper was that of the monastic community, who came in from their residence in the desert. In short it appears that the priority of nomination was left entirely without any

And here I may introduce the Aposto

lical Constitutions. It is true that, as we

regulation.

have them now, they are not authentic but they evidently contain a larger mass o authentic matter. We learn from Epiphapius that they existed in an authentic form about this period; and the portion which I muste is evidently the statement of a custom which had been prevalent in the church, and which, as we shall soon see, cannot be referred to a later period, although it may be an earlier one. In giving directions for the appointment of a bishop, the only proceeding mentioned previous to the day of consecration is that he shall "have been elected for his excellence by all the people" (δριστίνδην όπο παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ ἐλελεγμένου.) Then the rule directs that "when he has been named and accepted, the people, with the priesthood and the hishops present, shall assemble on the Lord's day, and he of one mind. And let him who presides over the rest ask the priesthood and people, whether this is the person whom they request for their ruler" and it goes on to direct that if they assent, he shall ask them the second time; and i they still assent he shall ask them the third time; and if there is no objection then, he shall proceed with his colleagues to the consecration." Now, here there is no evidence as to the quarter from which the original nomination shall proceed. The first step recorded is the election by all the people, being "named" to them by some person, and "accepted" by them: but whether he is named by some other party convoking them or by one of themselves does not appear. Then the day of consecration is fixed; but it does not proceed until the priesthood und people agree that the person chosen by the people is the person whom both clergy and people

request as their ruler. After this time there seems a difference between the spirit which prevailed in the east and in the west. Thus at the Council of Laodicea, between A.D. 314 and 390, a canon was passed which directed that if any one were chosen bishop by the multitude, he should be incapable of being received or elected;" and that " bishops must be appointed by the vote of metro politans and bishops."

This rule was no doubt caused by the riots which occasionally happened at the election of the bishops of important cities. The general right of the laity to take a share in the election of hishons had been all along recognized, but its exercise had never been regulated; and when, after the accession of Constantine, large masses of the people became christians, and the station of bishop became one of great worldly importance,-their elections began to be leformed by the excesses and violence of the multitude. Something of the kind we have already seen at the election of Athanasius. A similar scene is recorded by Gregory of Nazianzum (Orat. 18, 33.) at the election of a bishop of Cæsarea, (about A.D. 362.) when, according to his account, the bishops being assembled for the election, and the multitude being divided into various parties, each having a different candidate to propose, they at last united in the choice of a man of high station, and unexceptionable morals, but who as yet was only a catechumen. Him they seized, against his own will, and by the aid of soldiers brought him into the chancel and insisted on his being baptized and ordained forthwith; which was done.

Gregory relates similar disturbances at bishop just mentioned (about A.D. 370). And in reference to them he remarks that, nominations of this kind ought only or chiefly to be extended to the most select and purest part of the people, i.e. to those who minister at the altar and to the ascetic order; and not to the most wealthy and powerful, or the impulse and unreason of the populace, and to the vilest even amongst andria the original custom had been for them

It was no doubt the experience of such elections which led to the canon of the council of Landicea above mentioned.

There is so little more to be related coneerning the east that I will finish my observations concerning it, and then return

into it narrowly we can trace none of the formalities of a regular election: we only find that the emperor Arcadius in some the 23rd March. Lieutenant Bainbrigge of the 23rd March. way ascertained that he was desired by the unanimous voice of the clergy and people, and that thereupon he sent for him and directed the neighbouring bishops to proceed to his consecration.

attempted to be settled by the Council of Chalcedon, A. D., 541, which adopted the rule of that of Landicca, viz.: that bishops province. It appears however, that this rule did not become operative, for the emperors themselves frequently took the election into their own hands in consequence of the form. sequence of the factious interference of the people: and at length (A.D. 538), Justinian published an edict confining the elecreligion into contempt, and utterly con- sufficiently plain terms both the crime (1) reverend and "Church," there is concealed a wherever Christianity is rejected, the or nomination of the people and clergy, tion to the clergy and principal laity, who Shope and Rhodes are to be fortified.

canon as their presence and that of the whom the metropolitan was to elect the

and it is equally evident that no distinction . I have now concluded my notice of the Eastern Church, and purpose to conclude the West in my next communication.

European News

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

New York, May 4th. The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpeol dates to the 21st ult.

The Vienna Conference had been broken off,

Russia rejecting the demands of the Allies. Lord John Russell and Druoyn del'Huya had ert vienna. Sebaastopol had been hombarded since the 9th

of April, but the result was in doubt when the steamer cailed.

The new British loan had all been taken.

The new British toan had all ocen taken. The Emperor Napoleon accompanied by the Empress Eugenic, had been all the week in England, and was immensely glorified.

The new British loan is for £16,000,000 pounds, and it was taken up by the Rothschild. It is in the shape of an annuity, ending in 30

years.

Increased taxes on incomes, spirits, tea, coffee, sugar and stamps are proposed.

The general bombardment of Schastopol, from 5(9) guns, commenced on the 9th and con-

tinued incessantly up to the loth.

An assault had been considered practicable. It was the intention to storm the place if possible. England assents to Louis Napoleon going to

ake command of the army in the Crimea. Rumour regarded doubtful. From the London Times, April 13.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. Should the negotiations pending at Vienna, fail to procure an honorable peace, the Emperor of the French will proceed forthwith to the Crimen to superintend or command the military operations there. The Empress will accompany

iapoleon III.
The Emperor, Lord Palmerston, Sir John Burgoyne and other distinguished parties necessary to such a conference, had confidential commu-

ications at Windsor last week. Doubtless the natural resistence of the French Ministry to represent the Imperial authority in the absence of the Emperor must render them anxious to retain his presence and responsibility in France at the present time, and it might be urged by them that the interests of Europe may be more involved by the absence of Louis Nanoleon from Europe than even by a comparative compromise with Russia; but the Emperor thinks otherwise.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Marseilles, Sunday, 22, 1854. Your correspondent writes from Balaklava inder the date of 9th of April, 8 P. M. The allies commenced the bombardment this norning during a storm of wind and rain very The Russians, surprised, responded slowly,

the flagstaff and garden batteries excepted. These doubled their fire until noon, when the superiority was on our side.
At three o'clock the fire of the Mamelon was ilenced, and only four guns were fired from the

Round Tour. The Redan continued to fire six guns. The French have silenced the Flagstaff Bat-

The loss of the allies is insignificant. Vienna, Saturday, April 21, 5 P. M. Perfectly authentic advices have this after noon been received from Balaklava.

The Bombardment was continued with great energy up to the 17th, when the despatches

left.

The fire of the allies had done considerable iamage, but Russians display extreme activity and courage in repairing the injured works.

The fact of the superiority of the artillery of the allies is satisfactorily established.

Several French mines have been fired, and ave done great damage to the place. News from the Bucharest mentions the arrival of 15,000 Turkish troops at Kamiesch Bay, and that Omar Pacha will soon follow with other

reinforcements. Berlin, Saturday, April 21, 1855. The following despatch was received at St. Petersburg on Friday, from Prince Gortschakof, dated Sebastopol, April 15 :-

The bombardment has continued since the 9th. The damage done is immediately repaired, in such a manner, that on the 15th, Sebastopol in such a manner, that on the loth, S was almost in the same condition of defence as The loss of the garrison, considering the tre-

mendous fire (feu d'enfer) to which it is exposed, must be considered us very small, as the service of the batteries is covered by intrenchment. Nothing worthy of mention has taken place on any other point of the Crimea. Kamiesch, April 10 .- Noon.

Three Russian butteries and one French battery have been destroyed. DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGIAN.

War Department, April 20. Lord Panmure has received the two following despatches from Lord Ragian, G. C. B.:-Before Sebustopol, April 7, 1855.

Mr Load,—I have the bonor to transmit to your lordship a letter of this date from Dr. Hall enclosing a weekly return of the sick in the arms up to the 31st ult. Your lordship will see, with satisfaction, that the general health of the army continues steadily to improve. I have also to submit to your Lordship, with reference to your despatch, No. 22, of the 25th of February, the copy of a letter from the same officer on the question of accommodation for wounded the election of Basil, who succeeded the men in the event of any sudden emergency occurring, as the ships referred to by Dr. Hall are constantly on passage, and might all be so at the time they might be wanted for the wounded. I proposed to Sir Edmund Lyons to have some sailing vessels got ready for their reception, and, accordingly, with his sanction, the following transports are under preparation: Orient, Sir George Pollock, St. Hilda, William Jackson, and ctiers. It is calculated they will hold from 100 to 150 men each. I have, &c. RAGLAY.

Lord Panmure, &c.

Before Sebastopol, April 7, 1856.

My LORD.—Some interchange of troops has taken place since I last addressed your Lordship on the 31st ultime. Battalions and considerable convoys have emptied the town, and other bodies of troops have been seen to leave the north side. The garrison has been constantly engaged in additionable to the constant of the consta I have already noticed the election of St.

Chrysostom (A D. 397): but on looking into it parameters are parameters.

Line garrison has been constantly engaged in adding to the works, and particularly in connecting the rifle pits immediately in frost of our right attack, and, as we have pushed into it parameters. the Royal Engineers, was, I lament to have to add, killed, on the morning of the 4th of April, whilst in the execution of his duty, by the bursting of a shell. He was a young of of much promise, though he had not long b of much promise, though he had not long bees here; he had acquired the esteem and good The rules of the election of bishops were opinion of his brother officers, and his loss is greatly deplored by all. I have &c.,

Lord Panmure, &c. THE BALTIC FLEST.

Constantinople, April 10.
A despatch from Mehemed Ali announced that he has slain 1,400 Kurds, taken 500 prisoners, and committee the control of the committee of the committee

163

THE VIENNA NEGOCIATIONS. Vienna, Tauraday, April 19.

detaire results may be expected from it. Vienna, Friday, April 20. The Conference of Yesteriay lasted two hoursand a half, and related to the Russian counter respection, but led to no result. To-morrow mather meeting will be held, which will most probably be the last. The departure of Lord probably be the from Russell has been deferred until the 23rd instant. It is said that the counter proposals Bussia are worthy of consideration.

the Tince correspondent writing on the 16th sye: It is most painful to me to have to state gat the city is again full of rumours that the distrain Government has all along been playing the Western Powers false.

BLUECTION OF OUR CONDITIONS BY BUSSIA.

Vienna, April 22.
The twelfth Conference was held yesterday. 1: iasted four hours-and-a-half. It concluded to the adjournment of the Conference sine die in consequence of Russia having absolutely rejected

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys have taken leave of the Emperor. Lord John Russell leaves this on Monday for

REVIEW OF THE PRENCH TROOPS.

Boulogne Sur Mer, Sunday.
A review of 30,000 men by the Emperor has inst taken place. The troops passed in front of the Pavilion Hotel, where the Empress witnessof the magnificent spectacle from the balcony. ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN PARIS.

Paris, Sunday night.
Their Majestics arrived at seven o'clock this erening 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 enthusias-

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

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

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL. Fron the London Times, April 25.

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 to the town. 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 cannonde towards the Russian lines, so as to prevent the enemy from taking the range of our batteries. la the course of the first day it is stated that the superiority of the fire of the Allies was essplished and maintained, that the Russian batteries on the Maimone and Round tower were almost silenced.

The Redan continued to fire only six guns and the French had silenced the Flag-staff bat-tery. General Canrobert 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 opera tion in which the allied armies are now engaged is to effect a lodgment on this work. Prince Gortschakoff, however, in a telegraphic message of the 16th to St. Petersburg, affirms that, not withstanding the continuous cannonade to which the place had then been exposed for six days. chastopol was in almost the same state of 9th, and that the losses of the garrison had been comparatively small. These statements much be received with suspicion, as it is the interest of the Russian Commander-in-Chief to make 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 ive 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 menorable 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.

mand of General Toileben, have constructed with so much skill, hardihood and efficiency. Accordingly, while the principal efforts of the French are directed against the triple battery,

shall be well satisfied if this attack leaves the vanced works which are the main defences of be fixed upon them, and that the Marshal him-Sebastopol, and have hitherto proved the most self will be among them and share with them 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 these defences which the art of fortification invents and constructs for the protection of places less favored by nature. Thus the ravines and hills outside the town, sloping down to the vailey 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 if they had been artificial outworks in the town, while on the contrary, the scientific officers of the allied armies have evidently been perplexed by the novelty and irregularity of the ground, although these circumstances, judiciously employed, might have been turned to our advantage. Thus the Russians have so placed their new batteries on Mount Sapoune as to enfilled our position, should we advance to the attack of the Malakoff Tower. Yet in the earlier period of the siege the choice of all these external positions was in

our own hands. Several occurrences which were announce by the last mail clearly indicated that important events were shortly to be expected. We received at first with some uncertainty the statement that 15,000 Turks, under Omar Pacha, had landed as Kamiesch Bay; but it is now ascertained that sent back to Eupatoria to organize this expedition. Five French steamers arrived to convey the troops, and, although the weather in the first week of April prevented their immediate embarkation, it is certain that some of the finest regiments in the Turkish service have been conveyed to Sebastopol to take part in the ensuing operations. At the same time we learn that the Exprian division, which is composed of excellent troops, organized by French officers, has been despatched in all haste from Constantinople to the Crimea: and before long the first detachments of the Sardianian corps will have proceeded to the seat of war. Before the month of May is armies in the Crimes will amount to a far larger erce than anticipated. The medical officers further preparations for the contingencies of active war. Dr. Hall reports that 1,400 patients

in the Crimes, including the new huts applied to this service, and that 620 can, if necessary be embarked in steamers fitted up as hospital

While these preparations and the continued fire of the whole line of batteries against the town and its outworks indicate the near approach of a more decisive period in this difficult and protracted siege, it is probable 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 Ragian reports on the 7th that fresh troops The 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 strategical position of Sim-pheropol, with a view either to relieve the place we are besieging or to fall at a suitable moment on the works near Balaclava. Hence the importance of increasing the strength of the troops who have to guard our extended lines of countervallation, and to cover the whole of our own intrenchments, 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 Crimes.

THE TERRISH EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMBA. From the London Correspondent of the London Times.

Eupatoria, April 2 There is no change in our position, except that since the affair with the Bashi-Bazouks, which you know from my last letter, the Russian videttes have retired to the ridge on the other side of the creek, and the valley which forms the continuation of it. They left only a few men in the village of Manni, the scene of the fight with the Bashi-Bazouks. They have even abandoned the bridge. The day before vester-day the Bashi-Bazouks went out again towards the village of Mamai. The Russians were however, on the alert; the few men in the village fell back towards their reserves, and three squadrons of regular Russian cavalry, with a host of Cossacks before them, appeared on the ridge. Some of the Bashi-Bazouks entered the village, but nothing whatever was found. As Omas Pasha had given the order not to venture an engagement, the Bashi-Bazouks skirting the valley leading to the creek drew slowly to the right, followed by the skirmishers of the enemy. who were parallel to them on the other side, Several of the Bashi-Basouks passed the bridge without being molested; and the whole returned

In the meantime the works are continued with the same activity as before. Since I wrote mother redoubt has been begun. The new works have now the appearance of an intrenched camp. The space included is large enough for the whole army. There is plenty of room for

lrilling, which is going on every day.

Several wells have been dug, which afford no small convenience to an army so greedy of the pure element. Every company in the Turkish army has its sakkus—that is, leather bags filled with water, which are put on the bat horses like ommon saddle-lags. Several of the companies have barrels transported on the carts of the country. The sakkas not only form an essential part of every march or battle, but they are even taken whenever the soldiers go out for drill, and whenever there is a moment of rest the soldiers

flock to them.
On the piers the busy activity prevailing since the last month has somewhat subsided. For several days no steamer had come in, so that only a number of Turkish brigs, laden mostly with wood and barley, remained to be cleared. Yesterday, however, the Ripon arrived with several hundred horses, which were got out to-day. The St. Jean d'Acre, 101 (Captain Koppel) defence on the 15th as it had been before the came in likewise the day before yesterday. The crew are suffering from scurvy, I heard, and a change of air was thought necessary. She is leaving again to-night. Beiram Pacha General Cannon) arrived here a few days ago. It is supposed that he will take the command of the ecoud Division, instead of Ismail Pacha, who is spoken of as Mushir, commander of a corps the affair of the 17th of last month. Eupatoria, somehow or other, seems to be fatal to pachas.
Tefik Pasha died of typus; Ghiriti Mchmed
Pasha of a chest complaint; Arab Selim Pasha
was killed. Lately Eupatoria lost two more pashas. Mushir Ahmed Pasha left suddenly about ten days ago, and to-night Muhas Pasha (Prince Sturdiz), Chief d'Etat Major of the exlition, is leaving in a Turkish steamer. ali that the allied Generals can hope to effect is | Pasha (Count Koscelsk) takes his place. Fortuto subdue and occupy some of the outer works mately, there is no want of pashas in the army, which the Russian engineers, under the commore without losing much.

Since last night the whole state of affairs has been altered. It seems to be taking another direction. There was to have been a reconnaisden Battery, our fire is mainly directed against the Great Redan, in front of our own Lancaster battery and Picket's bill; and the Franch chartery and Picket's bill and the Franch chartery and Picket's bill and the Franch chartery and Picket's bill and the Picket's bill and the Picket's bill and the Picket's bill and the Pic on the extreme right is occupied with the works in front of the Malakhoff Tower. Of these three points of attack the first is the most advanced, and that which most threatens the interior of are destined to take them to their destination, which, of course, is kept secret; but there can which of course, is kept secret; but there can we do not anticipate that the effect of the fire be no doubt that something decisive must soon which commenced on the 9th of April will be the take place. An order of the day was issued to immediate reduction of the place itself, and we the troops destined to sail. In it the Marshal expressed his hope that they will do honor to allied armies in possession of some of the ad- the Ottoman army, as the eyes of Europe will

went and wee This order of the day was received by the troops with enthusiasm. They seemed to be proud of the confidence placed in them, and egan to make their preparations with as much joy as if they were going to a feast; but in the forenoon the wind became so strong and the sea so high that all idea of embarking was given up.

April 4th.

The expedition which was so suddenly decided upon yesterday seems to be assuming larger proportions. A considerably greater of troops have got orders to sail than

was at first thought of.
Colonel Simmonds, who went vesterday night immediately after the arrival of the French steamer, to Kamiesch, has returned this morning. The sea remained high the whole day, so that no embarcation could take place, but num-bers 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 3 40 p.m., last

night.
Vienna Conference has proved a failure since

the 29th. There has been a supplementary meeting of the Four Powers without result. The meeting of the representatives of the Pour Powers was held on Thursday the 23rd. Lord John Russell had left Vienna, previous o 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, that the war must continue for a lengthy

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

the enemy.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna Conferferce than anticipated. The medical officers ence there has been several supplementary have been instructed by Lord Ragian to make meetings of the four parties without result. The Plenipotentiaries reassembled on the 224, signed the protocol of last Conference; subsecan be accommodated in the hospitals on shore quently there was another meeting by the re-

quest of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, which were ejected by France, England and Turkey.
Baron de L'Huys' departure is postponed for

Nothing definite is known about the siege. he general impression is favourable to the allies. but the Russians returned their fire in a spirited

Details of the news from the Crimea state that April 24th, the bombardment continued night

and day from 500 guns.

The latest intelligence from the Crimes is to the 19th of April, from Lord Ragian, and to the 22nd from the Russian commander. The bomardment still continues, though without impor ant results.

The French exhibition has been postpone antil the loth of May.

Brown, Shipley, & Co. report breadstuffs a having considerably advanced and market buoy-ant. Wheat has advanced 64, to 8d., flour 1s. 6d. to 2s., corn 3d.; Western Canal 88s. to 42s d., Ohio 43s. to 45s.; market closed very steady Richardson & Co. report provisions unchanged, except bacon, which had advanced 1s.; lard

advanced 2s., and sales made at 40s. to 50s. BIRTHS On March 30th, at Harcourt Ledge, Trim, County Meath, reland, the wife of M. L. Tew, Esq., of a daughter. On April 5th, at Brookbory, County Fernanagh, Ireland, the wife of Joseph Lightner, Esq., M. D., of a son.

DEATH. In this city, such lenips, on the ath instant, in her 48th car, Carnanne Massalene, the beloved wife of T. W. year, Cathanix Bibchall, Esq.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO	, May	9tł	ı, 1	855	
Į	٠.	0		٤.	Þ
Flour-Millers' extra sup. per line	el ia	0		51	o
Farmers' per 196 lb6		6		45	9
Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 the.		0		11	3
Oatmeal, per barrel,	42	0		45	0
llye, per bushel, hi ths	6	9	4	7	0
Barley, per bushel. & lbs	ă	4	d	À	6
Qats, per bushel, 34 lbs	cw 2	9		3	Ü
l'eas, per bushel	` .	ä	ā		ŏ
Potatoes, per bushel,		ŏ	-	5	Ü
Hay per ton	140	ŏ	-	160	ŏ
Straw, per ton,	60	ŏ	7	dd	_
Butter- l'ub, per lb		ŏ		ĩ	9
Fresh, per lb	i	ŭ	-	2	•
Beef and 100 lbs	35	ő		. 10	•
Berf, per 100 lbs	25	ŏ	•	30	
Pork, per 100lbs			•		
Grass Seed, per bushel,		6	•		
Clover Seed, per busbel,		9	•	35	
Fges per dozen		Ħ			10
Fire wood per cord	. 25	0	4	30	0

Nem Advertigements.

TO LET. ON the Kingston Road, five miles from Toronto,

A HOUSE with 70 ACRES of LAND. Delightfully situated on the Lake Shore, and suitable in all respects for a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE. The House is in good repair, and contains a Drawing Room, Dining Room, five Bedrooms, Kitchen, Pantry, &c., and has a supply of hard and soft water. There are also good stables, Coach Houses and other out-build-

For terms, &c., apply to MR. GEORGE MADDISON, MR. GEURGE SALE Or MR. H. ROWSELL, Toronto.

Toronto, May 8, 1855. MASTER'S

CHURCHMAN'S DIARY For 1855.

H. ROWSELL, Toronto, J. C. AINSLEY. Port Hope, F. HOUSE, Cobourg.

Toronto, May 10th, 1855. JUST PUBLISHED. NATIONAL CALAMITIES:

A CALL TO REPENTANCE: A BERMON, Preached April 18th. 1855, (the Day appointed for a General Fast, Humiliation and Prayer,)

By EDWARD H. DEWAR, M.A., Rector of Sandwich, Published at the request of many Parishioners. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Publisher, King Street, Toronto.

Lands for Lease.

Toronto, May 8rd, 1856.



OTICE is hereby given that the Lands owned by the City of Toronto, situate on the south side of Adelaide-street west, opposite St Andrew's Market, will be leased by Auction,

TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF MAY NEXT, At 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground.

The Leases will be for 21 years, renewable every two years at a freah valuation of the ground rent, to be determined by arbitration. There will be a condition that the Lessee shall crect a Two-Story Dwelling on the lot within The lots are 25 feet frontage by 208 feet deep

each. By order CHARLES DALY,

C. C. C. CLEBE'S OFFICE, \
Toronto, April 20, 1855.) All the city papers to copy until day of sale

Establishment for Young Ladies, 116 Queen St. West, Toronto.

MISS McCARTNEY

BEGS to announce that her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will re-assemble after the Easter Vacation. on the 15th of April, 1855. MRS. McCARTNEY will conduct the domestic arrangements.

MASTERS. Singing Mr. Humphries.

Music Mr. Ambrose.

Drawing Mr. O'Brien.

Arithmetic Mr. Griffith. Resident French Governess Had'lle Simon. German and finlian if required.

TERMS per Quarter to Boarders, including the

MING MCCARTNEY, Is kindly permitted to refer to the following TORONTO:

BEV. DR. LETT, BEV. Prof. PARRY.
RICHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM.STANTON, ESQ.
DR. HODDER.
JCDGE O'REILLY,—Hamilton.
WALTER DICKSON, ESQ.—Ningara.
J. L. RANNET, ESQ.—St. Catherines.
H. MITTLEBERGER, ESQ.—St. Catherines.
Religious Instruction mant times.

H. MITTLEBERGER, Esq.—St. Catherines.

Religious Instruction most kindly afforded which are delivered in Toronto at the Publisher's prices by weekly, by REV. DR. LETT. Toronto, April 16th, 1855.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS: Compend of LECTURES on the Aims and Duties of the Prorrestor or THE LAW livered before the Law Class of the University of Pennsylvania. By George Sherwood, Pros few days, to discuss matters with the Austrian fessor of the Institutes of Law. Price 2a 6d.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL Ring-street, Toronto March 28, 1863.



Spring 1855.

NEW GOODS.

TOHN CHARLESWORTH would repectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the public generally, that he is now re wing his SPRING STOCK of STAPLE and Pages DRY GOODS,—consisting in part of Bonnet and Cape Ribbons, Lace, Muslin and Crape Meves and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hoslery and Haberdashery, Ladies' Silk Neckties, Black and White Lace Veils, Muelin Work, Children's Frock Bodies and Robes, Printed Cashmeres Polaines, Muslim, Bareges, and other fancy goods for ladies' dresses. Black and Colored Silk, Black Satinets, &c., &c., Prints, Ginghams, Derries, Denhams, Blue Drills, Brown Lines Drills, Bleached Drills, Striped and Rancy Shirt ings, Fancy and White Shirts, Flannel and Strined Shirts, Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants Towels and Towelling, Blenched and Unbleache Shee ing and Shirting, Table Linen, Bleacher and Unbleached Table Oiled Clothes, a large lo from 10d. per yard upwards of Dressed and Undressed Holland, Irish Lineu, Dispers, Drab and White Jean and Satin Stars, Flannels Quilts, Counterpanes,—together with a general assertment of Pry Goods for family furnishing

His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is seasonable in Bonnets, Caps Head-dresses, Capes, &c., &c. Children's Fancy Hate and Bonnets in great variety. J. C. has a few patterns of ten-ply Carpete that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of

discontinuing that part of the trade, also a few pieces of Printed Druggets. His stock of Straw, Tuscan, and Fancy Bon nets is unusually large, and will be offered very

low, to insure a speedy clearance before the season is gone; also a tremendous stock of cheap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer. An early call is respectfully solicited. N

> JOHN CHARLESWORTH, TORONTO BOUSE. No. 60, King-street, Toronto.



Provident Life Assurance

And Investment Company. Head Office, Toronto, C. W.

CAPITAL - - £100,000. Divided into 5,000 Shares of £20 each,

The Stock may be paid either in one sum, or in instalments of one pound each. Directors elected annually by the Shareholders-

(With power to increase to £250.000.)

Stock suitable or transferuble-Interest payuble half-yearly. THE Stock Books of this Company will be

opened at the following places in a few days, and will continue open till the 15th of May, when they will be closed, namely—At Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brockville, Bytown, Chatham, Chip-pewa, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, Kingaton, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Ningara, Port Law a Foreign Bosterilans, 112 Wagnington States, 110pe, Port Sarnin, Quoboc, St. Catherines, BOSTON. Stratford and Windsor, at the Agencies of the Upper Canada Bank.
At Bowmanville, Brantford, Cohourg. Picton.

Port Stanley, Whitby and Woodstock, at the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal. At Galt, Guelph, Paris and Simcoe, at the Agencies of the Gore Bank.
At Oshawa, Perth, Peterborough, Prescott, at

the Agencies of the Commercial Bank. At Drummondville, John Orchard, Esq. At Dundas, Thomas Robertson, Esq.

At Brampton.
At Milton, Gilbert T. Bastedo, Esq.

At Milton, Gilbert T. Dasteou, 2011.
At Napanee, Robt. Easton, Esq.
At all of which places a Prospectus of the Company may be obtained on application, as well as at the office, 64, King-st. East, Toronto, C. W. April 4th., 1865.

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS. EARLY COPIES SECURED.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.) The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)

The North British Review, (Free Church.) The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

Bischwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily a fitten newsitems, crude speculation, and ships rummers of the daily journals, and the panderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and executement of the great political events of the times shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that the reader must look for the really intelligible and reliable history of current events; and as such, its addition to their well established literary, scientice, and theological character, we urgs them upon the consideration of the feading public.

Arangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EABLY SHEETS from the British publishers, by which we are enabled to place all our re-prints in the hands of subscribers about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this footless a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

TEPNOI Trables

For any one of the four Reviews - - \$1 per annum.

For any two of the four Reviews - - \$4 per annum.

For any three of the four Reviews - 57 per annum.

For Blackwood's Magnitus - - \$5 per annum.

For Blackwood's and these Reviews - \$5 per annum.

For Blackwood's and the four Reviews - \$9 per annum.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

LEUNARD SCUTT & CO. 79 Fulton Street, New York. HENRY ROWSELL, Bokseller, 4c. King-street, Turgoto, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the year I 1855, will be held at two periods:—viz in June, commencing on the 4th day of the month, and in September, commencing on the 21th day of the month. At the first of these periods, Students in Arts of the standing of one, two, or three years from Matriculation, and Candidates for the degree of B. A., are required to present

The following Scholarships will then be offerof for competition: vis. (1). Amongst Students of the standing of one

year from Matriculation-15 of the value of £50 0a. Od. each. (2). Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation-15 of the value of £30 0s. 01. each.

(8). Amongst Students of the standing of three years from Matriculation-15 of the value of £30 0s. (cl. each.

At the second of these periods, Candidates for admission in Law, Malicine, Arts, Civil Engineering, or Agriculture; Undergraduates and Candidates for Degrees in Law and Medicine; Students of the standing of one or two years from Matriculation, and Candidates for Diplomas, is Civil Angineering, or Agriculture, are required present themselves.

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

(1). Amongst Candidates for admission : lu Lan, seven of the value of £80 per annum each. (Three amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over five years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaneously, and Bachelors of Arts, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over three

In Medicare, three of the value of £30 per annum each.

In Arts, tifteen of the value of £30 per annum In Civil Engineering, three of the value of £80

per annum cach. In Agriculture, three of the value of £80 per 2.) Among Students of the standing of one year

om Matriculation : In Law, three of the value of £30 per annum In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per an-

In Civil Engineering, two of the value of £80 In Agriculture, two of the value of £80 per

(3). Amongst Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation : In Medicine, two of the value of £80 per an-

num each. 1). Amongst Students of the standing of three vears from Matriculation: In Medicine, two of the value of £80 per annum each.

Ench of the Scholarships, established in this University, in temple for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarchips of the succeeding year.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in her Majesty's dominious, are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfac tory Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their respective Universities. Attendance on Lectures is not required as a

qualification, by this University, except for Stulents in Medicine. Candidates, who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mentioned periods, are required to transmit the necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, at least 14 days before the first day of Examination. Further information as to subjects of Exami-

application to the Registran Senate Chamber. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 19th April, 1855.

TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. Lady Principal, Lady Resident.

Miss BINDLEY. Mrs. POETTER. # HE Fourth Term of the above Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 28rd of April, 1855. There will be a private Class for Drawing on Mondays and Thursdays, for young Ladies who having finished their education, would wish to in ave themselves in that are Front Street, April 19th, 1855.

IMPORTANT TO THE LEGAL PROPESSION

REPUBLICATION OF THE ENGLISH REPORTS

(IN FULL.,) Br LITTLE, BROWN & Co., .

THE publishers of this arries of the English Law and Equity lieports, invite the attention of the profession to the following statements, showing the advantages which they possess over all others.

1 They are the only reprints which furnish all the same decided is their respective courts. The lid volume of fille and filarithure, issued from the Philadelphia press, prefesses to give the decisions of the Queen's Heach in Hisay, Easter, and Trinity terms, 1884, but it contains only montreal cases on the of one Huyand has burst-one, all giventreals, and Trinity terms, 1884, but it contains only inche which will be found in the Law and Equity Reports. Many of the case omitted are assent the meet important decided at that period. The Philadelphia reprint of the 14th Common Bench, purports to contain the cases from Michaelman Terms, 1863; to Kaster Terms, 1884, inclusive, but it gives only arxer canzo only figure and found in the case from Michaelman Terms, 1863; to Kaster Terms, 1884, inclusive, but it gives only arxer canzo only against preparity. For the remaining ones the American Lawyer must book to Law and Equity Reports. The Exchequer Reports in the manner will be found intemplates. And this isocompleteness of the Philadelphia series increases from year to year, for the propertion of cases contited is much greater in the recent volumes than in the previous ones.

11 The character of the Law and Equity Reports will hear the most rigid compar son with the Philadelphia and Jurist are cited 833 times in Shelford on Ballways, while Merson and Welstey, the Queen's Bench, Common Bench, and Exchequer Reports are clied \$64 times. In Hill on Treatess, the Law Journal and Jurist are cited 833 times in Shelford on Ballways, while Merson and Welstey, the Queen's Bench, Common Bench, and Exchequer Reports are clied \$64 times. In Hill on Treatess, the Law Journal and Jurist are cited 1871 times, while the Queen's Bench, Common Bench, and Exchequer Reports are collectively cited but \$64 times. In this prepare the decidence are

calling from containing and anguly argues a product III... In these respects the decidence are generally, given several meethed in advence of the Philadelphia reprint Len in the volumes shich are amounced as in adomice of our reports, it will be found that a large proportion of the cases had become familiar to the profession, the sign discover had become familiar to the profession, the suph the Law and Equity Iterata, before the publication at Philadelphia. But by the reduction of matter which the custedion of the chancery cases in the inferior courts will cause, we shall be table hereafter to public the common law cases several mouths earlier than heretofore. The 20th volume containing the cases in Michaelmea Term, 1854, and a part of litlary Term, 1856, will be published in July neat, and thereofter we indeed to publish the cases of each term within four months from the riving of the courts.

IV. In addition to the complete reports of the common law courts, this series will furnish the cases before the House of Lords, the Pring Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Admirally and Ecclerational Courts, making the amount of matter more than double that fermished in the Philadelphia series.

V. The Lew and Equity Reports are sold at \$2 per vol, which will amount to \$2 per year hereafter. Considering the amount of matter which they contain their cost is less than one half of that of the Philadelphia series.

There i optrie are now regularly digested to our Annual Digest of these Reports which thus embraces an Annual Digest of these Reports up to that thus.

For the greater convenience of the profession, we shall also hereafter publish a table of all the cases in these Reports with reference to the volume and page of every series where the same case may be found.

Volume 10 years of the profession, we shall also hereafter publish a table of all the cases in these Reports with reference to the volume and page of every series where the same case may be found.

Volume 10 years the same case may be received by express as

AP Orders received by Herry Rowseil, Bookseller, de, forunto, by whom the volumes are received by express as non as published, and delivered in Toronto at the Publishrs' prices. April 17,1855. 26

NEW BOOKS. "THE CLERGY LIST." for 1856.

"THE CHURCHMAN'S YEAR BOOK," '65. H. ROWSELL. Toronto, April 18th.

Trinity College, Toronto.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FOR Matriculation and for Scholarships

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1855." THE following SCHOLARSHIPS will beopen

to competition : Fire Dirinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, vis: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these Scholarships will be required to reside for four wars during the first two of which they mu attend Lectures and examinations in the Arts

One Comeron Scholarship, tenable for three cears, of the annual value of £25 currency appropriated to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Iroland, resident ad doing duty in British North America, with a preference, exteris paribus, to candidates in-tending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of England. The holder of this Scholarship is nired to graduate in Arts.

All persons presenting themselves for examination must produce testimonials of good con-duct. Candidates for matriculation must have entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships,

on their seventeenth year.
One Wellington Scholarship of the annual value of £50 currency, tonable for two years, and one Burnside, and one Allan Scholarship, each of the must value of £30, and tenable for three years, will be awarded to Students commencing their College course in October next, according to the result of the yearly examination in the following

For further particulars application may be sade to the Provost of Triulty College. TRINITY COLLEGE.

March 1st, 1868.

NOW READY. A CHOICE selection of PSALMS, HYMNS and ANTHEMS, for every Sunday and principal Featural throughout the year, for the use of Congregations in the Diocesses of Quebec, Toronto and Montreal.—Round in Cloth, limp. 7s. per dozen; Cloth, 32mo, 8s. 9d. do.; Cloth, 18mo 20s do.; Roan, gili, 5s. each; Culf, da. , 7s. 6t. do.; Morroco, do. ; 8s. 9d. do.

Staunton's Church Chant Book As, The Music of the Church, by Walnright Da. Clark's Canadian Church Parlmedy Da. HENRY ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto. March, 29 1855

Now English Books JUST RECRIVED.

Tracts for Parochial use (Parker, Uxford)
Tracts for Christian Resounc.

Avols.

I to Aid to Domestic Worship 2 role, in 1.
Aid to Bornal Worship 2 role, in 1.
Aid to Bornal Worship 2 role, in 1.
Aid to Domestic Worship 2 role, in 1.
Aid Jesus, or the Pathful Promises 9 2
Companions to the Altar Cloth. 0
Dait, Bibble Readings, cloth, gill 0
Park Block of Martyrs 0
Aid to Brown 1 favored 0
Aid to Readings 1 flower 0
Fish Block of Martyrs 0
Aid to Readings 1 flower 0
Aid to Domestic No.
Aid To Domestic N nation, and other particulars can be obtained on 88

A large assortment of Reward Tickets, Hymn Books, Sacred Melodles on Carde, with Views of Cathedrale of England.

Par sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. 116 Queen Street West, Toronto. ATISS McCARTNEY begs to announce that

her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will reassemble, after the Christmas vacation, on the 8th of January, 1865. Mrs. McCartney will conduct the domestic

arrangements. (Mr. HOMPHRIES. Singing) Master, Mr. Ambrour. Mr. O'Brign. Drawing . Arithmetic Mr. GRIPPETIE. Resident French Governess, Mille. Bimon. German and Italian if required. Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including

the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Blim McCantury is kindly permitted to refer o the following gentlemen in

REV. DR. LETT. REV. DR. LETT. BEV. Prof. PARRY. BICHARD L. DENISON, Esq. WN. STANTON, Esq. Da. Hodder. House, Lund and General Agent, . Judge O'REILLY, -- Hamilton.

WALTER DICKSON, ESQ.—Ningera. J. RASSET, ESQ.—St. Catherines. H. J. MITTLEBERGER, Esq., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded reckly by Rev. Dr. Lott.



MOTICE.

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

CLERK'S OFFICE, 88 Toronto, April 19th, 1855. EDUCATION.

MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons.

Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854. 17

A Pew for Saic, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James' Cathedral

For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD. Terusto, Dea, 5th, 1864.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-

tat English Teacher,

2nd " 4 Resident French Gaverness ... Md'lle Coulon.

tion, with French, Italian and German, Mesica Singing (for Finishing Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's

Cathedral. TERMS (To be poid Quarterly and in advance.)

(No extres.) Mrs. Pont'er has great pieasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Miss her friends that her first English teacher (Miss Brint, ev) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poeter hopes that, sparing neither expense nortrouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with success.

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for trachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to arrive soon after Christmas. The FINISHENO CLASS is under Mas. PORT run's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Proce, with

Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-tion in foreign languages. Mas. Pourrus feels grateful to the parent of her pupils for their, kind expressions of satis fection at the progress of their children, and begto assure them that no effort shall be wanting on.

to assure them that no enort spain on wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reform after the Christ mas vacation on the 6th of January, 1855.

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MRS. POETTER.

Front utre Toronto, 20th December, 1854. THE TORONTO

Circulating Library, AND FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE

No. 76, King Street west. MRS. HIGGINS, in returning thanks for the kind patronage she has already reolized beg to inform her friends and the public, that she has added the latest published works, and English and American periodicals to the Library.

and considerably increased her stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery.

The beautiful for the subscriber to Two sets of Books, Three tets of Books, in he kept no longer to be kept no longer, then one week. One year £1 0 0 £1 10 0

N. B.—If not poid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets every three months. MON-SUBSCRIBERS To deposit the value of the book and to pay for a single volume 3d, for four days; for a work

Six months 0 15 0 1 2 6. Three months 0 8 0 0 12 6

One month 0 3 9 0 6 3

in two or three volumes, dd. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume. Toronto, October 2fith, 1854.

NEW BOOKS.

For Sale by SIENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer, & Frinter,

King Street,

Toronto, March 29, 1884.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY, 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (MATABLIANED 1882.)

OWEN & WOOD, FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acqueint his friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Planoforte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street.

22.16 Toronto, Dec. 26, 1851, HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKE'R,

ALSO, AGENT FOR

Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company,
No. 40, KING STREET RAST, TORONTO, Reference Ripour Frankrich To-T. G. Ridest, Eq. Cameros, Naq. W. G. Caseels, Eq., T. D. Riaris, Eq., McM. are, Raq. Mersa. Res Michell & Co., Jacobs, Caneris, Eq. T. D. Riaris, Eq., T. McM. ser, Raq. Mersa. Res Michell & Co., Jacobs or Caneris & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Hagerty,

kidout & Brothers. Twestrycars'Debentures constantly on Sele at a liberal Torunto, October 1st, 1882.

NEW VOLUMES FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD OF THE

COMMENCE WITH NORTH BRITISH SOLL November 1854, and the other Reviews and BLACKWOOD for January 1855. Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Reviews and Blackyood, \$10. Blackyood, Sin.
HENBY ROWSELL, Agent,
Toronto.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. ment may be ascertained any day at this office during effect hours.

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

By Order,

CHARLES DALY,

CLERK's OFFICE.

C. C. C. 88 Toronto, April 4, 1855. HENBY BOWSELL, Co. C. 88 Toronto, April 4, 1855.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY MAY 18. 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 the world, because its spirit is continually wilderness. Dout zviii. 2.

The church on earth is to us what the wilderness was to the Israelites. It lies 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 usfo 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 so use all the means of well being, both earthly and spiritual, as to rely only on him through whose word they are effectual.

1. As a man charteneth 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 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

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

It is not God that we deceive, 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. Whose looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth therein. 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. Nor is it sufficient that we understand it, unless we continue in it Grant me, Lord, to see more fully what thou will have me to do. Grant me selfdenial and patience to continue in thy law.

2. If any man hridieth not his tongue, that man's religion is valu. James i. 26. by clamour, and falschood and evil speak- ber of swallows which were sporting over a ing; we stir up the evil passions of others, large pond. - Sometimes they descended so and thus tempt them to sin; we express low as to dip into the very w our own evil passions and principles, and again, they soured upwards, cleaving the thus strengthen sin in ourselves and give air with rapid wing. No doubt they were countenance to it in others; may we actu- occupied in procuring food, as well as onally teach and invite others to evil. Yet joying themselves, and that many a luckless how many never bridle the tongue, and, Ignat and fly were caught by them in their because they sin not in outward act, think swift career. themselves innocent. Lord, keep me from this self-deception.

MAT 16.

1. Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. John xvi. 28.

Jesus gave this promise to his faithful apostles, knowing that their hearts could not prompt them to ask any thing, 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 thine The smithy was lit up with the glaring own; and pray theo to make me worthy to have a share in it. 2. Do ye now believe? Behold the hour

cometh that ye shall be contiered every one to his own. John xvi. 24.

So weak was the faith even of those who were single-minded, and whose faith asked him the amount of his earnings, and was real and earnest. Let no one then be confident, because he is conscious now of * real faith and a true love, that he will not soon become weak and selfish. Let and then later." 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 ii. 10. Thus was Elisha a type of the spostles. He received a double portion of the spirit which rested on Elijah; and the apostles,

hardest work in the world." 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, rebellious, have been reclaimed. May I set my affections on the things above, where he sitteth

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

where he was before, 'yet al man he was received as a privilege and reward. And less, who were a red cap, to let me feel the he sat on the right hand of the Father, weight of his hammer, but hardly could I that he might intercode perpetually for us, lift it up from the pavement; to work with that he might rule all things for the it was quite out of the question. The exerbenefit of his people,—that he might send tions made by the men to drive the stones down gifts from his Father,—that he might into the ground appeared to me to be dreadsubdue his enemies and perfect our salva- ful.

1. In the world ye shall have tribulation; but he of good cheer; I have overcome the world. John xvi. 88.

The truly godly man has tribulation in opposed to the spirit which God has infused into him; because it opposes his own efforts to benefit others; because it between the world, the house of bondage, 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, we, 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 rightsousness or for the uprightness of thy heart dost thou go to possess their land. Deut. iz. 5.

As the Inruelites 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 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. I. I did neither eat bread nor drink water, ecouse 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 therefore uses that kind and degree of love for his brethren. And so it may be chastisement which he judges most fitting that our Lord's fast of forty days was that to produce that end. And so the Lord 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. Grunt me to deny myself for this end.

2. Yet they are thy people and thine inherit-

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

N. B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others to fill un the whole course of the Church year, will be published in a chesp form suitab overy year, if a aufhoient number should be bespoken of Mr. Rowsell in the course of this year, to show that the publication would be generally acceptable. The price will not be more than

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 neighboring town. The lark was singing blithely. and the air was sweet. As I walked For with the tongue unbridled we sin onward, my attention wasdrawn by a num-

I stood gazing with admiration at the speed of their flight, and at the easo with which they directed their course, and could not help imagining how delightful the faculty must be of flying abroad, high and lowfar 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 ten-

der mercies are over all his works." As I entered the suburbs of the town, I saw a man busily employed in making nails. flames, as a lad blew the bellows, and the sparkles flow 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 the number of hours he worked in a day.

"I am hard at it by five," he said, "and keep it up mostly till eight or nine, and now

"Surely," thought I, "making nails must be the hardest week in the world." Soon after leaving the nailers' I fell is 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

as he put forth all his strength. "Oh," said I, "this is worse than nailing, and the occupation of a porter must be the

rather a load for a horse than for a man

for the porter fairly staggered under the load

As I continued my walk, I came to a broad street where a party of payiours 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-shod rammers, shaking the very houses around, and making at every stroke Although as the Son, he ascended up quickly the word "Eyh."

Out of curiosity I asked one of the labor-

tion; O; Lord Jesus, grant me to follow "Oh!" thought I, "the work of a nailer thee where thou art. And that I may do and a porter is light to this; the employso, obtain for me and impart to me what-ever I need to perfect my preparation.

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 with, and after that graping as though he knew not what to do with himself; hardly ever d.d I see a more forlore looking object.-There he stood in his rugged cout, 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 naw 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 iway the onions he had bought. At a distance from the crowd sat the pavior 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 as 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 it the ground with his heel, and yawning as if he knew not what to do with himself. He had neither made nuits, 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 in onions, or anything else.

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

Making units is hard work, the employment of a porter may be harder and the occupation of a paviour the hardest of them all; but neither nailing, burden-carrying, nor paving, is so hard as idleness. Surely, idleness is the hardest work in the would !- Gospel Messenger.

Advertigements.

MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GROBER STREET, TORONTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened, L after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1855.

Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Torouto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L.L. D., President of the University of Turonto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, H. D. Rector of Turonto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Inchubent of St. Balts. Edmund Rev. Paul's, l'oranto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, o Streetsville, and the Rev T. S. Kennedy, Sec retury of the Church Society. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

£10,000.

TILE Subscriber having been employed to print an Authentic Report of the case of THE CITY OF TORONTO AGAINST J. G. HOWES, in respect of the Negociation of £50,000 of the City Debentures, with a view to the argument of the Appeal at the approaching sittings of the Court of Error and Appeal, has nt the same time, worked off 100 extra Copies, which will be for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber at the low price of 2s. 6d. each. H. ROWSELL 6th December 1854

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK.

Victoria Regia;

THE GREAT WATER LILY OF AMERICA: With a brief account of its discovery and introductions into Cultivation. IMPERIAL FOLIO, WITH SIX SUPERB PLATES, BY WM. SHARP.

Colored to Nature, from Specimers grown a Salem, Ms.—By JOHN FISK ALLEN. THIS is one of the most splendid works of its class ever published in America, containing Six Cromolith Plates, Printed in Colors, each Plate on a sheet 30 by 24 inches. The letter Type, 16 pages of the same size, giving the History of the Plant, and its mede of Cultiva-

tion. A few copies of this splendid work on sale, price £2 5s. Od., by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer and Printer,

King Street, Toronto Toronto, Jan. Sd., 1855.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received from New York. MERICAN Girls' Book, enlarged-cloth

The complete Works of George Hurbert and the Satires and Psalms of Bishop Hall-cloth bs.

The Neighbours of Russia and History of the present War to Siege of Schustopol-cloth Getting Along-2 vols., cloth 7s. 6d.

Ups and Downs, or Silver Lake Sketching by Consin Cicely—cloth 6s. Sd. Frank Lesslie's New York Journal of Romance. General Literature, Science and Art, pub lished monthly-price is per number.

HENRY ROWSELL Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, Toronto, March 6th, 1855. King Street

FINISHING SCHOOL, For Young Ladies.

MRS. FORSTER is prepared to receive a IVI 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. Pinehurst, St. George's Square,

Toronto, Jan. 15, 1855. NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale by H. Rowsell, Toronto. "THE CASTLE BUILDERS," by the author of Heartsease, 3s. 9d.: do do in paper, 2s. 6d. "THE SUMMER LAND," by a Child of the "GRACE LEE," by Julia Kavanagh, 5s.

do in paper, 3s. 9.1.

April 12th, '58.

Toronto, March 23,

Mr. Henry J. Haycraft, (120M LO2DO2')

Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett, secciate of the Royal Academy in London, and Membos of the Conservatorium in Leipzic, PROFESSOR OF HARMONY.

PIANO FORTE, & SINGING, BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Reference to his friend and fellow-student,

Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy of Music, London. Address, Mrs. Reiller, Richmond Street East. Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.

General Registry Office, Established under the patronage of the EMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY

No. 71, Adelaide Street East, (Late 104 King St. Weet.) WHERE respectable Female Servants of every description or class can be provided at the shortest notice.

he obtaining of Clerks. Book-keepers, Mechan-cs, Apprentices, House and Farm Servants.

JAMES MILLS, Sole Agent, November 17th. 1863

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or Fort Malden, known as

Elliott's Point,

and having thereon a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity.

The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity; and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and it was entitled to rank with Chittenhant and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested ... thi-

A further advantage in favour of the under taking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agrocable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner 'Anu," in 1837.

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, Post Path.

The Deffelt Free Press, United Empire, and Cnurch, to copy till further orders.

Amherethurgh, Aug. 1, 1851. MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

R. G. PAIGE, Late SMALL & PAIGE,

King Street, three doors west of Yonge Street, TORONTO, C.W.

stantly on hand and fo WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Every article of Musical Merchandize: Piano Fortes.

From the celebrated establishments of Colland & Colland, London-Bacon & Raven, N. York - Linnard & Weber, Philadelphia-A. W. Ladd, Buston, and from other good makers.

AGENT FOR WARREN'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED HARMONIUMS.

Melodeons. &c. BRASS & WOODEN INSTRUMENTS FOR

BANDS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings; FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS Likewise a very choice selection of the best

Church Music. unsisting of Oratorios, with the separate Vocal Parts, for the use of Choirs. Anthems and Ser-

vices of Boyce, Green, Croft, Naies, Jeremiah Clarke, Clarke, Whitfield, Jackson, Kent, and others.

17 The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States.

Toronto, December 27, 1854.

33tt

New Books just received. KATHARINE Ashton. By the Author of Amy Herbert, The Karl's Daughter, Margaret Perceval, Sc. Rc. Two parts, cloth Do hts. paper Kussia, Translated from the Srench by the Mar-

Russia. Translated from the Ternch by the Marquis de Custine.

Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.

By M. V. Cousin bucceased by an Appendix on
Erench Art, by D. W. 19th.

Auscultation and Percussion. By Dr. Joseph Shoda.

The Churchman's Penny Magagine for 1851.

Lectures on Tractarianism, delivered in the Twen.

Hall, Brighton. By Rev. Heavy Newland, M.A.

The Church Choir; containing Praim and Hum.

Tunes arranged for the Organ or Pianofocte by

Juseph Muenicher.

"A fresh supply of Hench's Field Road for Rulltond Engineers, con-taining Formults for laying out Chines, deter-mining Fing Angles, Levelling, Calculating Karth Work, Ac. Ac. HENRY ROWSELL

5, We'ljugton Bulldings, King Street,

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

non-resident student of Trinity College A wishes to receive a pupil daily for instruc-tion in the elements of a Classical Education, &c. TERMS MODERATE. Reference kindly permitted to

REV. T. S. KENNEDY. Church Society's Office, Ling St. Dec. 11th, 1854.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. Spratt's Obstetric Tubles,

COMPRISING graphic Illustrations, with de-scriptions, and practical remarks, exhibiting, on dissected Plates, many important subjects in Midwifery. A few copies of the above on sale at the reduced price of £1 10s, currenc. -ALSO-Spratt's Compendium of Toxicology--illustrated with coloured figures of the principal indigenous and exotic Plants -at the reduced price of is. 6d.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer, King Street.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto. Toronto February, 1852

New Books Just Received. PHE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F.

R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s. The Turkish Empire, Cloth, 3s 9d., do. paper, Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 1st

ieries 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 2nd eries, 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on Daniel. 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Miracles, 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Parables, 3s. 9d. Etiquette for Ladies, 1s. 101d. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 1s. 101d.

Hand Book of Etiquette, 1s. 104d. The Young Wife, 1s. 104d. The Young Hushand, 1s. 104d. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, King Street, Toronto 48-1f.

June 28th, 1854. NEW BOOKS.

The husiness of this Office will be extended to

eend ... 0
Yankee Stories: by Judge Haliburton. ... 0
For Sale by
HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller, Stationer & Printer,

SITUATION WANTED.

GENTLEMAN who can give the highest tratimonials is desirous of obtaining a situation in a HARDWARE STORE, either

Toronto, March 23, 1854.

MEDICAL BOOKS

place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner 'Anu," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable eaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tocumsch used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned promises, can also be leased on favourable terms.

The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor mailgnant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery is beautiful, and the steamers and vessels on the Lake pass within a few yards of the bouse.

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Smith Actionary Pages A bacteria Materia Medica and Therapeutes. O in Capenter's Pienciples of Comparatite Physiology. I Taylor on Poisons.

Carjeenter's Principles of Human Physiology 1 4
Tarior on Poisons. 0 15
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas 0 15
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas 0 15
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin 0 15
on Skin and Halr 0 5
on Skin and Halr 0 5
on Skin and Halr 0 15
Meizs on Diseases of the Uterus, colored plates 3
Thenjson on Pumonary Consumption 0 6
Bushman's Principles of Physiology 0 4
Owen on the Skeleton and Teeth 6
Sargent's Minor Surgery 0 6
Foune's Chemistry for Students 0 7
Revae's American Melical Formulary 0 7
Astroclation and Perciasion 9 5
Solored

Thristion & trimum strop.

legis Treatile on Obstettics.

Hatterinalions on the Rational History of Apparations, Visions, Dreams, Sonnabulant &c.

by De Bolsmont.

FOR SALE BY

HENRY ROWSELL,

8. Wellington Buildings, King Street

Sept. 20th, 1854.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED: Poetical Works of Milton, Young, Gray &c., &c.

For sale by

HENRY ROWSFLL,

5 Wellington Buildings, King st.

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1834

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

For sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
King Street, Torrate NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. History of Cuba, or Notes of a Traveller in the

History of the Crusades—their Rise, Progress and Results IIs \$1: other Results 118 sai 2 gins.
The Groupel Expedition in search of Sir J. Franklin
Layard's Discoveries in Storich 4 3
Journey to Control Africa, by Faylor 7 0
Anecdotes of the Rollinoid and Steambeat, 2 4
Gractic of the United States, new edition 5 9
For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL. Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseiler, Stationer & Printer,

Torcate, Narch 29, 1534

OUEEN'S COLLEGE. LONDON, CT, HARLEY STREET,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853,) FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Vi-iter. THE RIGHT HON. & RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. Conneil.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LOAD BISHOP OF LICEPTELD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LOAD BISHOP OF OXFOAD.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LOAD BISHOP OF NORWER.
THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS CARE, D.D., late LOY THE RIGHT REV. THOMES CARE, D.D., 1816 LOTG OF ROMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONGERABLE SIR JOHN PATTRON.

SIR CHARLES LEROY, BART., M.P., F.R.S.

SIR JOHN POREEN, M.D., D.C.L., P.R.S.

THE REV. J.S. M. ANDERSON, M.A.

THE REV. J. W. RROWER, M.A., Ph. D., F.G. S.

ENAUND BECKETT DEVISION, E.S.Q.

THE REV. T. G. GARNIER, B.C.L.

THE REV. T. G. HALL, M.A.

THE REV. JOHN MAJOR, D.D.

Committee of Education, Consisting of the Profesors of the College.

Chairman—Rev. R. C. Trench. B.D.

Depicty-Chairman—Rev. C. G. Nicolay, F. R.G.S. Privard Armitage, Eq. The Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A. W. Sterndale Bennett, Eq. John Hullah, Eq. Adolphus Bernava, Ph.D. P. Lacrita, Eq. Isidore Brassen, Eq. Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A. The Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A. Henry Warren, Eq.

Lady Visitors. The Duchess of Argyll.
Miss Barnard.
Lady Bell.
Virs. Booth.
The Viscounters Canning.
Mrs. Care. Mrs. Milman.
The Lady Monteagle.
Mrs. Nurray.
The Lady Laura Palmer.
Mrs. Prector. Mrs. Prestor.
Lady Romilly.
Mrs. Edward Romilly.
Ladv Kav Shutleworth.
Vrs. Stanley.
The Lady Caroline Stirling
Vrs. Struck.
Miss Entity Taylor.

The Viscounters Canning-Mrs Carr.
The Counters of Charlemon
Mrs. E. R. Denison.
Mrs. Lewis Evre.
Mrs. Doudlas Gulton
Mrs. William Hayes.
Lady Herschel.
Mrs. Arthur Hobbouse.
Mrs. W. M. James.
Mrs. Jardine.
Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.
Mrs. Marrett.
Miss Maurice. Miss Emily Taylor.

Miss Twining.

Mrs Hensleigh Wedgwood

Mrs Gordon Whitbread.

Lady Wood.

Miss Williams Wynn.

Lady Lyell. Professors.

Geography. Mr. Nicolay. Dr. Bernays—Dr. Pischel.
Harmony and Musical Composition Mr. Bennett—Dr. Steggali
History—Vacient, English, and
Modern Mr. Nicolay—Mr. Brewer.
Italiar Mr. Incalas—St. Biaget.
Latin Mr. Humptro—Mr. Biggs,
Method in Leaving & Teaching Mr. Locals—St. Biaget.
Natural Philosy & Astronomy Mr. Cock.
Philosophy—Moral and Mental
Reading Mr. Nicolay.
Divinity and Church History Mr. Trench—Mr. Biggs.
Vocal Masio Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—Mr. Hullah—Mr. May—Mr. Baunister.

Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec 17.
Leut Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.
Easter Term will commence 21th April, 1854, and close
1st July.

Ist July.

The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascensionday, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday.

The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s, for the year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 14s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 1s. for those which meet once. All payments to be made at entrance.
Individual instruction in Vocal Music in its higher branches will be given by Mr. George Benson, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and in Instrumental Music by Messrs. R. Barnett, O.

May, and W. Dorrell, under the direction of Mr

Sterudale Bonnett, Instruction for advanced

Pupils in Drawing and its various applications will be similarly arranged, under the direction of the Professors of Drawing. The Fee, Three Guineas per Term,
The Drawing Room is open to Pupils for practice from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays Thursdays, and Fridays during Term.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR CHILDREN ABOVE EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

This Class has been established to supply the want of good Elementary Instruction, and as In troductory to the College Course. Arithmetic Mr. Cock Biblical Instruction Mr. Plum liblical Instruction Mr. Plumtre.
Drawing Mr Weigall.
Engrish Grammar Mr. Plumptre.
Prench. Mr. BrasseurGeography Mr. Nicolay.
German (Etymology Dr. Bernaya. Mr. Nicolay.
Dr. Bernays.
Mr. Nicolay.
Mr. Stolay.
Mr. Brewer.
Mr. Betsi.
Mr. Plumptrs.
Mr. Nicolay.
Mr. Banister. Ditto, English Italian (Etymology)....... Reading Vocal Music Calisthenic Master M. Rolla.

The year of study extends from the last week The year of study extends from the last week in September to the last week in July, with Vacations at Christmas and Easter.

The payment is £15 15s, per year for Pupils under 13 years of age, and £21 for Pupils above

13. Elementary Instruction on the Piano-forte given under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Bennett. Fee, £2 26. per Term.

Lady Resident, MRS. W. ROWSELL. The ordinary periods of Examination for Certificates are the last week in each term, but ladies unable to attend at those times may, on special application, be examined at any time during

term. Fee for first Certificate, El; for ever Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily, from ten till tour; and from the Deputy Chairman at the College, every Wednesday and

Saturday before two o'clock.

February 16th, 1854. New Books just received. In doors and out, or views from the Chimney Cerner. 50
Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern 0
Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern 0
Ups and Powns or Silver Lake Sketches 0
Life of Horace Greeley 0
Life of Horace Greeley 0 Life of Bernum 0 6
Saying for Little Ones and Poeus for Mothers 0 3
Washington Irring's New Work, Wolfert's

For sale by

HENRY ROWSELL.
King Street, Terento. TRACTS ON CONFIRMATION The Bishop of Toronto's Tract on Confirmation, ... 8 0 The following published by the S. P. C. K.

No. 41 —Parrehial Minister's address to all persons under his care who are of a proper age to be under as case as a confirmation, containing for confirmation, containing forms of self examination and devotion, with directions for their use; by the Ven. William H. Hall william H. Hail

No. 333—Dary's Village Conversations on Confranction

No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation

No. 344—Short Address before Confirmation

No. 354—Short Address before Confirmation

No. 355—Instructions for them that cause to be

Confirmed by way of Queetles and Answer;

by Robert Neison, Eq.

No. 355—A short Preparation for Confirmation, in

the form of Queetless and Asserver; to which

to added the Order of Confirmation; by the

Rev. W. Dalton, B. D. Also the following, published by the Bristol Tract Society.

ation
Confirmation Tickets
Confirmation Certificates
Confirmation and Communica Certifica MISCELLANBOUS. A large supply of Treets always on hand, including the Publications of the Scokey for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Bristel Tract Society.

No. VIII. A short Catechism Preparatory to Con-firmation

HENRY ROWSELL Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. WILLIAM HODGINS.

ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE. HAMILTON, C, W.

THOMAS BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS to intimate that he is now feectiving his usual Choice Assortment of Clothe, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English

Houses.
In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got ap in the best possible style.
In a few days a well-assorted stock of men's Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch

f the business.
In Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Estab.

lishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854 The United Empire Minstrel. SELECTION of the best NATIONAL, CON. AND POEMS, with a large number of Tosses and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connectes with the llistory of the United Empire and the

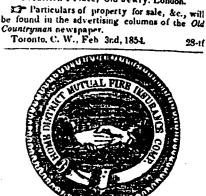
Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,

HENRY BOVELL HOPE, Couveyancer, Land, Life and Pire Insurance Agent, Pramorem kolesimmoo , kexore

OFFICE Corner of Church Street; entrance from AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Ca., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry. London.



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE-No. 71 King Street, Turonto.

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: Joun McMunnich, Esq., President. James Shaw Alex'r McGlashan, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warren, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

B W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by last must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850.

The Infallible Remedy. Holloway's Ointment. Erysipelas of eight years standing cured.

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, E.g., of Paris, Canada, dated the 15th of July, 1651. dated the lists of July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir:—I feel a pie-sum and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful brinefit I have drived by the use of your inest limble UINTMENT and PILLS. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attack of Eryspielas; large pupple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unplessant teeting of fitching and turning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery.

At last, I determined to try your OINTMENT and PILLS; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place; and I felt considerably better in three months, by continuing with your medicines. I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to remost

pest of health. The truth of this statement is well in here, hence there is no necessity for me to request

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR. ULCERS IN THE LEG,-REMARKABLE CURB.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Toukinson of Cape Breton. Neva Scatia, dated the 4th May, 1884. Breton, New Sonia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Professor Halloway:
Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of sears from a bad leg; in which there were exerted deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the must eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and it seemed to me that there was not anything capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At tength, she had recourse to your Omineut and Pills, and after using them for about 5 weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no other low these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient serent, gued) EDWARD TOMKINSON. BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S Copy of a Lettes from Mr. Henry Mulden, of Three Rivers, Canuda East, dated July 9th, 1884.

Copy of a Lecter from Land dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a toad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a head; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before and horrible to behold. As a last escource I tried your oliument and Pills, which she perherered with for seven weeks, at the explication of that time her breast was almost well; by controlling with your temedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we wifer you our united thanks for the cure effected.

1 am, Sir, yours tuly.

(Signed)

The mills should be used convinity with the Ointment in

These pills should be used comjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Children Gout
Chapped hands Glandular Bunions
Bite of Moschetoes
and Sand-Files
Coco-bay
Some-threats
Skin-cisenses Corns (Scft) Cancers
t'outracted and
Stiff Joints
Elephantiasis Plica -Rheumatism Scalds
Sore Nipples
Sore-beads
Wounds

Sold at the E tablishment of Professor Hottowar, 264; Strand (uear Femple Bar), Loudon, and 80, Maidan Lane, New York; also by all respectable bruggista and Deniers in Medicines throughout the Usilized World, at the fo-lowing prices:—Is. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 3s. aterities each bea-There is a considerable saving by taking the larger N. B.- Directions for the guidance of patients in a disorder are affixed to each box.

"The Church"

IS PUBLISHED every THURSDAY MORNING. by HENRY ROWSELL, at his Office, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. TERMS: TEN SPILLINGS a year, if paid within one month; or Twalve Spillings and Surgence, if paid within an months of subscribing, or from commencement of release. Firtan Spillings if not paid until a later period. The Volume commences on Aug. 3, in each year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 71d for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 3d for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements sent in, unaccompanied by written in-ru-tious, will be inserted until forbid, and charged ac-

The following gentlemen act as AGRNTS for this M. Oele & Sun. Glasgee.
Mr. S. A. Ackerly. Prescricton, N.B.,
T. J. Scovil. Enq. Combridge.
Mr. W. L. Averley. St. John.
L. P. W. Dest risay. Eq. Richards.
Ret. Jas. Hudson. Mirwanichi.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB- WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.