"her foundations are upon the holy hills."

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

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DEAD, YET UNDIVIDED.

They are together still—
The parted still are one!
The low our being's home can fill,
Although the loved be gone!
The mystery of the apinu's birth Outfathous numar skill;
Though one's in heaven and one on earth,

They are together sull !

For there's a feeling that unites The distant and the dead;
The last sweet bloom that winter blights,
Yet le ves the oder shed; And thus affection lives beyond Death's dark and withering will;
Do power bath he to part the fond—
They meet, in aparit, still !

In quiet thought, in lonely prayer, That spirit all pervades-It lends a glory to the air When every planet fides-it circles all with holiness, It blunts the barb of ill-And e'en the parted it can bless And link together still

IRON STEAMSHIPS.

CHARLES SWAIN.

From the Scientific American

The loss of the steamship " Arctic," by collision with the small iron steamer "Vesta," which safely arrived in port; and the more recent loss of the "Pacific," beuninjured, have been themeans of attracting public attention in the city towards the safety qualities of iron ships.

As some of our daily papers have just

been discussing the matter in a cose way— all of them seemingly being possessed of the notion that iron ships, built with bulkhowls, are of but very recent origin—a brief his-

general interest.

From the 'London Mining Journal,' we learn that John Neilson, an ongineer, of Glasgow, and brother of the inventor of the 'Hot Blast,' issued a pamphlet in 1827, for the formation of a co. spany to build ships eriority over timberouilt ships. Before that period he and others had thus acquired a practical knowledge of their advantages.—
He failed to form a company, but he laid down yard in 1828, completed it in 1830, and named it the 'Fairy Queen.' It resulted in least to him her main to the matter. and named it the 'Fairy Queen.' It resulted in loss to him, but in gain to the public, rapidly do the size; hence it is, that in the for it claimed the attention of skillful engineers, and in 1833 a moderate sized iron steamboat, named the 'Kilmun,' was launch at mid day, but to do so in the cool of th ed in Glasgow, and surpassed all others of evening, or morning, or midnight, would be her tonnage, both in heauty of model and in speed. After this, small iron steamers became common in Scotland, but it was not apply this scientific truth to practical life until 1739, that one of large dimensions was built, this was the Royal Sovereign, constructed by Told& McGregor, builders and proprieters of the Glasgow and the Edinburgh, iron screw seemors, which trade between this port and Glasgow. At that time there was a strong public

prejudice against iron ships: they were be-lieved to be more unsafe than timber ones. but the success of the 'Royal Sovereign' dissipated all these ideas, and large iron steam-

ers then began to multiply.
Glasgow is the chief city in Europe for

ome of them of great size.

Nearly from their very origin, all iron

stoamships have been built with water-tight compartments, yet the 'New York Tribage' lately stated that this method of building vessels is quite new and that neutral entitled entitled. vessels is quite new and that neutical engineers are ignorant regarding their construction, and that they do not know the strength of metal required for the compartments, according to the water pressure to which they may be subjected. This is containly a mistate. The makers of iron ships (and indee skillful engineers who never built makers of an easily calculate the event built (14) can easily calculate the exact strugth of motal required for every bulk-The art of iron ship building is as well understood, and perhaps better, than that of wooden ship building. Iron steam-ships are more asie than timber ones: the principal material of which they are composer is iucombustible, therefore they are not so liable to that most terrific of all calamitie: 'hurping at sea.' All our ferry and river passenger steamboats should be built of iron; we should at least—as we stated last wcek-like to see them compelled to have their boiler rooms encased with iron, and constructed in the same manueras fire-proof safe. Iron can resist collisions of any kind better than timber. If by accident, however, a hole should be store in the hull of an irou resel, it is more difficult to plug up or stop, than such a hole would be in a timber-buil vessel, bence there is a greater necesity for having such vessels built in compartments to prevent their filling and sinking suddenly, when damaged in the hull Many i.o. ships, however, have been lost, although built in this manner. A few years since the 'Orion' iron ateamer was lost on the coast of Scotland from striking a rock; it sunk very anddenly, and a great number of passengers were drowned. The 'City of Glasgow,' iron steamer, left Liverpool for Philadelphia. about three years ago, and never was heard of more; it is believed she struck an ice berg. And no fu ther back than the 18th of last muntli, be iron steamer Curlew struck a rock on the coase of Berm ba, and down the gorge, he solemnly and swelly enso in sunk; the passengers and crew, how-Wa might mention many other cases to show that iron ship are not perfectly sate any more than timber ones, but those cited are sufficient. A timber-built ressel, however, if subjected to the buffettings of the 'Great Britain,' when wrecked in Dundrum Bay, would have gone to pieces, yet that vessel is now a regular packet to Australia, and is nearly a sound as when first lannebed.

We also find it stated, on page 112, Vol 10, 'London Artisan,' that the chief surveyor of boyd's, on an examination before a Government Committee, gave it as his opinion, in the case of the Nemesis, an iron steamer that struck a rock and was saved.

their liability to attract the magnet o comprass, and thus deceive the navigator in same time, the six trains over the Michigan steering on his true course. The compassion of the 'Great Britain,' it was said decorated acceptance, containg 4,662 passengers, nearly set of the captain; and in 1853, the 'Tayleur' 9,000 passengers arriving in two days.

a fine new iron ship, was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and the compasses vesse's are not subject to this danger; which s one advantage in their favor.

It has been stated that iron ships are not liable to be struck by lightning, but this is not correct, for H'. Snow Harris mentions several cases of iron vessels having been

In England from ships can be built for about fifteen dollars less per tun than tim ber once; and with the same outside measurement, an iron ship of 1800 tuns burden will carry 300 tuus more than a timber built vossel.

The last number of the 'Nautical Magazine ecommends iron bulkheads for woodes steamers, and it also states that the stanking of a ship is its main safe, u .. I from foundering. Iron plates, then, cave im-mense advantages over wooden busines for the outside covering of ship; their edges can be made with flanges fitting snug into one another and which, when rivetted makes the whole hull tight as a steam boiler, and for more of a homogeneous whole than it is possible to make the hull of a timber res-

No iron ship has yot been built in our country, although there have been a small iron steamers. But as ship timber become more scarce and dear, from will be resorted to as a substitute, and it is a pleasing refloction that the art of iron ship building ready made to our hands. No rest outlays of money will have to be made in experiments: they have already been made on the other side of the ocean, and we have their results before us in the construction of such lieved to have struck an icoberg, while the steamers as the 'Persia' and Edinburgh'-Porsia' did the same, and escaped almost the latter, in our opinion, being the most beautiful model of the two. Such vessels are not perfect, and no doubt our nautical architects and ougineers will make improve

mout; on them
In science and art the whole world is now a republic, se learn from other nations, and they learn from us: there is a fraternity of interests and feelings among the men of sei tory of their rise and progress will be of once and art belonging to all nations; and their motto is "improve and progress."

CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.

By a beneficial arrangement of Providence the gases and odors most prejudicial to hu-man life are lighter than the air which sur

most miasmatic regions of the tropics, the travel r can with satery pursue his journey in reference to the cellars under nur dwallings, is the object of this article.

The ceilings of cellars should be well

vent the ascent of dampness and noisome edors through the joints of flooring.

The bottom of the cellar should be well

prived with stone, cobble stones are perhaps the wreck this feeling was doubtless in no best; over this should be poured, to the extent of several inches in thickness, waterlime coment, or such other material as is
known to acquire in time almost the hardness of stone—this keeps out the dampness tent of several inches in thickness, waterknown to acquire in time almost the hard-

utling be laid down, at convenient dis tances, and loose boards be laid across them tor convenience of removal and sweeping under, when cleaning time of the year comes

The wells should be plastered, in order 40 prevent the dust from settling an the hour merable projections of a common stone

Shelves should be arranged in the center of the cellar, not in the corners, or against the walls; these shelves should hang from the ceiling, by wooden arms, attached firmly before plantering, thus you make all safe

To those wile are so fortunate as to own the houses in which they live, we recommend the month of June, but to renters, the great moving month of May, as the most appropri-ate time for the following recommendations: Let overything not absolutely nailed last,

be removed into the yard, and exposed to the sun, and if you please, remain for a week or two, so as to afford opportunity for a through drying.

Let the walls and floors be swept theroughly, on four or five different days, and

These things should be done once a year. A SHORT FUNERAL .-- A friend relates the following strange thought of a strange

let a coat of good white washing be laid on.

'I was recently crossing the Suspension Bridge at Niagata Falls, in the cars. The scene was new to most of us, and its sublimity was observed in silence. When midway of the bridge, I noticed a stranger near me, who had ratted his window, and sat with folded arms looking steadily down into the abyss, upon the troubled waters that boiled and loamed, more than two hundred feet be-

low us, as they sped their way to the ocean. His tooks and manner fixed my attention, and while I was wishing for a ... , bis their number .-- Are not such examples bindthought, without observing me o. ... , oody ing on Christians? Abraham rose up early else, but as if addressing the season shat loanned and flathed amid the care and own unciated; woil, when this bridged es go, the tuneral will be a short one?

such a tuneral be, as all present realized .- embalm the Saviour; and shall not his dis-A single shrick, one solemn plunge-these would constitute the whole-and instantly all traces o the horrid grave would dis apppear for ever !

To THE WEST .- Nearly all our American exchanges speak of the rapidity with which Bible, or peruse its pages negligently! Is the tide of unigration is flowing to the West it not when you act the singgard, and waste The State of Maine' says:—The tide of precious hours in repose? At what season western emigration continues unabated. We scarcely take up a newspaper without reading in it some account of a party abouto start for the 'great west' to seek their when you early rise to pay ) our sacrifice? steamer that struck a rock and was savoid.

to start for the great west' to seek their was not a wooden vessel, and had fortunes. A Chicago exchange says, that fortunes are way, it would have been struck' in the same way, it would have been totally lost.

One great objection against iron shipt is Southern road brought eighty one coaches, not, then, their united intimations. Experible to the special and in the start of the 'great west' to seek their when you early rise to pay your sacrince is may and, disappointed many of our oncers, Nature, their, as well as Scripture, indimand and management of the speed and management of the elegant looking foreigner many of our oncers, Nature, then, as well as Scripture, indimand and management of the speed and management of the elegant looking foreigner many of our oncers, Nature, then, as well as Scripture, indimand and management of the speed and

A VESSEL THAT HAD DONE SERVICE.

During the hearing of a case in the Admiralty Court the other day, Dr. Lushington remarked that somewhere about forty years ago he was engaged in a suit in which the identical vessel that brought over William III. was concerned. Aided by the kindness of a valued correspondent, we are now enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting and authentic memo-randa connected with the fortunes of this ever-to-be-remembered" craft. The Prin cess Mary, according to the most reliable accounts, was built on the Thames in the earlier part of the 17th century, and was afterwards purchased by the Prince of Orange or his adherents as an addition to glorious Revolution of 1688. The Prince expressly selected this vessel to convey him self and suite to England, and he bestowed upon her the above name, in honor of his illustrious consort, the daughter of James 11.

When the Revolution was un tout accomple, the claims of the Princess Mary to the royal favor were not overlooked. During the whole of William's rough she held a place of honor as one of the royal yachts having been regularly used as the pleasure yacht of Queen Anne. By this time, how ever, her original build was much interfered with from the numerous and extensive repairs she had from time to time undergone Un the death of the Queen she came into the possession of his Majesty King George 1., by whose order she ceased to form part of the royal establishment. About the middle of the last contury,

during a fit of economy, she was sold by the Government to the Mesers. Walters, of London, from whom she received the name of the Betsy Cairns, in honor, we are told, of some West Indian lady of that name. llaving been long and profitably employed by her new owners in the West Indian trade, she was afterwards disposed of to the Mesers. Carlins, of London, and, alas for the mutability of fortune! the once renal craft was converted ioto a collier, and cunployed in the conveyance of coals between Newcastle and London. Through all her varied vicissitudes of fortune, however, she is still said to have retained her ancient reputation "as a lucky ship and fast sailer. She was alterwards (circa 1825) transferred by purchase to Mr. George Finch Wilson, of South Shields, and finally, on the 17th of February, 1827, while pursuing her voyage from Shileds to Hamburg, with a cargo of coals, she struck upon the Black Middens, a dangerous reef of rocks north of the mouth of the Tyne, and in a few days afterwards became a total wrock. The news of her disaster excited a very lively sonsation throughout the country. She had al-ways been regarded, especially by the sailors, with an almost superstitious feeling of interest and veneration, and at the time of ers then began to multiply.

Glasgow is the chief city in Europe for steamship building. In 1853-4, no less than 550 iron steamship building. In 1863-4, in parts of the caller let common of them of great size.

In additional dryness is desired for special feet broad. See had two decks, the height let would never get the better white the dampness in connection of the memories of Nelson and in connection of the memor h was six feat six Was carvel built, was without galleries, square sterned, and devoid of figure-head She had two masts, and was square rigged with a standing bowsprit. The remnant o her original timbering, though but scanty,
was extremely fine. There was a profusion of rich and elaborate oak carvings, the color of the wood, from age and exposure closely resembling that of ebony. As soon as the news of her wreck became known throughout the country, the people of Shields were inundated with applications for portions of her remains. The applications on the part of the Orange Lodges were especially importunate. Shuff boxes and souvenirs of various kinds were made in large numbers, and brought exorbitant prices. Each of the members of the then corporation of Newcastle was presented with one of these boxes, which exhibit, in a

> qualities of the British oak. A painting of the Betsy Chirns was made by Mr. J. Ferguson, of North Shields. I wo carved figures, part of the nightheads, are, we believe, now in the possession of the brethren of the Trinity House at Newcastle, and a beam, with mouldings covered with gilding, and forming a part of the principal cabin, is now the property of Mr. Rippon, Waterville, North Shields.—[Durham County Advertiser.

> marked degree, the durability and inimitable

EARLY RISING .- It is remarkable wha numerous examples we have of early rising in the Scriptures-Let any one take a Concordance and look out the passages where it is mentioned, and he will not be surprised at in the morning to offer up sacrafice ; "early will I seek thee," said the Psalmist; shall not christians early rise "to pay their vows unto God ?" "Very early in the morning" What a thought I' yes, short indeed would the boly woman came to the sepulchre to ciples seek their risen Lord early in the day. Christians! when are you apt to neglect pray er, or perform it hastly and unprofitably do you peruse God's word with delight, and ence shows you the benefit of early rising.

will be invigorated, and your soul will be in ture as the Duke, though that, perhaps, health, and prosper. "Whoso is wise and could hardly have been expected. Unlike derstand the loving kindness of the Lord."

European Intelligence NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

(Concluded from our last.)

MORNING SCENE AT SPITHEAD. At eight o'clock the whole fleet, as if by magic, was " dressed" in flage and ensigns, from their main trucks to the water's surface, the fleet which was destined to effect the and now the curtain seemed to have risen querer in size and strength, though her upon the glorious pageaut of the day. But the busiest sight in the national drama about to be enacted was that presented on the land. The myriads of human beings who seen by turning to the next vessel in the poured on the beach from every point and outlet were beyond all precedent, and the heterogeneous commisture of character was not the least remarkable feature of the whole affair. Gradually the walls, ramparts. ravelins, mounds, house tops, and even church steeples, entered into bold competition with the water in exhibiting their venturous masses, until surrounding objects, even the great fleet itself, in the distance became almost insignificant items in the animated panorama. The scene from Southsea beach was magnificent. A voilet sky, pure and unclouded as that of Italy-a rippling, dimpling, flashing, sparkling sea-a ries the enormous armament of twelve 13 green elastic sward of the freshest verdure inch mortans. By the time we had survey--dazzling uniforms, and many colored costumes—brilliant equipages, music, flags. Lurel leaves, happy human faces, and "ladies' laughter ringing through the air," were the accessories of a scene as gay, brilliant, and animated, as any that, with much experience of popular spectacles, we remember to have ever witnessed. Nor should we omit to enumerate among the sources of enjoyment the atomatic sea breeze that vif et acre parfum de la mer of which Alexandre Dumas descants so eloquently, and

which is so delightfully exhilerating to those

whose fate it is to be pent up in cities.— Teuts and pavilions brightly dotted the green

turf, and wagons, barouches, phætons, and

all manner of things that run on wheels

were drawn to the margin of the water.

Thousands of people saut tered over the sands or lay on the shingle of the beach, watching through telescopes and opera glasses the movements of the fleet. The multitude extended from Fort Monekton on the west to Southsea Castle on the east, a distance of three miles, and must have comprised something like 100,000 persons. Near Southsea Castle a great stand had been erected in the cause of sightseeing; and it, like other small structures of the same description, was crowded with visitors. Yet, brilliant as was the scene and exoberant with life and gaiety, it was not without its ludicrous associations: and of these the most remarkable were the hideoustatues erected on the Clarence Esplanade those atrocious figures, and expressed their indignation in no measured terms. The thought of being caricatured in this outrageous manner after death, is really enough to deter a man from ever doing anything for his country. It is not too much to say that these execrable statues are as disgraceful to the Southern Islanders of Hampshire as they would be to their namesakes of the Dacitic. But strange is the fate of our great men, who live in honor, but dying leave a bust at which the world grows pale! The coup d'ail in the foreground was everything brilliant and delightful that fancy can imagine. The sea flashed and sparkled in the

morning sun, and over its water glided every variety of craft, from the leviation three decker of one hundred and thirty guns, and 1200 men, to the little river steamer that, my some speculative freak, found itself on the joyous bosom of the Solent. It was interesting to observe the contrast of the pictures-to compare the yachts with the frigates, and to watch the tiny craft as they picked their way quaintly among the mighty ships of war. The shipping was everywhere decked in the gayest colors, and upon the breeze came the strains of martial music-the commingled melodies of France and Eugland.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLEET-LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.

The head of the fleet was, of course composed of line-of-battle ships, carrying from 120 to 60 guns. Our vessel ran close alongside the leading ship of the first line, the far-famed Duke of Wellington, 131. The magnificent appearance of this public ship as she lay upon the water, slowly rising to the slight swell, her tall, dark, chequered sides, her triple rows of mussive guns, her tapering spars and taut-black rigging, relieved by the gaudy colors in which she was dressed, fore and aft, made a tout ensemble which it is literally impossible to do justice to by any description. A little ahead of her lay the Duchalaya, the French 50 gun screw frigate which had brought over some It is not when you omit early rising? when of the chief officers in the French marine are you most prone to neglect reading the to witness the review. The Duchayla (like all the French screw reasels) is clean made, light, and smart in appearance. She had not her steam up, as the naval authorit & at Portsmouth had placed a vessel at the discall upon his name with fervor? Is it not posal of her commander. This civility, we may add disappointed many of our officers Duke of Wellington, was the Koval George 120, anchored over the very spot where,

ing that the Sun of Righteousness may arise soul on board. She is by no means as fawith healing in his beams. Thus your body vorable a specimen of our naval architecwill observe the things, even they shall un-other vessels she had no visitors on her poop, and striking in appearance, and by no means her guests being courteously and hospitably accommodated on the bridge ahead of the

in the order we have already given, the new of the heaviest calibre, and we should cerliner, the Conqueror, was pre-eminent above all for her extreme beauty. Never do we recollect, even among the handsomest restricts of the French, to have seen one which received more uncouth and massive looking or would bear comparison to her in point of beauty. The Algiers, St Jean d'Acro, and strength. Their massive wrought iron sides Againemnon are as much distanced by the Conqueror, as these vessels surpass the blundering Sanspareil. Inferior to the Conequals in naval beauty, were the Imperiouse, 51, and Euryalus, 45. What changes have taken place in ship's lines lately could be rank-the once far fained Arrogant which challenged and beat the fastest steamers in the French fleet ten years ago, but now astern of the Imperiouse and her consort, seemed a heavy block. Astern of these were the screw corvettes-vessels of the Cruizer and Tartac class, and last in the order of sailing the paddle frigates. Among the latter the ill-shaped, wall-sided Retribution could be seen at a glance. Between the paddle and screw frigates came the Eurotas and Seahorse, divisional mortar vessels, and certainly of this kind the most for midable craft that ever sailed: Each carries the enormous armament of twelve 13 ed the fleet, steam and sailing vessels of al classes and sizes, had congregated to windward of the starboard line.

THE GUNBOATS. Twelve months ago scarcely one of the gunboat vessels manœuvred yesterday beore the Queen was in existence. The majority have been ordered and completed within the last six months, and had the government found reason to think the service of more would have been required, we are informed that with perfect case 600 could have been built, launched, armed and manned within the same time. The first class of gunboats is composed of screw ships of 200 feet in length, and carrying six long 68 pounders, provided with engines of 360 horse power, and a crow of 100 men. This class s intended as sub-divisional ships. The second class are about 150 feet long, and carry four 68 pounders, are provided with engines of 180 horse power, and the crownumbers 80 hands. The third class are about 100 feet long, of 60 horse power engines, armed with one 68 pounder pivot gun. one 32 pound pivot gun, and two brass howitzers, 24 pounders on the brondside. This class is by far the most useful and numerous of the whole flotilla, their extraordinary light draft, generally averaging from four to six feet, enabling them to stoam in the shallowest creeks and inlets, while the heary armanent renders them effective against the strongest forts. The bulwarks in case of having to force the passage of narrow rivers defended by sharpshooters .-The fourth class is also a useful flotilla for the night of the 22nd of April, and never very shallow streams and close in shore serso empty as it was that of the 23rd. Thouvice. It comprises vessels of about 80 feet sands slept in the docks, on board the stealong, the engines averaging 20 horse power, each bont carrying two 32 pounder pivot guns amidships, the crew usually numbering 36 hands, exclusive of officers. These boats are very little larger than the small steamers which ply upon the Thames, though they are considerably broader, in order to admi of working the guns without danger to the craft. Their draft of water, with stores, ammunition, provisions, and guns on board, does not exceed from 34 to 4 feet. The whole flotilia is provided with high pressure locomotive hollers---the place necessarily devoted to the machinery, rendering this expedient absolutely imperative to economize the limited area at the disposal of the engineers. Yet, small as the borse power appears, the speed of the fleet of gun vessels, is by no means contemptible, the slowest average from 7 to 8 knots, and the

swiftest from 9 to 114. THE MORTAR BOATS.

The mortar boats, under the most commercial hard working exterior, conceal a tories themselves. All are cutter rigged, average 120 tops. Their draught of water 45 feet long and 18 broad, and armed with a et ceteras, nearly nine tom. These terribley Abbey, were rapidly passed by the Tay. ble ordnance when mounted in their places. All the steamers belonging to the Peninsube worked. Some idea may be formed of ressel with a pressure of nearly seventy-five tons. To these boats there were no commanding officers, the divisional ships to command of a serguant of Lombadiers from ornamented with flags, the line of screw batthe Royal Articlery, and a few sailors, who are only lugger rigged. They are built o'

FLOATING BATTERIES. Though not quite in order of sailing, yet

the first we could closely inspect were the floating batteries. They are most singular prepossersing. They look very like dumb barges of uncommon strength, and had their Among the other vessels which followed very black and showed a broadside of guns tainly have taken them for beacon ships. more indicative of unwieldly ponderous huge round bows and stern, and above all. their close rows of solid 68 and 84 pound guns, show them at once to be antagonists under the attacks of which the heaviest granite bastions in the world would crumble down like contract brick work. Each of the tremendous floating batteries carries 14 68 pounders, and is sheathed from the bulwarks to three feet below the water line, with massive plates of wrought iron, 14 feet 6 inches in longth, 20 inches wide, and 44 inches thick. But of these plates is bolted to the timber sides of the vessel with 40 minent amongst the ship present to witness scrow nuts. When the French floating batteries of the same construction were used in the combined attack on the fortress of Kinburn, one vessel was struck 08 times in as a compliment to the Queen. At 3. p. m. the huli. But she stook this most severe ordeal without sustaining the least, possible injury, except that wherever she was hit her wrought iron plates were dented to depths varying from 14 inch to 1 of an inch.

> ILLUMINATION OF THE PLEET. The most interesting, and only novel feabecause no notice of an intention to illuminate was given in the Admiralty's programme, and consequently thousands had borne the cold and langour of the day had left on their return to distant homes before the ships made this grand and brilliant demonstration. This was effected by simultaneously lighted up the yards and portholes with blue lights. At 9 o'clock gun fire, the whole fleet at anchor burst into light maintopmast high aloft, and the ports of cheering from the shore, which was echoed and given back with interest from the boats fleet performed their evolutions, the beautiof the legion wheat. This in the atthous of the calm night, had an effect as imposing as grandest spectacle ever hebeld, it was rare, and cheur upon cheer applaudad We hear compliments on ever the spectacle. From nine to ten, rockets the English army, man for man, is now more were sent up thinkly from the ships, and rained a golden shower upon the "floating The commander-in-chief, Si George Seymour, entertaining the admirals captains, and other officers of the fleet, at the Admiralty House in the evening, where the French Admiral and staff were the honored guests. The Erebus one of the three monster floating batteries built of than out of an exhausted strength; or of a wrought from Cl. Napier, arrived at Spit-baffled spirit. As it is historically true that head, from Glasgow, just in time to be a feature in the finale.

NIGHT SCENE AT SOUTHAMPTON APTER REVIEW. Southampton was never so full as it was

mers; hundreds paced the atreets all night, with their carpot bags in their hands. An immense number were permitted, out of charity, to sleep in the railway carriages, in the station; and the commander of the United States mail steamer Hermann, lying in the docks, took pity on a goodly number, and permitted them to sleep on board the ship. Every one in the town was up at daylight, and thousands then made their way to the docks, to go on board steamers, while as many more left Southampton to go to . Portsmouth by land. The Ferry Floating bridge was literally choked up by passengers on foot, and in carriages, cab, brougham, fly, and light cart, all bound for Portsmouth, or Southsea common, or any place where a sight of the naval review could be had. The spectacle at the docks was interesting in the extreme. As soon as it was light this morning the dock was seen to be thronged, steamers, gaily decked with flags all crowded and all getting their steam up. The royal mail steamer I'my started from the docks at destructiveness not interior to the iron bat- 8 o'clock, with a select and happy party of aight seera. Several of her Majesty's atomm with light and small spars .- Their toninge frigates were riding at anchor in Southampton water, and the gigantic Elmaraya was is only from four to five feet, each is about reposing at ease beside them. The village of Hythe, the princely mansion of Drummon 13 inch mortar, weighing, with stand, and the banker and the picturesque ruins of Net-All the steamers belonging to the Peninsuleave no more space than two feet on each lar and Oriental Company had hove to in side -- the most limited at which the gun can | Southampton water, in order to pass through Spithead in a united squadron. As soon as the immense strength of the construction of the Tay reached Calshot Castle the fleet these boats, when we mention that under of gunboats appeared in view. The Tay each discharge the mortar recoils upon the coasted the Isle of Wight, and those on board of her witnessed a sight which will not soon be forgotten. For miles and miles the Tay journeyed on ;passing scores of gunboats which they are attached furnishing them with floating batteries, mortar boats, and line of ten of their marine artiflerymen under the battle ships, the whole of which were gaily tle ships reposing in inviestic strengsth, lookperform the ordinary evolutions necessary ing pictures of magnificent power. The to anchor the vessel off the object of attack. Properly speaking, the divisional ships of could give so atriking an impression of the the mortar boats on the Sea Horse and the Forth, which though called mortar frigates, sight of quadruple rows of splendid war are only lugger rigged. They are built of ships, the centre of which was at Spithead. evermous strength, and each carry 11 13 The fleet looked power materialized. The inch mortars bedded round her bulwarks. fleet extended from the Solent See to the North of these again, and in rear of the Nah Light, and the beautiful lale of White port and starboard lines of first rate frigates seemed providentially formed to be a breakand corvettes, the gun boats, or stingers, as water and harbour for the most magnificent they are more generally called, lay anchormany that ever floated on the waters of the

throughthe splendid and liquid avenues form ed by the fleet, with signals flying, convey-ing messages. The Tay passed up and down by the fleet, waiting for her Majesty's arrival. As she lay to, at the eastern end of the fleet, the visitors on board had an opportunity of witnessing the most magnificent spectacle in the world. At midday the cry was that "her majesty had arrived at Portsmouth ;" and it was soon seen by the manning of the yards of the ships of war and the firing of guns that the Queen had embarked. Presently the Queen in her beautiful yacht, left the harbour followed by a magnificent train of steamers, which seemed to be endless, and passed through the fleet. The steamers in her Majesty's train literally extended through the ocean for miles. As soon as her Majesty commenced pas-

aing through, every yard of every ship was manned by loyal crews, and she was miluted

with cheering from tens of thousands of

persons and with the roar of artillery. Her

Majesty's yacht, after passing through the

fleet, hove to for a short time, while the Oucen lunched. The sea was covered with hins, and five hundred steamers were crowded within the space of a few miles. Prothe review, was a Preach ship of war, with an admiral on board, sent over by our agust and faithful ally, the Emperor of the French. the whole of the war fleet, accmpanied by a vast number of merchant steamers, put to sea. This immenso concourse of steamers was led by her Majesty's yacht, the Victoria and Albert. There was no mistaking this yacht, distinguished by her remarkable appearance and swiftness, as well as by the royal standard, the Admiralty flag, and the ture in the day's movements, was that re-served for the night, as an Emeralder would was a noble sight to see the two and three say: and this was a thorough novelty to deck screw steam men-of-war, with their such of the present generation as acciden-sides bristling with cannon, floating rapidly tally witnessed it. We say "accidentally," to sea without any visible means of locomotion. A3 they arrived at the pivot ships the most interesting evolutions commenced. Each line of steamers moved majestically, and with the unnost facility, round the pivot ships, and their surpentine windings and turnings exacted shouts from thousands of spectators. Soon after this the gunboats made an attack on Southeen Castle; and as the Queen laft the fleet the whole of the ships of war saluted her. The sound of 3,000 as by magic; the jets one above another, guns was terrific. The review will be one of the most memorable events in the aduals each opened at once, showing a vivid glare of the country. It was a complete success. between docks, caused an unusual roar of The enthusiasm with which the Queen was received, the aplendid manner in which the weather-all contributed to form one of the

> than a match for any army in the world, and that is one proof that English resolution can remedy blunders. But we are spared the necessity of bounting of our fleet. It is there as an irrefutable demonstration; that if we have accepted less than we might ressonably have demanded, it has been rather out of the gruntness of our condescension we exhausted every effort, and almost sacrificed our honor, ere we drew the sword, so is it now unmistakeably recorded that we are the last to grow weary of war's efforts and sacrifices. Of the five powers which have taken a part in the contest, England is the only one whose strength is mightier at the close than at the beginning. The struggle which found the others at the fell stretch of their capacities, and saw them daily diminish. has only had the effect of developing the energies of this country. At the close of a war it is not, after all, inappropriate to make a display of our strength : and if we cannot muster our regiments; we may exhibit the power of our national arm. We may do so on this occasion with a double satisfaction; 1st, in the belief that the object of the warlias been gained; and 2ndly, which is of still more consequence, that the fear of national declepsion, which at one time was spreading at home as well as abroad, has proved to be absolutely unfounded.

We hear compliments on every hand, that

In the camp in the Crimea every thing indicates that the war is over. The gram is growing in the streets of the famous city, and the air resounds no longer with the boom of guns, but with the hum of preparations for departure. Our men and the Rushles soon get on good terms with each other, and he fraternization assumes the usual English form-"a little drop more."

A peremptory stop has been put to the grant of any more commissions without purchase. Since the breaking out of the war, 124; commissions have been given away. The Guards are expected from the Crimea about the middle of May. A grand reception awaits them in the metropo There is a report current that the vacant garters are to be conferred on Earl Fortescuo and on Lord Palmerston, but we doabt

the truth of it as regards the Premier. Mrs. Mary McNais, the widow of an officer in the East India Company's service, is in rather an unplement position, having drawn her pension after her second marriage. She has been held to trial to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court.

TIMBER FROM TOBONTO -A raft of 104 white pine masts and 370 square red pine logs owned by Mr Jacob Baker of Toronto. is now building in Terento and is to go to Quebec. The quantity of timber brought from the north and now lying in the water in Toronto bay is estimated to be worth \$70,000. It was brought down by the Northern Railway, and is evidently only the

On and after Monday, the 19th inst. the steamer Welland will leave Toronto for Port Dalhousie at 8 o'clock p. m. instead of 5 30 as beretofore.

earth. Despatch steamers were racing place in Parliament on Monday.

# Enropean Intelligence

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY. From the Correspondent of the London'

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, April 11. The preparations for a speedy evacution of the Crimea are pressed on with rapidity and energy. Each division collects about 4000 shot a day, and they are carried to Balaklava as fast the means at our disposal -railway and land transport--will permit. It is stated that 6000 Sardinians will be the first to leave, and the Guards will propably be the first English troops to quit the scene of their suffering, their endurance and of their glory. Every statement made by the Russian officers in conversation concurs in this, that we might have taken Schastopol in September, 1854; that they were not only prepared to abandon the city to its fate, but that they regarded it as untenable and incapable of defence, and had some doubts of their position in the Crimea itself till our inaction gave Menschikoff courage, and gave him hopes of an honorable defective which might enable him to hold us in check, or to expose us to the attack of overwhelming masses. They admit that their great error was the assumption of the simple defensive attitude after the battle of lokerman. and they now feel that they ought to have my, notwithstanding the terrible loss they be mere military fanforonade on their part all of the Russians declare that they could of their skips, but that it had been clearly demonstrated since the fire opened on September 5th, that it would be imposible to Men, women and children laboured at them hold the south side under the increasing ment. "It was a veritable butchery, which demoralised our men so far as to make them them the credit of surprising the Malakoff, retired to the north side, and we had been Austria, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, was last

renewed the attack upon our enfeebled arsuffered in that memorable action. It may to put forward and such an assertion, but one have re-taken the Malakoff under the fire weight and proximity of the bombard doubt the chance of continuing the strugle. We lost 3000 men a day. No part of the city was safe, except the actual bombproofs beaten the English at the Redan, to repulse th French at the bastion of the Carconing Bay (the Little Redan), the Gerrais Battery, and the Bastion Central, and to leave but even had we held it, we must soon have preparing for that contingency for some days." Such was the speech of one of their staff to an officer of high rank in our service. There is a long song on the incidents of the war very popular in the Russian camp, in which Prince Menschikoff is exposed to some ridicule, and the allies to rigorous scarcasm. Menschikoff is described as looking out of the window of a house in Baktchi-Saria, enquiring for news from Sebastopol, and courier after courier arrives and says, "O! Sebastopol is safe." And what are the allies doing? "Oh! they are breaking down the houses of Balaklava and cating grapes." The same news for a day or two. At last the courier tells him the allies are cutting twigs in the valley, and that they are digging great furrows three quartors of a mile from the place, but they are afraid to approach it, and the shipping have begun to fire on them. " I declare they are going to besiege it," says he "and if so, I must defend it." And so he sends for his engineers, and they at first think the allies must be digging for gold, misled by ancient traditions about the mines, but at last they make a reconnaisance, and finding that the allies are really making distant approacher, they say. "Why, we will have time to throw up works too," and so they draw up their plans, and Totleben says, "Give me five days and I'll mount three guns to their and Menschikoff dances and sings "Ha, ha! I've saved Sebastopol." The Russians were astonished at their own success; above all, they were surprised at the supineness and want of vigilance among the allies. They tell stories of their stealing in upon our sentries and carrying them off, and of their rushing at night into our trenches, and finding the men asleep in their blankets. They recount with great glee the capture of a serjeant and six men in daylight, all sound in slumber—poor wretches! ill fed, ill clad, worked beyond the endurance of human nature-in one of the ravines towards lukermann. Among the many stories of the kind which I have heard, one is remarkable. When the attack on Inkermann was projected, it was arranged that one strong column of men, having crossed the bridge of the Tchernaya, near the harbour, should march along the road which winds up above the quarries ravine, and which leads upon the desired states government were averse quarries ravine, and which leads upon the desired states government were averse and the quarries ravine, and which leads upon the ground then occupied by Evans' division; but this was conceived to be the most daring part of the enterpriso, "as no doubt strong Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusepickets would be posted on that road, and pickets would be posted on that road, and guas commanding the bridge, or raking the road, would be placed behind the scarps, and the would have to be taken, and the nick. these would have to be taken, and the pick- will see the matter in this light." ets and their supports driven in. "Judge of our astonishment when we found no scarps, and not a single gun on this point Our general cried, as he gained the level of the plateau without shot being fired, 'we have them-Sebastopol is saved!" The bridge was not repaired for the passage of men and guns till in the morning of the 5th, and the men did not repair it till after dark

WEDNESDAY.

There have been some uniawful expediyea to Mackenzie's Farm and the north the army on its return from active service, fords. It is stated that passes will not be re- orders have been given that five regiments quired for officers, and there has been a shall be selected to be stationed in British great deal of fraternising between the Rus- North America, of which three are allotted sians and English. Gen. Codrington, ac- to Canada. companied by Admiral Freemantle and Col. Harding, commandant of Balaklava, pro- character to afford much room for misconceeded to-day in a steamer towards Yalta, ception as to the purpose of Her Majesty's to enjoy the beauties of the coast. M. An- Government, but still I think it better to ada visit to headquarters to-day, and rode into of that purpose. Balaklava and back with Gen. Windham. On Sunday a high mass will be colebrated by of the 14th March, 1851, laid down to the the Russians at the Mackenzie, after which principles which were then adopted by her there will be an open air ball, and many En-Majesty's Government in regard to their glish and French officers have been invited colonial policy, considered in a military

on the proceeding evening. Here is my

dairy, as it is :---

example in that respect which we ought not to be too proud to follow, and the Russians are most scrupulous in their dress and demeanour on all occasions of the kind. They converse very readily, about the events of their own with equal freedom. One of our

officers had a long and interesting conversa-

I may be allowed to repeat his gossip .---

There were few troops of the line in Sebas-

topol when we marched upon Balaklava, but

there were the marino equipages, numbering

about 8000 men, the garrison artillervmen

and invalid battalions, and some volunteers in

the place. The battle of the Alma had pro-

duced such an effect on the inhabitants that

the allies resistance, and the fall of the town

was regarded as certain. The Russians.

ed, and to have fallen on our troops wh

at Balaklava, except as a manusuvre to es-

cape the fire of the northern forts, and to

get at the weak side of the city, and for

three or four days they waited, uncertainn

what to do until they learned we were pre-

paring for a siege. It was then---that is,

place---that they commenced their works.

with zeal, and for the first time a hope was

entertained of saving Sebastopol, or of main-

taining the defence till the Russians

raise the siege. The same officer stated that on the 9th of September, he was in

command of the advanced posts at Macken-

zie, and that his orders were "to fall back

of the enemy in force." He declares that

the Russians were astonished at our inac-

tivity, and that they expected a general of-

fensive movement as soon as we had obtain-

THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEG

RITY OF TURKEY GUARANTEED

BY ENGLAND, FRANCE AND

AUSTRIA.

A treaty between Her Majesty, the Em-

peror of the French, and the Emperor of

night presented by the Ministers to both

Houses of Pauliament. The treaty consists

of the following articles:
Article 1. The high contracting parties

gnarantee jointly and severally the indepen-dence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire,

recorded in the treaty concluded in Paris,

Article 2. Any infraction of the stipula-

tions of the said treaty will be considered

by the powers signing the present treaty as

a causus belli. They will come to an un-

dersianding with the Sublime Porte as to

the measures which have become necessary.

and will, without delay, determine among

themselves as to the employment of their

STATES.

Among the official papers presented to

Parliament last night, is the reply of Lord

Clarendon on the part of the British Go-

vernment to the despatch of Mr Marcy,

nounced that Mr Crampton had become an

unacceptable representative of Her Majesty

The Daily News comments upon the

at Washington, and requested his recall.

subject as follows:

"That which Mr Crampton did was

done openly and frankly. He announced

to the Cabinet at Washington that the

Queen's government would be glad to re-

ceive rormits in Halifax for a Foreign Le-

gion, and for months and months, he explained all his plans to Mr Marcy—showed Mr

Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions on no

account to run any risk of infringing the laws

" He remained in the most confidential

communication with Mr Marcy on the sub-

ject, and as soon as it became apparent that

the United States government were averse

depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask

Mr Crampton, is really to invite the English

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The following despatch was laid before

Governor Sir Edmund Head. Bart ..

Sin .-- You are aware that the Treaty of

Peace provides for the prompt evacuation by

her Majesty's forces of foreign territories at

2. Such an amount of force is not of a

DOWNING STREET.

May 2, 1856.

the hous: -- on the 19th instant.

&c., &c., &c.

of the United States.

dated 28th December last, in which he an

on the 30th day of March, 1856.

military and naval forces.

ed possession of the south side.

the fullest reliance on this policy. strength. It may vacy occasionally from withstanding the extent of the caving. military or political reasons. During the! tion with a Russian officer of some rank on the subject of the conduct of the war, and as it is worth while to hear the opinions of even one of the enemy on such a subject, upon the Province. That emergency has mind there seemed to be no chance of offering

very plateau on which we are now encamp- British Empire. 5. You will take care that no misappre we were disorganized by our success, and to hension on this sudject shall exist in 'anada, have got them between the fire of the Rus- which might produce any relaxation of the sian shipping of the northern forts, and of the honourable exertions which the Province is findd artillery outside the place. At first now making to establish a suitable milltary they could not understand the flank march organization. I have had the greatest satisfaction in sudmitting to her Majesty the accounts which you have transmitted to me of the spiri and energy with which all classes of her Canadian subjects have come forward to corry into effect the provisions of the new mibtia act, and I trust that the about five days after we appeared before the result will be, that this local force will speed ily be placed on a footing of permanent, efficiency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) II. LABOUCHERE,

THE ALLIES OF THE COSTA RICANS .--Due of the prominent officers of the Cost: Rican army is a Prussian Baron of the name of Bulow. He held a command in the in the batteries. We were content to have and retire with the guns on the appearance army of Blucher when it so opportunely arrived to the aid of Wellington on the field of Waterloo. Some years ago he took part in an emigration scheme to this Continent, which did not however, answer the expectations of its progenitors. Afterwards he took up his residence in Central America. A gentleman who saw him in Honduras several years since, states that he is one of the most expert marksmen he ever saw, and expresses the opinion that if there are many like him in the Costa R can army, a bloody and doubtful contest is before the force of Gen. Walker and his Nicaraguan allies .---Boston Traveller.

> RESCUE OF THE BURIED ALIVE FIFTEEN DAYS IN A COAL BANK -- INTER-

RSTING PARTICULARS.

The fact that four men were buried alive by the caving in of a coal bank near Zames ville. Ohio, over two weeks ago, has since that time attracted much attention and ed with success on Saturday last. We

weeks ago last Friday, at about eleven with God. Edgin then retired, exclaiming o'clock in the morning. The men had to the workmen most cheerfully : gone into the bank very early in the morn- | Wo'll go in! Work on boys! May ing of that day, so that they had been shut God bless you!' risk, barely escaped the catastrophe. It is they sent to Zanesville for some hose, a not true they lived on the lamp oil. They belows and some pipe, by which fresh in

has been at the highest pitch all along the morning, when the rescued were brought Muskingum, from Janesville to Marietta, out to the crowd with their faces covered There has never been less than five hundred and their bodies very much emaciated and persons on the ground-all wrought up to exhausted. Their families were not perthe highest pitch of excitement. On Sun- mitted immediately to meet them; physiday last there were over two thousand peo- cians were present to look after their wellunder such circumstances for the recall of ple at the scene. From every farm house being, and everything done to make sure of along the road, eager inquiries are put to the results of the long labor, viz; the preevery returning visitor, and Zanesville has servation of their lives. Penrson, the o'der been in an intense fever on the subject. -The prolonged suspense -- the vibration be- | seem to be 'as well as could be expected.' fear and hope, and despair and hope, has been painfully poignant; and when the news arrived yesterday that the men were indeed out, and once more in the glad air, the

THE LOCALITY

of the accident is on the west side of the ! Muskingum in Blue Rock township, balf a mile above what is called Coal run. The bank is owned by Mr Gutbrie. The month extended into the full about the same disamlight in every directi n.

THE CAUSE OF CAVING was the unskilful manner in which the bank and leaving at short intervals pillars of ten 3. Earl Grey's despatch to Lord Elgin feet square to support the superincumbent rooms made, and few pillars left and those tising alone. small; so that when the crash came, which it did with a report that sounded to the men

tention to their tenue than they appear dis- as Quebec, invited the co-operation of the crevices wide enough for a man's leg, and posed to do at present, when they pay visits Province for the auxiliary measures of de- perceptibly extending twenty or thirty feet to the Russian camps. The French offer an fence. The vigour with which at this mo-down. Perhaps these crevices supplied the ment a militia force is being organized, jest men with pure air, and thus enabled them tifies our continuing to place, as we to place, to support themselves with comparative easo. Again, the caving began at the 4. It is not, of course, to be expected mouth and ran inwards, shutting in pehaps that the force of the garrisons altitled to compressing the air. There was considera-

THE PERSONS

war just ended, when the chief military who were thus entombed are named Edgins rength of the Empire had to be concentrated Savage, Pearson, and Getwood. Pearson ed for the operations in the East Regiments is an old man and Savage a boy about 18 stationed in Canada were withdrawn; and years. The old man suffered most, the as my predecess r, Sir George Grey, ex-boy least from exhaustion. Edgin and plained in a despatch, dated. 11th August, Pearson had families, who were constantly 1854, increased responsibility was thrown present under an almost insone agony of

low happily passed away; but although the . The work of resene was a herculean work. regular soldiers in Canada may be more of but bravely undertaken and heroically confewer at any particular time, the policy of summated! It was the more difficult as but her Majesty's Government continues the about eight men could work at a time. same, and they desire to place their main de- There were eighty men constantly laboring pendence on the well proved loyalty and day and night, relieving each othering orgawas regarded as certain. The Russians, courage of her Majesty's Canadian subjects. The progress was slow, and became slower however, meditated a great revenge and to repel any hostile aggression. should the knowing the strength of our army, and that occasion ever unfortunately occur; although that since Sabbath last not more than a it could not hold the heights and storm the in that event her Majesty's Government foot an hour has been realized. And this tound not noise the neggins and storm the town at the same time, they intended, according to this officer, to have taken the full support of the whole power of the im, and by the impure air which put out the

Let it be known that these heroic worknen were in constant peril of their lives in all the fortnight's work. Of course they had propped up with timber as they worked in: but at times the timber bent like a reed under the immense pressure, and, at times, gave way. The fragmentary condition of the rock prevented the workmen from making themselves seeme. They could not work without light, and when on Sunday, they had cut in 236 feet, and were about to despair, owing to the bad atmosphere and the counsel of some who thought it too late to save the men-they took new vigor and new hope, and still pre-sed on until Friday, when the attention of the workmen was arrested by a knocking within. They paused and halloed. Again and again halloed! when the voice of the entombed was heard in a responsive hurralt!

The crowd without, on the river bank, soon caught the cheering voice, and hurralt! hurrah! rent the air with such a joy as never woke the echoes of that beautiful valley before. The scene just then was most thrilling. How different is affects different men, this rapture of joy. Some ran aside in silence and tears! Some laughed wildly as lunatics! Some whooped like Aborigines! Some capered and covorted like Dancing Dervishes in their inspiration! It was a rare scene, and not discreditable to our fallen human nature.

The next thing in order was to hold a conversation with the entombed. The first intelligible question propounded by the in-

. Was anybody killed by the caving ! · None,' said the workman.

· Horrah! burrah!' was heard from

This jubilee of the entombed was reported outside to the crowd, who responded to h It seemed that the men had picked their

way some twenty feet within the rocky fiscreated great excitement throughout the sure and were enabled to converse pretty vicinity of the accident. Workmen have freely. The workmen warned them to revicinity of the accident. Workmen have been stendily engaged since the occurrence of the accident, and their efforts were crowndanger, Edgin said that he wouldn't bedge till they told them what was the day and give the particulars as graphically set forth hour, and now long they had been shut it by a correspondent of the Ohio Sintesmutn: The workmen told him that he had only been I left Zanesville yesterday morning at 10 in a week, that it was Friday deceiving n. m., just after the news of the rescue of him, as they supposed, for his own good and the men had reached that city. The rescue that of his companions. Edgin then told was accomplished at one o'clock yesterday them to say to their families and frends, morning. The caving of the coal bank by that if they didn't get out they were ready which they were shut in took place two to die happily, having made their peace

up from light and pure air f r nearly lifteen. This dialogue gave new hope to the days. They had only one dinner, and after workmen, and they labored on until the being shut up, found the dinner of another bad air put out the lights again, when the man, who had, with sixteen others, at great work was suspended for four hours, until had but little of it. One of the men swal- was sent in, and the lights were reluned, lowed some of the oil to relieve his throat and the work went on until Friday night, which had become very sore from drinking when it was said they were within twenty the copperas water. So that the marvel minutes of the rescue. Arrangements were remains of four persons rescued after two all made to receive them, and expectation weeks deprivation of food and good air, and was again banked by another caving in of not in very bad condition either, consider the earth and rock. Friday night again the work continued. Some six hundred The excitement consequent on this affair people remained till one o'clock yesterday man, had a fluttering at the beart, the others

Their faces were covered to protect their eyes. The boy, Savage, it is said, made enquiry the first thing, of a 'chew of tobacandof their families and friends whole city seemed alive with joy and gratu- They had taken some sleep on some dry dirt which they had piled up for that purpose, but had no idea of the time that had elapsed.

Notwithstanding these man were thus embedded in the earth, perhaps their preservation from death by hunger was preventof the bank is only a few feet from the ed from that very fact. In the English river and some twelve above the ordinary timines men have lived even sixteen days withstage of the river. The banks opens into a out food. The very want of life and free tions made by sundry officers, from the rank of present held by them; and that, among of general downwards, across the Tcherna- other arrangements for the distribution of and when the bank gave way, the caving together with the lack of oxygen to carry and when the bank gave way, the caving together with the lack of oxygen to carry oil the particles eliminated from the body tance; so that when the work of rescue be- may have had some effect in preventing that gan, the men were a hundred yards from exhaustion which has accompanied hunger in the open air, in arid plans or on the salt

The advertising columns of the Lonwas worked. Instead of working the vein, don Times are estimated to yield the estabwhich was a four and a half feet vein-to lishment the one-mous sum of \$3,000,000 if on a smaller scale. droffsky aide-de-camp to Gen. Luders, paid dress to you a few remarks in explanation the ordinary width of about twelve i.et. per annum. One firm alone pays the Times as high as \$150,000 a-year for advertising, and there are several business establishments mass of rock and earth there were large that pay it over \$50,000 a year for adver-

ROBBING & CHURCH.-The Episcopal

APPOINTMENTS.

HEAD QUARTES, Toronto, May 15.

MILLITA GENERA ORDER. No. 1.- His Excellency the Governor ioneral and Commander in Chief is pleased converse very readily, about the events of that the force of the garrisons altuded to compressing the air. There was consideration make the following promotions and aptiellate war, and comment on our tactics and should be at all times of an unvarying the room for the men to exercise in, not pointments in the Militia Force of Canada, withstanding the extent of the caving.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.

Fifth Battalion Waterloo. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Hecter Munro, from Sth Battalio

HLLITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA. Fifth Battalion Wentworth. be Captains:

Lieutemant Adam Marr,

John Heslop, William A. Coolay,

James Loder, James Walker.

be Lieutenants: Ensign Duncan Wishart,

Kirby Marakle, George Miller Howell,

Henry Almas, Lemuel A. Gurnett, Frederick G. Snider, Junr.,

John C. Aikman, James Bernard Field, Gentleman.

To be Ensigns: Gentleman, William Waugh Byrns. John Wilson Goble,

Hiram S. M. Johnson Crowell Smith, Edgar William Wright, Joseph Crine, Mark Johnstone.

William Grace, George Lloyd McKelcan. Obed Howell, Myers left limits.

o be Adjutant: Lieutenant Lemuel A. Gurnett.

Fourth Battalion, Brant. be Captains :

Lieutenant Hugh Patton, John Hudson,

Purvis D. Lawrason, Robert Turnbull, Junr. Andrew Kyle,

l'o be Lieutenanis: Ensign Charles Withlow,

Joseph N. Keefer. William Patton,

Benjamin Bell.

William Alchin. George Geddes,

William Kitchen, William Curtis, vice Rickert,lef

the County. To be Adjutant :

Lieutenant William Patton.

ACTIVE OR VOLUNTEER FORCE.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA. 2nd Volunteer Militia Ritle Companyo

Ottaica. To be Ensign:

Pierre D. T. Bourgeois, Gentleman. To be Surgeon :

Jacques T. C. T. De Beaubied, Esq., MILITARY DISTRICT NO. FIVE

UPPER CANADA. Sunteer Troop of Militia of the County of York To be Cornet: William Ridout, Gentleman, vice G

D'Arcy Boulton, who resigns. First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of

Toronto. Lieutenant George Brooke, vice March who has left the limits.

Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Brampton.

To be Lieutenant:

Alexander A. Anderson, Gentleman.

Second Voluteer Militia Rifle Company of Toronto. To be Lieutenant :

Thomas Hayes, Gentleman. l'o be Ensign: James Fitzgerald, Gentleman.

l'o be Surgeon : George Cotter, Esq., M. D.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. SEVEN UPPER CANADA. One Company of Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery is authorized at Dundas, to be styled the Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Dundas.

The following Officer is appointed to this Company, viz: l'o be Captain:

Major William Notman, from the Dunda Independent Artillery Company. MILITARY DISTRICT NO. EIGHT UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Troop of Cavalry, of St. Thomas. To be Cornet:

Henry Bainbridge, Gentleman

No. 2 .- With reference to the General Order No. 3 of the 6th March last, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdougall, Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteer Militia for Upper Ca-nada, is permitted to change his Head Quarters from Hamilton to Foronto.

Toronto City Council last Monday, for a grand display of fireworks at the conclusion of the festive proceedings there on the Queen's Birth-day. Why could not our Council have done something similar, even

The rate of taxation this year, in the City of Toronto, will be 2s od in the pound. Last year it was 2s 10d.

Bayard Taylor, the distinguished traveller, intends visiting Europe during the siastical law and of brotherly courtesy. One agree that no election by any one order shall coming summer, and will spend some two: Church in Port Sarnia, was broken into the years in the Old World, principally in Nor-



Hamilton Friday, May 23. 1856.

OPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY

"Why were so few of the Canadian Clergy amongst the speakers at the Anniversary Meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society lately held in Toronto? And, hue. why, seeing a foreign Prelate came on purpose to take a leading part in promoting the interests of the Society was our own Diocesan absent?"

ple will ask, and they should be openly and faith. plainly answered; since it is clearly evident that either we who, of set purpose, stayed away, were wrong, or that they who attended committed an error in doing so.

That the Bible is the Book of Books, that it is the great revelation of God to man, containing the foundation of all our well grounded hones for both time and eternity we all 'admit; and that its general circulation has had much to do with bringing about that high state of humanized ci vilization which distinguishes Protestant Christendom, we think few will be hardy enough to deny. Why then, we repeat, do not the Bishops and Clergy of the Anglican Church generally, heartily sanction and support the Bible Society?

We answer plainly ;--- because they date not act upon the Jesuitical, but Gospel destroying principle of "doing evil that good may come!" They must do God's work in God's way, or they may not do it at all. Now they believe that the Bible was interpreted by the Prayer-Book teaches, -- which interpretation they have promised to believe, and if unhappily they should cease to do so, have no course open to them, as honest menbut to retire from the Ministry of the Church,-the Bible and Prayer Books then teach that Christ and His Apostles instituted only one Church and one threefold ministry, and that separation from the former is the sin of schism, while for men to take upon themselfs the functions of the latter, without being duly ordained thereto in the only way sanctioned by Holy Scriptures, Apostolic practice, or primitive usages, is a most serious and dangerous error.

Well, on the platform of the Bible Socie y. Ministers of all denominations are expected to meet and acknowledge each other as true and lawful ministers of Christ; and to admit that all these various denominations are sound portions of the one Apostolic Church; and thereby tacitly to confess that there is no such sin as schism, and that the Apostolic injunction, to "mark them which cause discensions and avoid them,"is no long- | fear of the people," or the lust of Herod

Such being the fac's, we feel assured that | because he saw that the murder of St. even the dissenting intelligent advocaws of James had "pleased the people," had no the Bible Society will scarcely be able to part in causing this very painful defalcation understand how consistent Clergymen of the Church can attend its meeting, without You trust so, -- of course you do, -- very adopting the unhallowed principle, above alluded to, of doing (what to them at least must be) "evil that good may come." And this no enlightened Christian, whether dissenter or churchman, can approve

But further, Churchmen have no urgent motive for what appears to us sad latitudinarianism; since we have a "Church Society" one of whose objects is to circulate the Holy Scriptures, and which does so, in a way, that on other grounds also, is much more in accordance with sound church principles, namely, in connection with the Prayer-Book. As Christians, we know that from the days of St. Peter to the present hour, " they that are unlearned and unstable wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction":--while as Churchmen we acknowledge that, "The Church hath authority in Controversies of Faith; and is the witness and keeper of Holy Writ";---therefore believing that the Prayer-Book is the best and only authoritative exponent of the Church's interpretation of Holy Writin these realms, we desire as far as possible to circulate the Bible and Prayer-Book together. Some of our Brethren who apparently do

not see as we see, and whose charity is so diffused over every possible form of Protestant error, that they have seemingly little left for those of their own Brethren whom they are pleased to call "High Churchmen," although we worship at the same altar as themselves, will probably denounce us for thus writing; but we appeal to educated and well-informed dissenters and say, "Gentlemen, have we not written as becomes consis-The sum of £200 was voted by the tent Churchmen, men who have exovimo received the Prayer-Book as their authoritative guide in doctrine and practice"? Feeling thus, we greatly regretted to see

the name of a Right Reverend Prelate, from the other side, blazoned far and wide in connection with the above meeting. But to the election of Bishops. On this subbesides our objection on the general princi- ject some would restrict the Laity to conples above advocated, we cannot but feel firming the election previously made by the that it was a serious infringement of eccleof our principle charges against the usurping be valid without the assent of the otherofficers on this occasion should be more er country the duty of maintaining Garricareful of appearances, and pay more atsons for fortresses of chief importance, such

like thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the pulsars character in the Oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in the oid world, principally in Norlike thunder, it is intended in th

he has no lawful authority. Now surely the conduct of this foreign Prelate was of this character. The Bible Society is a re ligious society, the meeting was called for religious purposes, affecting the whole Diacese of Toronto, but called without the sauction of the Bishop of the Diocese, and consequently we cannot suppose that he had invited his United States Episcopal Brother to attend it. Hence to have done so, appears to us an intrusion totally at variance with the principles of the Church, both Anglican and Primitive. But, inasmuch as he must, we imagine, be aware that the Bishop of I oronto does not support the Upper Canada Bible Society, this offence against Ecclesiastical propriety assumes a yet deeper

To Correspondents.-We are again under the necessity of requesting that communications may always be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for These are questions which thoughtful peo- publication, but as a guarantee of his good

To the Editor of the Church.

GUELPH, May 12, 1856. MR. EDITOR,-Your last number contains some severe strictures on the course which I (in common with other clergymen.) pursued at the late meeting of the Synodof this Diocese, in reference to the important subject of the election of Bishops, and the question of Separate Schools. No names indeed are given in the article to which I refer, but that omission is abundantly supolied in the article immediately following, which you have transferred to your columns from the Hamilton Gazette; and as both papers are, I believe, under the same management and published at the same office. they must of course be regarded as emana. ting from the same source, and it will not therefore be taking any very great liberty if I treat them together.

Taking then The Church as containing the text, and the Hamilton Gazette the commentary I find that the " very few clergymen" of whom so many kind things are said in the text, are in the commentary stated to be " Messrs. Palmer & Co." 1 have no objection to assume the responsibilities of this firm; though it is certainly doing me a great deal too much honor to make me the leading partner. Nevertheless be it so for the moment, since such is your pleasure; and now let us advert to some of the very calm, just, tolerant and police things which you have said (in the text, mind) about me and my firm.

It is, you say, composed of "a very few clergymen who appeared to have forgotten either the teaching of the Prayer Book which they had sworn to inculcate, or the principles of that sacred volume, which commands us to " perform unto the Lord our outh," that is, in plain English, that the firm had forsworn themselves.

But that is not all, let me quote from the text again. "We trust that the plea of Saul when he disobeyed the Lord, "the for praise, who sought to slay St. Peter of duty on the part of our clerical brethren." sincerely, and what is more, very charitably. I am indeed felly persuaded that your sincerity and your diarity make a very respectable equation.

Your commentary at that speaks of the Rev. A. Palmer's democratic sentiments, and winds up the subject with the Laignant remark made as you say by some delego. in language more expressive than elegants about my "transparent toadvism."

Now my good Sir just let me state, for the information of your readers, the reason why all those kind and charitable expressions have been applied to me, and to those clergymen who acted as I did. It is simply because I supported the following motion in amendment, made by Mr. Baker. "That whenever the Clergy and Lay Representatives shall be assembled to elect a Bishop, or agree to the recommendation in such behalf to the Crown or Governor General, the powers and duties of the two orders. shall be the same in every respect, the lay representatives voting by parishes." This is your ground for charging a clergyman who has been nearly twenty-four years in this Diocese, and whose attachment to the Church has not now to be proved, with having forgotten the principles of that sacred volume which teaches us to "perform unto the Lord our oaths."

Well now do let us consider this matter a little. For several years a strong desire has been felt and expressed by the Bishop and his clergy, that the Laity should take an active part in the affairs of our Church; and I do not recollect having heard any one publicly gainsay the expediency of admitting the Lay element into the Councils of our Church. On the contrary, the great object of all our Petitions and addresses has been to obtain legal sanction to the management of the affairs of our Church in this Diocese by its Clergy and Laity in coaiunction with our Bishop.

Well then, the Laity appear in our Synod by their representatives, by common consent; and there one of the first subjects requiring to be dealt with is that relating Clergy. Others would give an initiative to the Lity as well as to the Clergy,-but all

as with her lips, to God be all the glory!

have known that in a short time she would

be harnt to death, how I should have been

led to single her out, and to address her (if

I could) me a earnestly than all the rest.

Rut all this I could not know; and O!

children, the very uncertainty that surrounds

us should make us more and more garnest;

and if I had known she was to die so soon

what could I have told her more than I did!

What can I tell you but that you are sin-

ners, and that God takes sin, and sent his

own Son to die for you, and to take away

all your sins! Do you sometimes wonder

that your teachers speak of the same things

so often! O! perhaps as they look at you,

they think, "that one may be taken in a

fever and die, or that one may be burnt, or

that little one, whom I love so well, and

long to meet in Heaven---that one may go

away, and I may never, never see her or

speak to her again." My dear children,

learn one or two lessons from all I have

been telling you. We pray, in one of our

Church prayers, "that we may not run into

any kind of dauger." Now, I think there

are tew children who have not run into dan-

ger, by going nearer the fire than they

ought, or playing with it. But do you try to avoid this danger for the time to come,

and learn to thank God for having so often

harm, and that He will preserve and sanc-

A general holiday and day of thanks

iving to celebrate peace, is appointed by

proclamation of the Governor General to

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

The preparations which are being made

as will be seen in the programme, are cer-

tainly not inferior to any former occasion ou

which the loyal inhabitants of this city have

testified their attachment to the Queen and

the mother country. In addition to the

Fire Companies which in their new gala

dresses will have a fine showy appearance;

the uniform of the various military companies,

most of them being new and seen on no

We have no doubt the sight to be wit-

nessed next Saturday will be one worthy

of the growing power and enterprise of the

with general clapping of hands by the Min-

isterialists, in which the Opposition had not

the grace to join. It is stated, however,

that Mr Brown and several other members

crossed the floor and shook hands with Sir

HAMILTON ARTILLERY COMPANY .---

near the Cemetry, the target being placed

was excellent, 8 balls out of 22 striking the

ET The Governor General has issued a

"CANADA."

Lord Granville announced that a pen-

target.

munitions of war.

occasion which it will commemorate.

of the procession.

Lodge meeting."

tify both your souls and bodies.

be kept on the 4th of June.

what you in your own poetic language describe as "functions which angels uncalled mould fear to touch."

I ask you then, and I hope you will answer this question tairly, (for I assure you neither I nor my firm are beyond the reach of argument,) will you, for no practical purpose whatever, create an invidious distinction i etween the Clergy and those on whose active co-operation and support, you have now to depend under God for the maintenance and extension of the Church in this Diocese? It matters not if some of the Laity have now no feeling on this point, for depend upon it, their successors will; and even now, if any of them protest, as you know they do, against this invidious distinction, their representations should be at once attended to.

Mr. Editor, I have no tear of the Laity of the Church of England, -- one here, and another there may suffer themselves to be led astray, but in the great bulk of our people, respect for authority, strong conservative feeling, and cordial attackment to their Church have grown with their growth, and are if I may so say, their actual inheritance. There is indeed one way, and I believe only one way, in which they can be ahenated from us ;--let their Clergy treat them with distrust and suspicion; let them direct at the Laity the sneers and taunts that you do; let them speak of them as " ambitious, unspiritual, self-sufficient individuals," and as desiring "recklessly to seize on the functions of the Christian Priesthood." and I dare say you may succeed in making them grow cold and indifferent, and in leading them at last to think that the interest of Clergy and Laity lie on different

But all this, the indignant gentleman will now, shall I tell you how I comfort myself under his indignation. It is first by the reflection that there is no favor that I know of that I have the slightest intention of ever seeking at the hands of the Laity directly or indirectly; and therefore I have no motive for deviating from the line of my own honest convictions for the purpose of following the example of either Saul or Herod. But if you will say that I am doing so, nevertheless, I have secondly the great satisfaction of knowing that I am travelling in the best and most venerated company; for need I remind you of the following observations of our venerable Bishops reported in the same number of your paper that contains your strictures,--observations made by His Lordship at the close of the discussion on this very subject, "He desired most cordially that perfect equality should prevail between both bodies; and he would much regret any disposition to exalt one body over another." These Sir are words of wisdom as well as of authority.

So no more hits at the Laity as recklessly seizing on the functions of the Christian Priesthood, because they ask that the voice of a Parish shall be equal to the vote of one clergyman, --- no more about our not performing to the Lord our oaths: no more good Mr. Editor about Saul or Herod.

Your obedient servant. ARTHUR PALMER.

P. S .-- If my avocations permit, I shall (D. V.) trouble you with some observations on the subject of Separate Schools next week.

#### THE CHURCH AND THE ME-THODISTS.

From the New York Churchman.

Following up the remarks we have already the very principles of Wesley himself, as made on the subject of schism in the Body, and with special reference to the proposition now before the Convocation of our Mother Church for a conference with the Wesleyans, to see if it be not practicable to effect a reunion of the divided members of Christ's even of women, might make a Church. Body, we would now very briefly consider But the Church being the Church of God, the case of these disenters in their relation to the Church.

That they are the nearest to her in their original constitution, as well in its principles as in its circumstances, no one can reasonably dispute who pays any regard to the character and the object of their founder. John Wesley was a clergyman of the Anglican Church, and he never professed to have separated from her, or to have doctrinal differences with her, but only to have instituted a society supplemental to and coo erating with her, in preaching repentance and faith, in order to realize the baptismal grace for the remission of sins. In doing this, it is true, he shot beyond her pale-be vas driven into an erratic course that was at variance with her order and discipline; but there is every reason to believe that he remained, at heart, a man of the same Catholic principle he had ever been. "Wesley never departed willingly or knowingly." says his biographer, notified doctrines of the Church of England, in which he had been trained up, and with which he was conscientiously satisfied after full and free cuquiry." So extremely Catholic was he, indeed, in many of his views, that several times his proceedings, we read, "gave currency to, if they did not occasion a report that he was a Papist, if not a Jesuit." The extraordinary success of his ministerial labors doubt less occasioned a degree of excitement under which his judgment was often led stray. Such was the effect of his preaching that "drunkards were reclaimed, sinners were converted; the penitents who came in despair were sent away with the full assurance of joy; the dead sleep of indifference was broken; and oftentimes his eloquence reached the hard brute heart, and, opening it like the rock of Horeb, made way for the living springs of piety which had been pent would not hesitate to endorse every word of prising that he should believe he was doing effectually the work which God had given him to do-that Gud's blessing was accompanying it and that therefore he was to theris, pitying eye to the Methodists that pursue it in all the enthusiasm of his nature. surround and are separatists from her, and Sensible only of the good which he was ask them in Christian love to think if it is producing, and which he saw produced." we not possible they can come into our true reed again. the went on courageously and fellowship, that we may be all one united indefatigably in his career. Whether it was fold under the One great Shepherd and to lead he knew not, nor what form and con- Bishop of our souls Why should they persistency the societies he was collecting sist in standing aloof from the Holy Cathowould assume. But these considerations lie Church in which their own venerated would assume. But these considerations founder ministered, and it the communion acree troubled him, nor made him for a mo- founder ministered, and it the communion it; and there is one, you know, children, sion of £1000 settlement for life is confer- less of the same which may be in the follower. never troubled him, nor made num for a most conference of which, with his dying-breath, he gave rewho can take care of us at all times. So red on General Williams, who is also creationing form;

if they please veto every nomination made had appointed it, and God would always by the Clergy until they obtain a person of provide means for accomplishing His own when they approve, and surely if this be ends." Such was the enthusiastic feeling so, they are thus clothed (as effectually as any to which he unresistingly rielded. Still he right of initiative could clothe them) with continued faithful, in many respects, in his allegiance to the Church whose ordained minister he was. And when old age overtook him, and sobered him down-when the excitement had passed away, and he came to look more coolly and calmly on what he had done - and more especially when in the prospect of death he set about thinking seriously of the account he must render at the judgment seat of Christ, for the fulfilment of his trust as a priest of Christ's Church, he became more and more anxious to have it clearly understood that he was still in her communion, still sensible of her rightful authority, and still appreciated her oly ordinances. A more recent memorialist than Southey reiterates the assurance that " so far from undervaluing the Church's ordinances, he held them to be the best aids to practical piety. 'I myself,' be says, in one of the outpourings of his familiar confidence, 'find more life in the Church prayers than in any formal extemporary prayers of dissenters." Again, we are told, he declared-"The prayers of the Church are not chaff; they are substantial food to any who are alive to God. The Lord's Supper is not chaff, but pure and wholesome for all who receive it with upright hearts." And we have it repeated, on the same authority. that such was his horror at the idea of his followers in this country setting up Bishops of their own, who could not have any legitimate consecration, "when one of his discioles, Mr. Asbury, took in America the name of Bishop, he writes :- "How can youhow dure you suffer yourself to be called bishop! I shudder—I start at the very thought.' ' And, at a still later period, we believe, he emphatically declared -- "I never had any design of separating from the Church. I have no such design now. I do not believe the Methodists in general again say, in transparent toadyism. Well resign it, when I am no more seen. I do, case; many false and foolish excuses are and will do, all that is in my power to pre-

> who regard my judgment or advice, will ever separate from it." The Methodists, therefore, if they have any respect for the opinion of their Father the Sunday before, when they were in the and Founder --- any reverence for his authority---ought not to require much persuasion to be induced to listen respectfully, a least, to such a proposition as that which it seems likely may be made to them by the Convocation of the Church from which they have separated, but from which he who instituted their society, and whose principles they profess to entertain, declared he never had any design of doing, and that none who regarded his judgment and advice could ever have.

Our own Methodists are in much the same position towards the Church bere as those to whom our Mother Church is about to hold out the right hand of fellowship. In both countries the position is one of separation; and thereby there is alike the sin of schism. For sin it must be, and one of no slight magnitude, as being a rent or breach of unity in the Church of Christ--reproduted, indeed, as such, in Holy Scrip ture. Does not the Apostle expressly enjoin that there are to be "no divisions among the brethren in Christ, but that all are to be "perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment?" Does he not insist upon it as a Christian duty to "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace"--enforcing his injunction by

his oft-reiterated assurance that "there is

One Body (One Church) and One Spirit?"

The Methodists should especially remember that they have no claim to the character of a Church, either here or in England, upon virtually attested by his dying words.
"None can make a Church," it has been well observed, "but Jesus Christ himself, from whom we derive it; and without the rule of succession, any company of people, and not a human society, men can no more make God's Church than they can make God's world." Such, we say, were the principles of Wesley himself; and hence he ever reprobated every idea of constituting anything more than a society-a human society: one, it is true, for religious objects, but not one aspiring to the character of a Church, or pretending to be in any wise a substitute for the Church, of which, as we have seen, he over and over again declared that "he lived-and died a member." Our position. It is verily and indeed the Church part of the same Catholic Church of Christ in communion with which John we repeat, night the Methodists of this country, as honest Christian people, to seek edmission without further delay. It is so, because it derives its commission from the

claim whatever. These considerations, we cannot but over till you die! think, deserve far mare attention than they now receive. They involve vital principles ot Christian polity,-they concern the realization of the great scheme of Christian Seeing, then; all this, was it surthis. Let our Church then, imitate the example of her Anglican Mother in this as things else. Let her turn a kindly, bro-

they continue in the sin of schisur-why time coasted her bread. Then it was her haurs of Kars. weaken influences by "divisions and of- clothes caught fire. She tried to beat the feaces"-why do despite to the "Spirit of flames down from her face, and her face, Grace," whith is one spirit, and the unity of even to the last, was not much burnt. But which they are as Christian people, under a O! I grieve to think what she must have solemn obligation to keep in the "bond of suffered. They took her in her agony in a peace? " Let us, at any rate, as a Church. cart all the way to the infirmary, full three equit ourselves, with double assurance, of miles. There the doctors said she could not any responsibility for their schism, by for- be cured, but they had her laid on a bed, mally inviting them to the Courts of our and let her mother and another woman Zion-affectionately reminding them of the watch by her bed-side till she died. She gladsome declaration of the Psalmist: "Be- had something to take, and by twelve at old how good and joyful a thing it is, bre- night her pain was deadened, but then she thren, to dwell together in unity! It is like had only a few hours to live. They tell the precious ointment upon the head, that me she talked very much; said she hoped ran down unto the beard, even unto Aaron's her little brothers would not fear the catebeard, and went down to the skirts of his clothing. Like as the dew of Hermon, little prayers, and said she would soon be in which fell upon the hill of Sion. For Heaven. O! I thought, perhaps they were and life for evermore."

#### A FEW WORDS TO LITTLE CHILDREN. From the Penny Sunday Reader, vol. xiii

My dears, most of you do not know me, but I wish to say a few words to you for your good. I am a Sunday School teacher. am sorry to say, that sometimes the child reu look about, and are very careless; but I sometimes talk to them of things that occur, and they attend rather better. Now, one Sunday I had two things of which to talk

to them, both so striking that I hardly knew of which to speak first. On the Sunday be fore they had been singing a very solemn hymn. I dare say some of you know it. lt begins--

" Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time to seek the good reward." On this day two sisters were missing from the class. When I read over the names, every one knew why they were absent; for once there was a good reason given. This, you know, is not always the given; but now there was reason enough vent such an event. . . I declare why these poor girls were absent;—their once more, that I live and die a member of father was lying dond. Some of their the Church of England; and that none, companions had passed the house where he was lying, but they told me they saw no No! I should suppose not: poor girls, they would not like to be seen. Now, class, singing the hymn, as I told, their father was at home in health and strength; and if any one could have said, "the father of some one in this class will die before the week comes round again," I should not have thought of their father;" but so it was. The next day he was seized with a fever; his reason was taken away. I mean that he did not understand anything-he did not know what was going on; if any one came to read to him, or to pray with him, it was in vain-it was too late. It

> "Life is the time to serve the Lord." -Say your verse, my dear children, and think of it.

> was too late. O children, children, how

Just as the tree, cut down, that fell To north or southward, there it lies;

So man departs to heaven or hell, Fixed in the state wherein he dies." -Yes, just in the state in which you ar when you die, so you must be for ever. If you are loving the Lord Jesus, and trusting in Him to take all your sins away, you will be safe; but if you die in your sins, you former occasion, will add greatly to the effect must be lost for ever.

"There's no repentance in the grave, Nor pardon offered to the dead." But we must leave that poor man. The other thing I have to say to you will

interest you more, for I am going to tell you city, and will do all honor to the auspicious of a little child like yourselves. There was a little girl whose father and mother went to ---- with their family, to try whether they would be better off there than they were at home here in England. They staid there some time, and then came home again. So she had passed the wide sea twice in safety, for God had taken care of her. When she returned home, she came to school. She stood in my class many, many times; she was younger than most in the class, but as her elder sister was there I let her come. I am sorry to say, however, that lately I had not seen her. Children are too fond of change, too apt to go away from one school to another without any reason, without telling their teachers or taking leave of them; they are, besides, too apt to stay away from school altogether, to break the Sabbath day to grieve their teachers, and to offend God But as for the poor little dear of whom I am religious community is in a totally different telling you, it is too late now; she will never come to school any more. Not long ago in which the Methodists, to be faithful to her poor father was drowned, and I fear their founder's design, and consistent in the | died in sin-an awful, sudden death. When course which his principles prescribs, ought I think what an example these poor little undoubtedly to be. Ours is to a certainty girls had at home, I wonder more that they ever came to school than that they often staid away. O! how thankful should you Wesley lived and died, and into it therefore, be, if your parents set you an example of loving and fearing God!

Poor little thing! I fancy now I see be pleasant little face---for she was a nicelooking little child. As far as I remember Apostle, and because we find in it the ordiber she was attentive; many little hymne nances and the doctrines, as well as the au- and prayers has she listened to and repeated thoriiv of the Catholic Church; -all which But you are waiting to know what has beare indispensably necessary to the constitu- come of her. O! my dears, the heart of tion and ministry of every branch of the One her who had been her teacher ached as she Catholic and Apostolic Church, as can be heard the bell tolling for her funeral. She incontrovertibly shown by the Apostolic and was burnt to death. Yes, it is very dread-Patristic counsels and practices, but to none ful. If your hand or your foot was burnt of which can the Methodist Society lay any but a little, you would suffer great pain; but only think what it must be to be burnt all

But I must tell you something about the last day of poor Eliza's life. In the morning her mother heard her singing hymns before she was up, and called to a neighbor evangelization. Sure we are, that were to listen to her. I think the child was John Wesley now alive and among us, he asleep. It is well to have hymns, and psalms, and prayers so fixed in the mind that they may come to us whether we are example of her Anglican Mother in this as reeping or awake. That day she was asked she has done with advantage in so many to fetch some milk for her grandmother; she was afraid of the cows she would have to pass in the field, and did not go. I tell you this because, after the dreadful accident took place, she blamed herself, and said---If I had gone to fetch the milk for my grandmother, this would not have happened. Perhaps she had spoken civilly, and given the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, ber reason for being afraid to go, and some In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston one else went instead. But all teaches us moved and l'israeli seconded it. that dangers come when we do not expect

echoed assurance that he died! Why should the poor child staid at home, and at dinner ted a Baronet by the title of Sir --- Wil-Elgin postponed his motion of inquiry re-

> nea till after the holidays. The Queen has granted an annesty to all politica' offenders, consequently Smith ket Regulations affecting the same." O'Brien. Frost, Jones, and others, may return home, but special exception is made against those who ascaped to the United States.
>
> The Lord Mayor gave a banouet to the

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Ministry and the whole tone of the speeches were congratulatory.

The French ambassador said that nothing could sever the alliance of France and England. chism book, and repeated many verses and

A regiment of Jagers at Plymouth mutinied. The ringleaders were arrested. They complained that the drill was too severe there the Lord promised His blessing, the verses and provers I had taught her; and that they enlisted till the end of the if she uttered them with her haert, as well war.

A bill was introduced into the French Now, only think if I could have known when little Eliza used to come to school, Legislature, granting 40,000f, for the baptism of the infant prince, in June. and sit in the class before me, if I could Count Morney is the new minister to St

Petersburg. Arrests of suspected persons continued at Barcolona.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wheat had advanced 1d to 2d; Flour had advanced 6d to 1s, with fair business but buyers hold back for lower prices. Provisions - no material change.

Money Market without change. The minimum bank rate of interest is the per cent.

Expression or Powber Mills .- Four of Dupont's Powder Mills at Wilmington, Pennsylvania, were blown up on Thursday afternoon, and three men killed.

MARRIED

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John Barker, Eager, to Jennie, eldest daughter of Henry McDowell, Esq., all of

At Toronto, on Wodnesday, the 14th inst at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. W. S. Darling, John Reynolds, Esq., of Brockville, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of James Patton, Esq., of Toronto.

### BY-LAW No. 127.

preserved you; and pray to Him that he WHEREAS it is expedient and neceswill, of His great mercy, keep you from all of the City of Hamilton, relating to Markets and Market Fees.

> Bo it therefore enacted by the Mayor Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of flamilton, in Council Assembled, under and by virtue of the Upper Canada Municipal Corporations Acts. That on and after the first day of June next, the following By-laws of the said City, that is to say-lly law No. 68, lly-law No. 85, lly-law No. 101, lly-law No. 109, and By-law No. 125, bo, and the anmo are hereby, repealed.

> And be it enseted, That the first scotion of the said Ry-law, Number sixty-eight, on Mackets, be and the same is hereby reported, and the following clause substituted therefor : That no person shall sell, or offer to sell, any most, poultry, eggs, butter, choose, fruit, fresh fish, flour, wood, grain, wool, pelts, hides, or other kinds of provisions or agricultural produce, within the City of Hamilton, at any place but the Public Mar kets, without having first paid the Marke Feer thorson, horsinafter that no person but Butchers shall sell any most in less quantity than by the quarter, and such Butchers shall not expose any meat for sale at any other place than the Market stalls, or at such other places as the Coun cil, by resolution, shall grant them leave to sell at; provided always, that no fees shall be charged on wheat intended for manufacture within the said City, or on wheat or flour intended for exportation.

That from and after the said day no perwithin the said City, without being provious-ORANGEISM .- We learn from the Toly licensed by the Mayor so to do, who is horoby authorized to issue such liceuse unronto Colonist that, "At a large District der the City Scal; and any person selling meeting held on the evening of the 15th meeting held on the evening of the 15th most by the carcase or quarter, or in 1665 inst., a resolution was carried to the effect quantities than quarters; shall be decented butcher for the purpose of this By-law, that 'a union is desirable in the now dividand that the duty on such licenses thall be ed Orange Institution.' We understand ed Orange Institution.' We understand at the rate of five stillings per year, and all Mr Gowan opposed the motion in an elequent licenses shall expere on the first day of June or, the first day of December in each year, but ineffective speech. To the astonishand that no persons, except Butchers, shall ment of all present at the meeting, be ansell in less quantities than by the quarter. That from and after the passing of this

nounced himself as a candidate for the office of Grand Master at the approaching Grand By-law no person shall bring into, or loave about the Market, any hides, offal, or any refuse or animal, or vogotable matter that might occasion nuissoco. Two fine new Locomotives have re That no person shall buy any article o

provision, food, or produce in the said City, on which the Market fees are hereby recently been landed for the Grand Trunk Railway, one at the Trent, and the other at quired to be paid, for the purpose of relling the same or any part thereof, until after twolve o'clock, noon; nor shall any person forestall or engross any of the afore-The Hon. Sir Allan MacNab was carried into the House of Assembly, in a said articles of provision, food, or produce within this City, until after that hour.

That no person shall expose, or offer for chair, on M. iday, during the debate. The Colonist says, the hop, and gallant Knight was looking very well, and was received

sale within the City, any tainted or un-wholesome meat, poultry, fish, or articles of food, and that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to inspect all mests and other articles of provision so exposed for sale, and if any such ment or other articles of food shall be found so exposed for sale, to prosecute the offender, and to inform the Mayor, or one of the Aldermen or Councillors, of any such tainted or unwholesome meat or other articles of food found within the ity And that it shall be lawful for The first turn out for Ball practice took place him under the direction of the Mayor, or on Tuesday afternoon last, on the ground any of the Aldermen or Councillors, to selze and destroy all such tainted or unwholenear the Cemetry, the target being placed some meat poultry, fish, or other articles of on an Island in the marsh at a distance of food so food so found, whother the same has 800 yards The firing for a commencement boon exposed for sale or not.
That the Market Stalls shall be offered

for sale annually to the highest bidder, but not under upset prices, which prices shall be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Council, and all leases of, and terms in Proclamation formally announcing the con-clusion of many and the respect of the clusion of peace, and the removal of the not be sold at such annual sale, or if any prohibition on the export of saltpetre and stall shall become untenanted during the year, it shall and may be lawful for Council to sell or let the same, either by publicuate or private contract, and for such price and period as the Council shall think ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP proper, provided such period shall not ex-tend beyond the first day of June then next The Conada a rived at Halifax last In both Houses of Parliament a vote of

following. And the rent or price of such stalls shall be payable monthly, in advance, to the Chamberlain, and if any butcher shall neglect to pay such tent for one week thanks to the Army and Navy had been after the same is demanded by the Chamber-carried unanimously. Lord Panmure mo- lain, his lesse and term in the stall shall ved the resolution which was seconded by thereby be fortested, and such stall thereaf ter be sold to the highest biddes. That ench stall shall be numbered before it is so'd, and shall be known by such number. And before any such sale shall be binding on the | person purchasing the same shall be the City Council, the purchaser shall

specting the troops ordered to North Ame-

of the City Council, and any such act shall bo a forfeiture of all interest such person had therein, and it shall be the duty of each butcher to keep his stall in a clean and sweet state. And that no butcher shall expose for sale any most, except in his stall, subject, however, to the approval or consent of the Market Committee for the time being. That it shall and may be lawful for the

Chamberlain of the City to issue a warrant and for such purpose to use the City Scal directed to any on one of the City Coustablos to soize any butcher meat in any market stall, for the arrears of rent for such narkor stall, and in case such tout shall not he paid within six hours after such selzure nd notice thereof in writing put up in three places in the market, specifying the most same will be offered for Sale, such Constabic shall sell such meat, or so much thereof as will satisfy the said runt to the highest bidder. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the meat of a subsequent lessee of a stall to be seized for the arroars of rent of a previous touant thereof.

That no butcher, buckster, or grocer, shall on any protonce, directly or indirectly, purchase or contract for or cause to be purchas ed or contracted for, any kind of most provender, provisions or produce before the hour of twolve o'clock, noon, of any day is the city or markets.

That no butcher or other person shall coop any dog or bitch, in or about the markets or places designed for the sale of most.

That no person shall sell, or expose for sale, any goods or chattels by Auction in said market, or in the market grounds or in any of the streets immediately adjoining of opposite the same, after the first day of June

That it shall be lawful for farmers and butchers to sell most by the quarter or in greater quantity in the market grounds affor the first day of June next.

That whenever any butchir has obtained

parmission from the City Council to sell most observer than in the market, such butcher shall pay for such permit five shill lings per sunum, to the Clerk of the City Council, at his office, and such butcher shall be liable to all the provisious of this fly-law and for the payment of any fines that may be imposed on him for his violation of the same.

That no person shall koop a slaughterhouse within the city or the liberties thereof, without special resolution of the Coupeil in that bounts, nor play at any game, o lie down, or sloop, or behave in a disorderly, noisy, or riotous member, nor use profine of obscure intiguage, or otherwise conduct him-self in an offensive manner, in and about the aid murket or market grounds. That the market shall be opened ever

morning (Sundays excepted) by the clark of day of March and the first day of Novemther, and at seven o'clock during the rost of the year, and shint at four o'clock every ovening, all the year round, except Sundays, when the market shall be kept open till nine l'clock p. m.
That all bay and straw brought to the

city and exposed for sale, shall be brought ment the Hay Scales, and the persons bring-ing the same shall place their wagons, or other validies. other vehicles, in such place and order the clock of the market shall direct.

That when any wagen, or other rubicle, shall be brought to the market containing any articles to be sold, or retailed out of such wagon or vehicle, the person bringing the same shall place it in such order, see take the animals drawing the same therefrom, and romove such wagon; or vehicle when the articles are sold out, as the Clork

of the market shall direct. That such wagon or other vehicle shall be at all times, while standing in the market, in charge of the owner thereof, or of some person having charge of the same, and that in case such person or persons shall refuse to soil the writcles centained therein, he shall immediately, on the request of the clerk of the market remove his wagen or valide

away from the said market stand. That every merchant, rotalier, trader and dealer in merchandize or property of any description, which is sold by measure or weight in the city of Hamilton; and the fi-berties thereof shall cause the weights and measures used by him: bor, or them, to be susted and marked by the City insdector of weights and measures; and if any of the said persons shall use any weight or messure for weighing or measuring any article for purchase or sale, which be not scaled, as herein provided, such persons shall forfeit and pay a fine to the city not exceeding five

pounds That all weights and measures sealed by the Inspector shall be made to conform to the standard of this Province, and shall h marked and scaled by him.

That it shall be the duty of iInspector (in

addition to the provisions in Act 12th Vic. cap. 85) and he is hereby authorized to inspect and examine, at I ast twice a year, all weights or measures used by any of the per-sons aforesaid, and if any such person shall refuse to exhibit any such weights or measures to the Inspector, when required so to inspector in the performance of his duties hereby enjoined upon tilm, such person shall be liable to the ponalty hereinafter

mentioned.

That it shall be the duty of the said Inspector to make a registry of all the weights and measures inspected and examined by him, in which he shall state the name of the owner or owners of the same, and the stree in which they reside, and whether such weights and measures are according to the standard of this Province, and to deliver a copy of such registry to the Clerk of the City Council every half year, and therein to report the names of all owners, whore reights and measures are incorrect, or who shall refuse or neglect to have their weights and measures scaled and marked.

That no person shall sell; or offer, or ex pose for sale in the market or market grounds of the city, any butter except by weight, nor in less quantities than in rolli of half a pound weight each; or if the butter be contained in tubs, pails or firkins, the same shall be sold by weight.

That the purchaser may demand that the roll or rolls of butter be weighed at the time of delivery, and that the veudor shall

weigh it accordingly.

That all butter offered or exposed for ale by the roll under weight shall be forto the use of the city, and the vende shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

That the market fees shall be sold and accounted for in such a manner (and the clerk of the market, who shall give security to the City Council of the city of Hamilton, for the payment of the purchase money,

or Thus day of leaved from the City Council stall No. in the Market, to hold the same until for the sum of payable monthly in advance, subject to all By-laws of the City of Hamilton; and Market, and Market, for the sum of payable monthly in advance, subject to all By-laws of the City of Hamilton; and Market, and Market, for the sum of the City of Hamilton; and Market, and Market, and Market, for the sum of the City of Hamilton; and Market, and Market, for the sum of the City of Hamilton; and Market, and market, for the general performence of the duction of the general performence of the general performence of t and in such proportions and at such period wilfully break any provision of this By-law or wilfully misbehave himself in his office, he shall be not only liable to be fined for such offence, but on conviction thereof, he shall also forfeit his said office, and the City Council may thereafter ro-cell the said

market fees for the remainder of the year. That no person shall go to most any our bringing any such article to market, for the purpose of buying, or proposing to buy, or inspect any such article, nor shall any person buy or propose to buy any of the sione-said articles within the city from any one bringing the same to market, unless the soller has obtained a ticket from the clerk of the market as hereinafter mentioned.

That all persons bringing any of the forcesid articles, or any live animals to market for sale, except hay and straw, and before they offer any part thereof for sale, shall pay to the clork of the market the following fees, according to the manner the same are brought, viz-

In a doubte wagon or other double rehicles in a single wagen or other single

If on a horse on in a wheelbarrow If by hand For every head of cattle For every shoop or calf, if not brought

in a wagon or other vehicle And all persons getting weighing done at the market scales, or bringing hay er straw to the market for sale, shall pay to the clork of the market the following fees there-

Por weighing a load of hay or straw and exposing the same for sale 1 3
For every load of hay or straw brought
to the market, and whether sold or

not; and not weighed For weighing a load of goods of mer-

chandleo
chandleo
chandleo
for weighing a load of grain
file
for weighing a load of grain
file
fros the Clerk of the Harket is
hereby authorized to demand, and receive from the persons aforesaid.

That the Clork shall give to every person oringing any of the said articles to Market for sale, upon the Market fee being paid thorsen, a ticket marked with the day of the month, and the initials of the name of the Clork of the Market, and the amount paid, which ticket the seller shall show to every person purchasing from him when required to do so; and when the Clerk shall weigh a load of hay, goods or merchandise, grain, pork or other articles, he shall give the party a ticket containing the name of the party for whom weighed, the weight of the load including the waggon, and the quantity of the article weighed, in the denomination the same as usually sold, if requested.

That no person, when driving through the market, shall drive faster than a welk.

That it shall be duty of any Clerk of the Market hereafter to be appointed, or to become the purchaser of the Market Pees, in addition to the duties already imposed upon him, to sweep out the Market House on James and York Streets, also on John St. once every day day after closing the same, thoroughly wash and scrub it once overy week. And it shall also be his duty to give information against, and prosecute any person breaking this By-Law, and that if auch Clerk wilfully misbeliave himself in his office, he shall be not only liable to be fined for such offence, but, on conviction thereof, be he shall also forfiet his said office, and the City Council may thereafter re-sell the said Market Fees for the remainder of the vear

That all persons selling Coals in this city, shall cause the same to be weighed by the Clark of the Market, if requested by the purchaser theroof, and said Clerk shall give the party a ticket containing the name of the person for whom weighed, the weight of quantity of coal weighed, in the denomina tion the same is usually sold.

That the Clerk shall be authorized to demand, and receive as a fee for each and every load of coal weighed at the city scales. the sum of seven pence halfpenny.

That the Clerk of the Market is hereby

authorized to demand and receive the lollowing fees for all provisions and produce brought into the city of Hamilton by the Great Western Bailway Company, and exposed for sale in said city, that is to say:

On every hundred bushels of Outs, or less seven pence half-penny.
On every sixty bushels of Peas or Barley.

seven pence half-penny.
On every forty bushels of Potatoes, seven

pence half-penny. On every twenty hundred weight of Pork,

seven pence helf-penny.
On every twenty hundred weight of Hams or Bacon, seven peace balf-penny. And all other articles of produce, except Wheat to be paid for in the same propor-

That this By-law shall come in force on the first day of June next.

That any person infringing the provisions of this By-law, or any part thereof, shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, before the mayor, police mugistrate, or any ald erman, be fined a sum of money not to exceed five pounds with costs, and it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate or Alderman, as aforesaid, to issue his warrant to levy the amount of such fine and costs by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattele, and in case no sufficient distress to satisfy the amount of fine and costs, shall be found, or in default of payment of the rame, the party convicted shall and may be committed to the gaol of the County of Wentworth for a period not to exceed thirty

Passed the 12th day of May, A. D.

1856. (Signed) JAS. CUMMINGS. (L. S.) Mayo THOS. BEASLEY, City Clerk.

# VERGEMONT:

# Most Desirable Residences.

THE Subscriber will shortly offer for Sale, by Public Auction, a number of Lots situated on the verge of the Mountain, and commanding one of the finest and most extensive views in Upper Canada. These Lots are are views in Upper Canada. These Lots are unreily opposite the principal stream of the city of the mit.u. and are not equalled by any other property in the vicinity. Being outside the limits they are not subject to City Taxes. Maps and other particulars can be had in a few days. H. B. BULL,

May 10, 1856

and the street

COUNTERFEITERS OF CANADA MONEY.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 13. Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 entire Police force were engaged. All the particulars that are proper to publish at present are as follows:—On the lith of Feb. last, J. P. Whiting the jailor ascertained the whereabouts of an extensive manufactory of counterfeit money; and further that they were about to issue certain counterfeits of this money would be sent to this c ty and distributed through trusty agonts all over this State. He immediately set to work to find out who the agents were, and to lay plans whereby they could be brought to justice and from that time to this, in connection with Police Justice Bagg, he has been at work indefatigably.

But a short time since an exceedingly well executed counterfeit on the Providence Bank, Rhodo Island—a \$1 bill—was issued by the gang and circulated all over the country. It was rapidly taken and is no doubt in wide circulation now. The head quarters of the gaug is about 30 miles from the city of Montreal. He shortly after loarned that there would soon be issued a escape there. counterfeit \$10 on the City Bank of Mon-treal, very fairly executed, and, from the fact that counterfeits on Canada banks are of very rare occurrence, well calculated to decoive and be widnly circulated.

Last Saturday night he received information that \$50,000 of this money had arrived in town and was shortly to be distributed .-Monsures, wore immediately taken to nip the scheme in the bud. Plans having been matured, and officers designated to make arrests in different localities about half-past three yesterday afternoon, most of the arwere made Jailor Whiting, officer Special Constable Sicotte proceeded to an office kept by John Stowart, on At water Street, opposite Barclay's Foundry. This was estensibly a lumber and general business office. Here they found, as they ex-pected to do so, 'Stewart' in the very act of distributing those counterfeit bills to 'Augustus Sessor-Nelson Smith, Nathan Ward, and Steven Burnbam.' They were all taken into enstedy at once. On 'Stewari' was found of this money which was secured .-He has kept a saloon on the corner of Jefforson Avenue and First st., and has been engaged in this agency for some time past Jalier Whiting then came down to Baker's tavern, on the corner of Bates and Atwater sts., and wont into the bar room and told Mr B, that he desired to search his house by authority of a warrant which he had, and while he was talking with him Nathaniel Hall' came in and enquired for 'Gus Sessor,' Mr Whiting told him he was on his way to jail whore he ought to be also, and immedistely invited him to stop into snother room where he searched him. A \$5 bill counterfeit, on the Boston Bank and heavy slung shot were found upon him. He was sont to jail. The tavern was searched bu nothing was found.

Mr Whiting and officers Love, Ray and F. C. Chambers, a special, then proceeded to the house of Wm. Gunning (formerly a clork at C. P. Woodruff's Hardware store) on Labrose street, between Sixth and Seventh street, and arrested him. A search of the premises revealed; nothing, but this morning there was found, secreted in a wood pile in the rear of the house, between \$300 and \$400 in bogus two and a half dollar gold pieces, of which spurious coin, considerable has been circulated. In the evening, officers J Stadley, Mizner,

Eglington, and Sparling proceeded to the house of J. Parrish in Hamtramck, which they searched, but without finding anything. He was taken to jail and searched. On him was only found, however, some begus silver and gold coin.

A pediar of cutlery and various notions, who kept a wagon on the dock near Chas, Savanack's cating house, and opposite the Contral Depot, named Wm. Hall, was also

arrosted by officers Mizner and Dings.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, three officers
proceeded to the house of Jeshua Armstrong on Labrosso Street, Fourth and Fifth, to arrest him. Officer Dings went up into the second story, and told him his orrand and taking him by the arm led him down stairs. As he reached the outer door where the other officers were waiting, he freed himself from the grasp of the officer and run like a door down the street and into the orehard on the Woodbridge farm, pursued by all the

He refusing to stop when ordered to de so, and making the best kind of time, in fact, "rather" better than the officers, they fired as him and at the third shot he halted and surrendered at discretion—nothing was found on his person or in his house. During the day, hewever, he had been seen a Stewart's office, at Bakor's tavern and in other, losslities, which excited suspicious, and led the officers to believe that possibly some of the money might be in his posses-

These are all the arrests made. In the early part of the day considerable money was paid out by Stowart, to sub-agents, who came and went singly or in couples. Two came and received a share, who reside in Indiana and who left the city immediately for that State. The money came earlier than was expected, or there would have been a larger number of receivers in the city and a larger number of arrests made. As it is a pretty tair baul has been made, and all the leaders of the gang. These are all the facts that can at present be given to the public. The matter has been shrewdly and successfully managod, and the entire community have reason to be thankful for their escape from serious loss in taking these dangerous counterfeits. The following is a general de-scription: They are on the 'City Bank of Montreal' and purport to be paid at its branches at Toronto, Three Rivers and Quebec. The vignette at the top and middle of the bill is the Royal Arms of Rugland, the bust of a woman, on the left that of a man in a square medallion. And in this connection is a sure guide for detecting the bad bills. Over and under this medallic. are the words 'Incorporated by Act of Parliament.' Notice that Parliament, when correctly spelled, has an A after "li"—In the counterfeit there is no A, it being carolessly left out. By this means the counterfeits can be readily detected.

The denomination is \$10 paper medium. We caction our readers all over this state, especially in the Northern and interior per-tions of it, not to take any tons on that bank. The public in Indiana and Illinois should beware as it will be circulated there.

Ammunition for Canada.—It is stated by a well informed English paper that the line-of-battle ships which will convey troops from the Crimea to Canada will also bring a large quantity of ammunition. This plan. will furnish a plentiful supply in this Province, and will obviate the expense of transport to convey it back to Great Britain.

FORTUNATEARREST IN DETROIT OF & Da. KERMOTT OF LONDON .-- This firm has burst up; the Docter has absquatulated, Ogg his partner is off; Strong his partner is in tribulation. They owe \$200,000 John Wesley Kermott was a druggist and a quack doctor at first, joined the church, professed o'clock a sories of very important arrests outrageous piety, became a son of Temper-were made in this city, in which almost the ance, was elected alderman of London, used ance, was elected alderman of London, used his acquaintance, lived like a nabob, played the landjobber, and the Prototyp's part in that of Tacitus. Kermott was a waggon maker, back of Toronto. He opened a tav ern, and a man one night came to his house with a number of horses which he was drivdivers banks and that a large quantity of ing to a distant town, for the porpose of Mutual Fire Insurance Company selling. The man got intoxicated and stayed several days, Kermott took advantage of his muddled intelect, and proposed that he, Kermott, should sell the horses, pay houses, Buildings, in general, Merchan-himself, and hand the balance over to its dize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufacowner. Kermott disposed of the horses, but | torios, &c. never returned to his tavern, where he left the swindled sot waiting for him. He was tried for forgery before Judge Sullivan, but acquitted. Whether on account of the horse stealing affair, or some other, it is believed that Kermott is liable to be arrested at the other side, and the knoweledge of this prevented many from beleiving that he would

THE QUEEN'S BIR'TH-DAY.

It will be gratifying to all Her Majesty's loyal subjects to learn that, preparations are at length being zealously entered into to give effect in this city to the proper celebration of the day .-

At a public meeting at the City Hotel on Friday even'g last, to make arrangements for the purpose, the Mayor took the chair, and Abijah Joy, of the D. & M. Railway, and Mr McCuaig acted as secretary. Captain Gray and Donald Stuart Esq., reported that they had collected about £90 towards the expenses.

Committees were formed to carry out the arrangements for the day, amongst which Music will form a prominent item, and to draft an address to Her Majesty appropriate to the happy occasion. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the different national societies, and the Board of common School Trustees. We learn with pleasure that the amount received was collected by Messrs Gray and Stuart in about two hours, notwithstanding "the hard times," a fact at once creditable to their exertions and the loyalty of the subscribers.

There can be no doubt now that the 24th of May next will be celebrated in a style that will keep up the loyal character of the city, and afford gratification to the numbers whose constant toil is enlivened and lightened by the festive proceedings of a general Plain Sermons, by contributors to holiday.

PLOUGHING MATCH.-The Etobicoke Agricultural Society propose having a ploughing match before the end of this month, when several handsome prizes will be distributed.

LUCKY ESOAPE .-- A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, named P. E Toothy, who accompanied Walker's expedition to Nicaragua in the capacity of reporter for the paper, was taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans and condemned to death, Sermous of the Times, by Kingsley, 3s 9d but on ascertaining his connection with the

MILITIA INSPECTION .--- Col. Macdougall inspected Captain Booker's Volunteer Militia Artillery Company on Friday afternoon and expressed his satisfaction at their efficient state.

The Rifle Companies under Capt's Gray and Macdonald were also inspected on Saturday, and we believe as far as the number of their members go, gave every promise of good military organization, but the delay in the arrival of the arms has hitherto greatly retarded their progress.

envoy complained of the presence of the Austrian troops in the Roman States which he said was a perpetual menace to Sardinia, and wished that a secular government were ostablished, and the Austrians withdrawn .-The Austrian propresentative depled it, and some sharp words ensued between them-

Count Walowski, in behalf of France, on dearoured to get the Congress to adopt a measure of oppression against the Belgian pross; but Lord Clarendon on behalf on England, would not consent.

The plenipotentiaries discussed and assented to a new declaration of maritime law. agreeing that a neutral flag shall make free cargo excepting contraband of war, that commercial cargoes shall be free even under an enemy—must be supported by a vatoering.

> THE CANADIAN Naturalist and Geologist.

MAGAZINE devoted to the Natural A MAGAZINE devoted to the Natural History and Goology of Canada, and the neighboring British Provinces, with Illustrations. Published every alternate month, under the Editorial management of E. BILLINGS, Req., Ottawa. TERMS—Fiftoon shillings per annum it advance. Single copies 3s. 9d. each.

Agent for Canada West, HENRY ROWSELL. Bookseller. Stationer,

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Toronto, June 5, 1850. ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

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Single copy per annum ...... 0 1 10 THE STANDARD BEARER, An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published mouthly by the Protestant Episcopal So-

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

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TREATISE on the Law of the Pro-A tenant Epiacopal Church in the United States, by Murray Hoffman, Esq., 10s ngod Christian's Companion, by the Roy John Stanford, D. D., 10s Recentations, or the Confessions of a Con

vert to Romanism, by Kip, 3s 14 Tracts for the Times, 2 vols. 7s 6d The origin and compilation of the Prayer Book, 2s 3d Mant on the Rubrics, 3s 9d

Berriam's Family Prayers, 5s Sormons by the late Rev Cornelius R. Dutfio, A. M., 2 vols. 12s 6d rmons by Henry Edward Manning, M. A. 3 vols. 18a 9.1

loot Family and Parish Sormons - a series of Evangolical Discourses for the use of Familie's &c., by the Rov. Charles P. McHoone, D. D.; [very scarce] 2

Melville's Sormons, 2 vols. 17s 6d Molville's Loctures, 7s 6d Impressions of England, 5s United States, Canada and Cuba, by Miss

Murray, 58 Annal of Scientific Discovery, 1856, 6s 3d Barrington's sketches, 5s 3d Lectures on the Catechism of the Protes tant Episcopal Church, 3s 9d

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NEWS BY THE a ASIA."

The 'Asia' arrived at New York on 15th inst.

Her news, although 3 days later than by the 'Atlantic' presents no feature of much interest, Immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace, a discussion areas amongst the plenipotentiaries on the general state of affairs in Europe, during which the Sardinian affairs in Europe, during which the Sardinian and term of the language.

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May 8, 1856

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United Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances. Edited by Clergymen. [Published Monthly PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1856.

PROSPECTUS The Churchman's Priend is intended to supply a want, which, we believe, every Canadian Clergyman must have often and painfully expe-

rienced.

The Theology which we wish to impart is apty and honestly expressed in the first moto
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With this object in view, we purpose to issue, for the exessary annulus most him comments.

for the present, one number monthly, commencing on the 1st October; but we hope considerably to enlarge, or to publish more frequently, as soon as we receive the requisite amount
of encouragement. A large proportion of
each number will be filled with original matter
to the form of shut tructs disloques and tales. rach number will be filled with original matter in the form of short tracts, dialogues, and tales; which, with anecdotes, scraps of information and other selections, all strictly tending to illustrate the principles we wish to advocate, will make up the contents. While we hope to offer matter sufficiently interesting as to make it not without all the more highly adverted it will value even to the more highly educated, it will be our endeavour to clothe it in such plain and simple language, as to render our little publica-tion a welcome visitor in the farm house and the simple language, as to render our little publication a welcome visitor in the farm house and the
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August 29, 1855.

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AND

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AILES B. STENNETT,

Surgeon Deatts Bamilton, Jan. 1856. Mrs. Cosens' Establishment, For the Economics of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, WILL be re-opened on MONDAY September 10th.

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, August 24th 1858. HERBERT MORTIMER. BROKER, House Land and General Agent,

ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company, No. 80, King Street East, Toronto, (Opposite St. Jamet's Church.) References kindly permitted to T. G. Ri-

dout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Me Master, Esq., Messre Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers-Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount

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