Church. The

"her foundations are upon the holp hills."

"Stand pe 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."

VOL. XVIII.]

Poetry.

THE MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

Weep not for the saint that ascends

Weep not for the seraph which bends

With the worshipping chorus on high,

Weep not for the spirit now crowned

With the garland to martyrdom given;

O weep not for him-he has found

His reward and his refuge in heaven.

But weep for their sorrows who stand

Who sigh when they muse on the land

Who sigh when they think that the strife,

Till the anguish of death shall come e'er them.

And lament o'er the dead by his grave,

Of their home far away o'er the wave-

And the toil and the perils before them,

And weep for the nations that dwell

Where the light of the truth never shone,

Where anthems of praise never swell,

And the love of the Lamb is unknown.

O weep! for the herald that came

To proclaim in their dwelling the story

Of Jesus, and life through his name,

Has been summoned away to his glory.

Weep not for the saint that ascends

Weep not for the seraph that bends

But weep for the mourners who stand

By the grave of their brother in sadness,

And weep for the heathen whose land

Selected.

NO KNEELING. NO PRAYING.

ANON.

With the worshipping chorus on high;

To partake of the joys of the sky,

Must fill up the moments of life

To partake of the joys of the sky,

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 28, 1855.

himself on the earth, and would pour forth his soul in lowly and humble prayer.

It is a plain clear proof that a man is not praying with his whole soul and spirit when he sits comfortably on his bench; it is impossible for him to be praying in spirit and in truth, if he has the strength to kneel; he may be mumbling over the words; he may be droning through the service, in a half-attentive way, as though the prayers were to be listened to; but he is not praying, he is not worshipping. Down, down must he fall ; down, down must body and soul come, before he can be said truly and really to pray. No one would dare to sit who felt God to be near him, who felt his own needs to be great. We do not know what prayer is, nor what God is, nor what we are, if we sit during prayer. I never say a hearty, fervent, devout, earnest worshipper sit at his prayers; it is careless, thoughtless, worldly people who thus refuse all outward honour, respect, reverence to God, for they feel no reverence, no dread of God; we could not bear to sit, if we were praying with all our souls, if, according to the expressive phrase, we were " pouring forth" our souls. Suppose you went into one church and found the congregation all sitting at the prayers; and then went into another and found them all upon their knees, which would you distinctively say were

most like Christian worshippers? Only turn to your Bible and see there how all who really prayed behaved when they prayed. Begin with the Old Testa-And "he stood before the Altar ment. of the Lord in the presence of all the con-Still must wait for the day-spring of gladness. gregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands. For Solomon had made a brazen scaffold, of five cubits long, and five cubits broad, and three cubits high, and had set it in the midst of the court : and upon it he stood and kneeled down upon his knees before all the congregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands towards heaven." From "The Church Service," for sale by H. Rowsell, Toronto Now when Daniel knew that the writing If you had to beg your life of the Queen, was signed, he went into his house; and would you walk into her presence and his windows being open in his chamber take a chair, and sit down before her, as toward Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his you pleaded for your life ? I think not. knees three times a day, and prayed, and You would approach her in a more humgave thanks before his God, as he did

ble and reverent way; you would cast aforetime." Ezra says, " At the evening yourself at her feet; you would kneel sacrifice I arose up from my heaviness; before her; and thus, shewing your sense and having rent my garment and my of her greatness and your own dependmantle, I fell upon my knees, and spread ance, you would cry for pardon. Now the question is, should we act differently said, O my God, I am ashamed and blush out my hands unto the Lord my God, and towards God ? When we draw near to His holy house, where He is, to ask for Then Job " arose and rent his mantle, and life, to cry aloud for pardon, to crave de-fell down upon the ground and worshipliverance from hell and eternal death, how ned." Or if we hasten on to the New should we behave? How should we Testament, after these few examples, we the most holy, most mighty God, find the same thing. Thus the wise men the Lord of heaven and earth, the King of "fell down and worshipped." "There kings, and Lord of lords ? Should we take came a leper to Him, beseeching Him, and our seat in his presence, and in a lounging kneeling down to Him and saying, If Thou way sit and offer up our prayers ? Can it wilt Thou canst make me clean." "When be right or reverent of us to sit before Him Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' while we beg and plead for eternal life ? Simon Peter saw it, ne ten down at deale knees, saying Depart from me, for I am a Can He like to see us resting quietly in sinful man, O Lord." "And behold there our seats? Surely it is irreverent; it is came a man named Jairus, he was a ruler His greatness and glory, His dazzling liberty to act as they please; I reply, that stance had departed, and the shadow only profane; it is a bold contempt of the great-of the synagogue: and he fell down at ness and glory and majesty and power of Jusus' feet and besought Him that He God Most High, so to pray; it is a guilty would come into his house." "The woignorance or guilty forgetfulness of our man fearing and trembling, knowing what own littleness, of our dependance, of our was done in her, came and fell down sinfulness and impurity in His sight. before Him." "Then when Mary was Why, if a servant has a favour to ask of a come where Jesus was, and saw Him, master, he does not come and sit down in she fell down at His feet, saying unto Him, his master's room, and then ask him for Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother the favour; he comes respectfully into his had not died." "There came to Him a master's presence; he plainly shews certain man, kneeling down to Him." respect. And shall we actually shew less Stephen "kneeled down, and cried with respect to God, less respect to our Master a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their in heaven, less respect to our Lord Jesus charge." "Peter put them all forth, and Christ, the Lord of glory and the Prince of kneeled down, and prayed." It is said of life, than a servant shews to an earthly St. Paul, "when he had thus spoken he kneeled down on the shore and praved." And shall we not above all consider the example of our Lord, who " kneeled down I trust you have not read these passages of Scripture in vain. How striking they study and obey these teachings of God's Word. O bend your knees henceforth, repent of all that former want of reverence towards God. See how men have behaved who did really pray, who offered up an acceptable prayer of faith. See how try to become like them at once.

ourselves; we feel it needful and fit and years, gradually bring about the return to family prayer as a means of ensuring

e henceforth carried into Church. O my friends, we should indeed " wor- be considered otherwise than most impor- only do so because it is a custom. They ship and fall down and kneel before the tant, if the Anglican Church is to be con- go as a matter of form, and if forms were Lord our Maker;" we should fall down sistent with herself; and to bring the abolished, there seems every reason for before our heavenly Father; we should fall matter forward with the view of promoting believing that religion would soon die away ow on our knees before His footstool ; we greater thought and inquiry on the subject, altogether. Our blessed Saviour furnished should cast ourselves at His feet; we cannot be deemed premature by that body us with a form of prayer. In this, we are should bend ourselves before the throne of of Catholic-minded men, daily increasing, desired to pray that God's will may be at that time, to begin to exhort and to grace, for God is in heaven and we on whose wishes are all tending to the same done on earth as it is in Heaven. How earth; God is high exalted in the very end. As for the opinion of those who God's will is done in Heaven the Apocaheaven of heavens, and we are very low, look upon the customs of the last one lypse informs us: "And they cease not made of dust, worms crawling on the hundred and fifty years as old, and there- day and night, crying, holy, holy, holy, earth; God is most holy and most pure, fore orthodox, who consider the Church to Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and and we are vile earth, with vile bodies mean exclusively the clergy, or who deem is to come." The biessed spirits in Heaven and vile souls, poor wretched sinners, de- primitive usages and the commands of the are hourly engaged, not solitarily, but in serving wrath, not worthy to lift our eyes Church matters of triffing consideration, it full assembly, praising God; and the Holy unto heaven, utterly unclean. What are is of no value, and we may hope that the Church on earth would fain imitate them we that we should advance boldly into the number of such persons will gradually in holy communion and fellowship. Could presence of the everlasting, most mighty, diminish, in proportion as ignorance gives we but realize this, how different would most glorious God! Should we draw way before light of Catholic truth.

cry for life, for grace, for pardon, for de- ing the assembling of yourselves together;" worshippers yearning for that blessed time iverance from hell? Should we not creep "pray without ceasing;" "men ought al- when the Church militant here on earth n, as it were, into God's House, and bow | ways to pray, and not to faint ;" my house our head low, and bless God with true shall be called the house of prayer;" Heaven ! humility, for suffering us to draw near to evening, and morning, and noon will I Him in His House of prayer through the pray ;" "Peter and John went together up merits of His dear Son. Great honour, to the temple at the hour of prayer." In we have every reason to believe that the reat grace is it that God should call any accordance with these, and many more practice would bring down countless blesuilding which we can rear, His House; injunctions to the same effect, the Church great honour and great grace that we has issued her orders. Let my reader hould be allowed to enter in and pray; look at the beginning of his Prayer Book, for we are but poor sinners, all of us and he will find: "And all priests and gradually decaying, changes in our prayer overed with sin, all of us unfit to stand deacons are to say the morning and evenin God's presence, all of us unclean, with ing prayer, either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other urgent

Nor can we enter into God's House and cause." " And the curate that ministereth ry "Father" to him who is in heaven, in every parish-church or chapel, being at except for the sufferings of our Lord. home, and not being otherwise reasonably Every time we cross the porch we should hindered, shall say the same in the parishsay to ourselves, " Christ has died ; there- church or chapel where he ministereth, fore I must abase myself as, through my and shall cause a bell to be tolled there sin, I had a hand in His death. Christ unto a convenient time before he begin, has risen; therefore I have a hope of par- that the people may come to hear God's don." Thus shame and hope, a deep word, and to pray with him."

ense of sin, and thankful thoughts of the It is clear that this order is intended to ree grace of God, should be mixed be general and binding, because it is arogether in our souls as we cross the ranged that the Psalms shall be read over hreshold of the Church. Every prayer, once a month, the Old Testament once, whether it be for body or for soul, whether and the New Testament thrice a year. t be a thanksgiving or a cry for pardon, Now here is a plain and positive comeminds us of our sins and of Christ's mand of the Church, grounded on scripagony and death; but no acceptable ture, which every priest and deacon has prayer could be offered, no House of solemnly pledged himself to obey; and it daily services of the churches abroad, the prayer would be raised, except there were this is admitted, every argument against this Mediator between God and man, this the daily service must fall to the ground, Peacemaker, through whom we pray; we and it clearly must be the bounden duty could not approach our heavenly Father of every clergyman to read the service their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built unless we pleaded the merits of daily in his church or chapel. But, as in our closed doors, our cold deserted piles, "Protestantism" (a name which they are built and the service the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built and the service the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built and the service the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built as in the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built as in the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built as in the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built as in the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built as in the waldenses, and the ground of their are built as in the waldenses, and the ground of their altars, stand in painful contrast to are built as in the waldenses, and the ground of the waldenses, and the ground of the waldenses are built as the waldenses are built Christ's blood, unless we came by Christ. the present day arguments are attempted and justly condemn the sloth and irreligion themselves now acknowledge as be Should we not then approach with awe to be used against the daily service, it of the boasting Anglican Church. Yes to them) was resistance to Papal s and great humility, and bend our faces to may be as well to enumerate and answer boasting, for in no country has there been the earth when we remember in all our them. prayers the sufferings of Christ ? Should And, first, to those who deny that the and, if it were a subject on which to in-

reverent to kneel in a common house; we primitive usages, otherwise it is difficult to regular devotion in a household; family act as if it were needless to kneel in God's say, why the bishops with the exception prayer therefore is a form. How many House. O let our home ways, and our of the bishop of Down and Connor, have would never pray at all if the Churches family ways, as they are so much more touched upon the subject so lightly, com- were not regularly opened on Sunday right and reverent and acceptable to God, pared with its immense importance. Yet may be gathered from the numbers who the daily service is a matter which cannot consider it irksome to go once a week, and be our conduct ! how would our churches near and lounge and sit at ease and lazily What says Holy Scripture, "not forsak- and cathedrals be daily crowded with

> shall join the church of the saints in But, viewing the subject of daily prayer with reference to its effects on a country, sings. If we consider the state of England a tew years ago-no daily prayer except in cathedrals and college-chapels-religion book to accommodate schismatics openly talked of, and recommended even by clergy in the Church ; the cathedrals regarded with a jealous eye, because their services were scantily attended, as if those who neglected to enter them were rather praise-worthy than sinful; then let us consider God's judgments as described in scripture, against nations where his name was not publicly honored, and whether it be not probable that these very cathedrals with their daily, though forsaken services,

may not have been the solitary witnesses that England was not a heathen country, and to have been the means of abating the vengeance of the Almighty. The cities of the plain would have been saved if ten righteous had been found therein: yet they were to rise up in judgment against Capernaum. And do not the cathedrals and churches ever open to the stranger and the wayfaring man, the groups of peasants at early dawn kneeling before

the doctrines of the Manichæans, and that the Waldenses have been more sinned rejected the Scriptures. against than sinning; and whatever can be learnt to confirm such a favorable dispo-

The Waldenses have nothing whatever to do with the Albigenses. At the end of sition will be something contributed to the the twelfth century there lived in Lyons great cause of Christian unity. one Peter Waldo, a layman of earnest and nearly than he had yet done. Accordingly, having sold all his goods and given to the peor, he chose, instead of going into a monastery, which was the general practice preach. The ecclesiastical authorities interfered to prevent him, but he fearlessly continued, and was at last expelled from Lyons. From their leader his companions and followers received the titles of "Wal-

denses" and "Poor Men of Lyons." The history of the Vaudois or Vallenses was as follows :- There had been originally two districts in Italy, in a manner really two districts in Italy, in a manner re-sembling the provinces of York and Can-terbury in England. The southern part provisions of the 8th by-law of the appendix to had the Archbishop of Rome for its head, while the northern was presided over by the Archbishop of Milan. The northern district retained its independence till the middle of the eleventh century. At this with the provisions of the 3rd by-law, and that time, in the year 1059, when Wido occupied the archiepiscopal throne of Milan, Nicholas II., Bishop of Rome, attempted to bring it into submission to his authority. Wido at first yielded to the Pope's legate, Damiani, but afterwards reassoned of the loss of the Society. independence. His successor, Godfrey, of the Society. The lay Committee reported that in addition The lay Committee reported that in addition Damiani, but afterwards reasserted his rom this time a struggle arose, and the Popes were successful in reducing the greater part of the Northern Italians under their power. But there was, nevertheless, that the committee cannot proceed therein, nor a party which resisted, on the ground that The Ambrosian Church ought not to be applicant until the resolution of the Central The Ambrosian Church ought not to be ubject to the laws of Rome, and that the Pope of Rome had no right at all of judging grants should be suspended pending the settle-ment of the Clergy Reserve question) shall cease or disposing anything there, inasmuch as their Church had always been free in the time of their forefathers." These men, by the Rev. Frederick Robinson, and Resolved that the sum of 625 yourd on the 3rd January who thus vindicated the ancient liberties

Certain it is that their present condition eligious mind. After having spent some is creating a lively regard in more than one ime in the study of the Scriptures, he felt quarter; and we ourselves design to return called to serve God in some manner more to the subject at an early opportunity.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

No. 48

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 6th, 1855. A meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society was held this day in accordance with the constitution; the Lord Bishop in the chair.

The Widows and Orphan's committee reported "that in consequence of the death of the late Rev. Daniel Gavin, Missionary at Lahevois, and the application of his widow for her annuity the constitution of the Church Society (p. 58.) such pension for the present must be paid out of in consequence his widow is entitled to her annuity, which the Central Board are now respectfully called upon to make provision for." It was moved by the very Rev. the Dean of Montreal seconded by the Rev. Canon Bancroft, and Resolved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to Mrs. Gavin the annuity of £40 from

to the former applications before them for aid, two more have been received, one from the Rev. Godden, missionary at St. Hyacinthe, and the other from the Rev. E. Merrick of Berthier, both deserving of favorable consideration, but Board of the 4th April last (declaring that all to be operative. It was moved by the Rev. G. Slack, seconded

that the sum of £25, voted on the 3rd January to the Church at Upton be transferred to the of their Church, were called first by the new building now erecting at St. Hyacinthe for name of Patarini, from having held their holding Divine Service, and that authority be first congregation at Pataria. This, as we given to the treasurer to pay the same.

It was moved by the Hon. Judge McCord, have said, was in the Diocese of Milan. In the Diocese of Turin a similar occur-Central Board be given to the Hon. John Hillrence took place; and there these main- yard Cameron for his valuable and efficient tainers of their ancient rights were called services in procuring the settlement of the Subalpini, while those of them who lived claims of the clergy of this diocese on the Clergy Reserves.

in the valleys of Lucerne and Augrogne An abstract of the treasurer's account was derived from thence the title of Vallenses laid on the table, from which it appears that the or Vaudois. The Vallenses or Vaudois, following sums have been received since the last therefore, existed nearly a century before meeting: Rev. T. Robin-

inclean hands, and unclean hearts.

master?

And yet how many enter into the House of God and sit through the prayers ! How many lounge through them in a lazy, and prayed" in His agony, who threw drowsy way! Just take a person who Himself with His face to the earth, and so behaves ; would you think he was pray-bent low when he prayed. ing for his life, even his eternal life? Does he look like one saying, "Good Lord, deliver me," " Lord have mercy on me," "Christ have mercy on me," like one are; how plainly, how strongly they teach praying to be delivered from the devil and us to kneel; how plainly, how strongly his angels, from hell fire, from everlasting how many who come to Church need to pray. agonies? One would think he was reading some common book about common things. Neither does he look like one who felt his sins to be a sore burden too all ye who hitherto have been wont to sit : heavy to bear; there is no hanging down of the head in shame, no sign of selfabasement, no mark of an accusing, troubled conscience. One would think that such a man, as one observed him unlike them you have been hitherto, and sitting in his seat, was saying "there is no health in me; I have erred and strayed Indeed not only does Holy Scripture like a lost sheep; I have offended; I have condemn you for sitting in Church during followed too much the devices and desires the prayers, but you condemn yourselves. of my own heart." Neither does such an Only consider how differently you behave one show any dread, or awe, or con- in your own houses. When you pray in sciousness of God's presence, of God's the morning or evening in your own rooms. holiness and purity, or of the holiness of do you sit down upon your chair or on the place. If he saw God, would he thus your bed ? No ; you would be ashamed sit still? Who could sit still then? And so to do; it would not seem like praying; yet, if God is present in Church, we ought you never did it; you never thought of to act as if we saw Him. If men did doing it; you always knelt down, and you believe that God was really with them in continue still to kneel whenever you pray Church, more close to them there than in at home. And not only do all professing any place in the world, they would not Christians kneel at their private prayers, dire to sit when they spoke in prayer; but they do the same at family prayers. yea, they would indeed bow their heads Who ever saw a family all take their seats and bend their knees and prostrate both in a row of chairs when they began to ody and soul before Him. This then I say, that without kneeling and saw a family so acting, would you body and soul before Him.

there can be no praying; for if we believe not be greatly shocked? Would you not God was present, we should cast ourselves say instinctively that they had almost on the ground ; if we believed we were better put off their praying if they would sinners, we should cast ourselves on the not kneel?

ground. No man ever did, nor ever could, sit still while he was crying with his heart all should kneel when we offer prayer, for mercy on his soul, while he was im- whether in our own rooms or with our own ploring Christ His Saviour, by his cross families, and that so many of us should and passion, by His precious death and neglect to kneel, when we pray in a far burial, by His glorious resurrection, to have holier plac ; and with a far larger family of mercy on him. He who felt himself to be Christ. Our home custom, our family lost, to be ruined eternally, except for custom, condems our custom at Church; which has elicited so much orthodox zeal pray regularly even in private, both morn-God's mercy through Christ, would fling we are self-condemned; we contradict within the short space of eight or nine ing and evening. Pious people adopt doubted heretics, having revived many of In many minds there exists the feeling tions for the Diocese of Montreal, by the end of

If hitherto you have been wont to sit, begin, begin at once to kneel. We should where the body is not humbled, we have there cannot be inward reverence where the throne of grace. A praying spirit may appear in the eyes of men. would drag down the body and force the But in regard to the common arguments

Begin then, I beseech you, to kneel when are proper hours in the day; the morning you pray in Church. Do not hesitate; do and evening prayer would not occupy more not delay; begin at once; break through than two, excepting on Saints' days, which your old custom, as it is an evil custom ; would leave ten for other duties and recrenot ashamed to change, where the ation. Nor must it be forgotten that there change is for the better; be not slow to are prayers for the sick in both services, change ; add not one sin more to your and that any individual may, if he or his account; and a sin it is to sit when you friends require it, be commended specially,

To the Editor of the Church.

paper on the "Daily Service," some time back, I have made a few extracts from it, which I duty to read the daily service at home, it would feel much obliged by your inserting in may, (even if it had not been so positively the Church paper. I am persuaded that they can do no harm, and I cannot but hope that order to give those few who may wish it they may, by God's blessing be conducive to good to some who may peruse them. To an opportunity of joining with him; but common to all parties to comprise in one some, their purport may shew the error of ne if no one were to attend except the clerk, scale of hostility all who are not ranged on when within their reach; and I would fain hope that others, who have their churches closed every day but Sundays, or it may be also Fri-days, may be induced to have the doors of God's here church would fain hope the prayers of the priest are as powerful in the Church as out of it, and at all events, the door of the Church would not be closed. But those who have com-ment between conflicting sects, or to rewho would gladly avail themselves of such a privilege, remembering that if only "two or three" are present, there will God be in the midst. I have already trespassed too long on your time, for which I crave your pardon.

I have the honor to remain, Rev, Sir, Yours truly. Toronto, June. 1855. A CONSTANT READER.

THE DAILY SERVICE.

If a physician knows that his patient children would suffer from going there will throw strong medicine away out of the daily; whose fault is it that our churches window rather than swallow it, however are cold? If they were frequented twice on satisfied he may be of its efficacy as a each day, the atmosphere would be very remedy, he will naturally endeavor to different. It might perhaps, obviate the prepare something in a more mild and necessity for so much fuel being consumed, agreeable form, which will be received and thus save the parish from expense. with a better grace, though it may not so But if the churches are as cold and com-

probable that in these days of insubordina- people bearing fur greater discomfort for ciently distinguishing four different sets of tion, (and no one will deny that there is the sake of their own pleasure. Truth is people: 1. The Albigenses; 2. The Walin the Church a party who are little inclin- truth, and no sophistry can gainsay it. ed to bow to church authority,) it has been Men are naturally averse to prayer, and Brothers. thought advisable by the heads of the therefore averse to anything which would Of those the Albigenses arose in the Church to approach the subject of the bind them to pray at stated times. It is beginning of the eleventh century, or, at It is therefore a field in which inquiry and Daily Service with caution, and to let time, perhaps not uncharitable to say that few least, at that time they were first found in research made by a man of discretion night which has elicited so much orthodox zeal pray regularly even in private, both morn- France. They were decided and un- not be without great and interesting results.

we not also cast ourselves on the earth, clergy are bound by the commands of the dulge in lightness, it might be said that when we remember the Majesty of God, Church, and that therefore they are at if they consider that they have the power

of absolving themselves from a pledge name of consistency, how can religion be said to be honored in a country where, in taken before God under the most solemn worship God both with body and soul; circumstances, they claim to themselves as much dispensing power as the Pope; to service should be administered throughout proof of an unhumbled soul; where there is no kneeling, there is no true praying; whom I do not suppose they wish to be hkened. If they think that by some and churches are closed and locked up on six days out of the seven ? Now, were there mental reservation they can escape; they there is outward irreverence. Every part are deceiving themselves. If they are de- prayers daily in every parish, and only liberately sheltering their conduct by a two persons beside the priest, regularly should join in worship; flesh, spirit; body, soul; the outward, the inward man. God like and they do not believe to be true, they whole Bible read through annually by is not content with half of the man; He are acting deceitfully and dishonorably wants the whole man to be humbled before in the sight of God, however fair they 30,000 people. The moral benefits of this it is difficult to estimate; but it cannot

be doubted, from the experience in those places where the daily services have been knee to bend; a praying spirit would not raised against the service itself; it is said, already restored, that the congregations suffer us to sit; it would seek to place us that in large parishes it would occupy time would gradually increase; our churches in an outward attitude of humility that it which might be better employed in visiting would wear the appearance of frequented might visibly declare humility of spirit. the sick and praying with them. But there places; we should preserve our honor and our consistency; we should save ourselves from being contrasted with the Romanists in a way alike triumphant to them and most humiliating and disgraceful to ourselves; but far more, we should find ourselves approaching nearer to that blessed unity which all true christians aspire after, yearn for; and we might hope to and by name, to the care of Almighty God, find the visible signs of holy living among in the prayers of the Church. a people calling themselves christian,

Again, it is said that the hours and cuswhich we now look for, and look for, alas, REV. SIR,-Having met with a very able toms are so changed that there would be in vain. divisions we have to lament the tendency order to give those few who may wish it glecting opportunities of daily public worship, the prayers of the priest are as powerful the same side. Few take the trouble, even house opened to those, few though they may be, menced the daily service, do not find it alize the circumstances which determine have experienced the comfort of finding is taken up, either from traditionary prejuthe doors of the house of God open, and dice or popular dicta, and applied to adverse of joining in the services, performed daily systems in masses. This produces a habit for the stranger as well as the inhabitants. of thought both unjust and impolitic; for it Again, it is said that the Churches are so cold and damp, that old people and

must necessarily occur that the imputation of errors will thus fall upon many whose case they really misrepresent, and, moreover, much practical good is lost, which a careful study of the existing points of har. mony would open a way for achieving. The brief sketch which follows of the Waldensian Communion will serve to illustrate the truth of this remark.

A GLANCE AT THE WALDENSES.

Among the many evils of Christian

The cloud of darkness which envelopes effectually check the disorder; and it seems fortless as can be imagined, we shall find the Waldenses arises from our not suffidenses; 3. Vaudois; 4. The Bohemian

acy and to an enforced celibacy a louder talk of the increase of spirituality, Clergy. When, however, the Wa were driven out of Lyons, many of came and joined the Vallenses, and religion had been spiritualized till its subtwo names became confused. lenses preserved at first their been left behind; for I would ask, in the Priests, and Deacons; but evil day upon them, and they suffered bitter

defiance of the strict commands that daily

fifteenth century, derived their Episcopal Succession from the Vallenses or Waldenses (apparently a mixture of both.) who

had settled on the frontiers of Austria ; but this was the only connection that existed between them. This succession becoming divided into two branches, expired in Bohemia towards the end of the seventeenth. century; but in Poland it existed in the middle of the eighteenth century, but whether any longer, we are unable to Much interest was evinced on the part of members of the English Church in his Lord-

determine. It would appear, then, that the Waldenwho indeed were indisputably heretics, but were the followers of Peter Waldo, against whom no charge of heresy has ever been vians and Bohemians, beyond the mere act of conferring upon them an Episcopal Succession. And we observe that the Vallenses or Vandois with whom they had become associated are the remains of the old independent Church of Northern Italy;

This loss is of course a very grave one.

dox tenets in the course of the last century, it becomes a very difficult question to say how they should now be regarded. Profor effecting communion with them; and to its appearance. some of them, we are persuaded, can only be learnt by investigation on the appearance. Amongst the candidates for Confirmation were many adults, and not a few who made this they are regarded in a hostile manner by the Church at Turin, it might be most inexpedient to fraternise with them at a moment when there are reasonable hopes from her, and that her claims are being ad-

adopt a reform on a Catholic basis. When we consider the circumstances to which such a class of Christians must be exposed in a situation like theirs, we cannot expect that they are likely to become known to us under their most favourable aspects by the ordinary channels of intelligence.

	subs. 1854-5 1	63	2	6		son's subscript.	1	17	6
ch they	Rev Cen Town-					J. Carter's subs.		1.	
elonging	send's subs.				4	Cathedral J. Kerry	1	5	0
cronging	from St. George's	3	16	101		J. Kerry	1	5	0
suprem-	do. St. Thoma's	1	2	6	9	Lieutn. General			
a state and the state of the	The late D. Car-					Rowans	5	0	0
y of the	ter's subs., Sorel	0	5	0		Mrs. J. J. White	0	10	0
aldenses	Rev. W. Auder-					J. Parkin	0	10	0
a set water a set of a	son's subscrip.	1	17	6		Dr. Frazer	1	5	0
of them	J. P. Hall's subs.	1	5	0	10	J. P. Seabold	0	10	0
d so the	Wm Cooper's "	1	5	0		D. Kinnear	1	5	0
	T.B.Anderson's"	5	0	0		S. Reinbart	0	5	0
he Val-	Collection at Ab-				1	Cash			
	bottsford	0	15	10		M. Williams	1	5	0
Bishops,	do.at Rougemont	0	16	8		D. Hall	1	5	0
s came	erte arra el				E	DWARD J. ROGE	R		
r nerse-	A . Charles and					Secr	et	arv	

cutions. At last they fell away from their CONFIRMATION .- The Right Reverend the ancient discipline, and in the middle of the seventeenth century their Episcopate be-came extinct. The Bohemian Brothers and Moravians, The Bohemian Brothers and Moravians,

taking their rise in the middle of the other gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Con-fifteenth century, derived their Enisconal firmations were held at the undermentioned places; the number of the Confirmed being as

Date.	Place.	Clergyman.	Males.	Females.	Total	
lay 13.	Chambly.	Rev. J. P. White.	14	12	26	
15.	Abbotsford. }	Rev. F. Robinson.	52	34	8	
	W. Farnham.	Rev. W. Jones.	15	11	26	
	Granby.	Rev. T. Machin.	13	15	28	
	Waterloo.	Rev. A. Whitten.	2	5	7	
23.	Frost Village.	Rev. D. Lindsay.	4	18	22	
				-	1 TOTAL	
	the second		55	68	123	

ship's visit, who was much assisted by the Ven

erable Archdeacon Lower, who accompanied the Bishop throughout his tour and preached on ses had nothing to do with the Albigenses, who indeed were indisputably heretics but are necessarily much engaged in their particular pursuits; but this fact seemed to make but whom no charge of heresy has ever been made out. Neither were they bound in any close intimacy or union with the Morahis Lordship at each Church, and the number of the candidates for the sacred rite was in propor-tion. Encouraging signs of the Church's pro-gress were presented in several Missions. There free from all suspicion of heresy, but hav-ing lost the Succession in the seventeenth century. selves with all the other means of grace. What But in the absence of any certain informa-tion as to their having adopted any hetero-

how they should now be regarded. Pro-vided that they are orthodox in their tenets, that they are orthodox in their tenets, that they are willing and desirous to receive flowing; his next visit to this place will probably the Succession, that they can be resuscita-ted as a portion of the old Church of North which is already in a state of great forward-Italy—to supply that which is lacking to course of erection a Church of very credible them would be a great deed achieved ; but design and proportions: the material is stone, these are all points very carefully to be the facings being of granite; and a tower at the weighed, in any steps that might be essayed west end, of neat construction, will add much

be learnt by investigation on the spot. If the occasion for seeking, for the first time, to be these parts is winning back to her fold some of those whom she had lost or who had wandered that the Sardinian Church may herself mitted wherever there has been an opportunity

of presenting them to the people We trust that her work may go on, —and that those of her members whom God had blessed with the means, will not cease to remember the responsibility which rests upon them of giving effect to her ministrations, and of helping those of their brethren-members of the same body-who are ndeed willing enough, but at such seasons of depression as this, are not always able to help themselves .- Montreal Gazette.

It is the intention of the Bishop, by God's

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October : visiting the Districts of Beauharnois, tion of the souls of men, from generation to Huntingdon, Sorel, Berthier, Clarendon, St. Johns, and the city of Montreal; notice will be Amen." duly sent to the several clergymen.

ORDINATION, CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL .-On Trinity Sunday the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an ordination in this cathedral, when the undermentioned deacons received the order of priesthood, viz : The Rev. John Godden, Missionary at St. Hyacinthe, the Rev. Hugh Montgomery, Missionary at Sutton, Rev. James S. Sykes, Missionary at Clarendon. Morning prayer was read by the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal; the lessons by the Rev. Canon Leach, D. C. L. The sermon was preached, and the candidates for ordination Archdeacon Lower. A share in the service was also taken by the Venerable A. N. Bethune, Archdeacon of York, C. W., who read the antecommunion office, and preached at the cathe-dral in the afternoon. The Bishop was assisted by the above-named Presbyters in the laying on of hands, as well as in the administration of the holy communion.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 28. Rev. J. W., Grafton.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

(For the Church.)

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, BELLEVILLE. It affords us much pleasure to insert the following interesting account of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this church; and we congratulate our brethren in that prosperous neighbourhood on the auspicious commencement of a much Congregation felt the duty to be imperative, needed, and too long deferred undertaking. The site of the new church is one of the most commanding in the diocese, and as its supporters are numerous, wealthy and held out to him to settle in the town many zealous, we shall anticipate a structure every way worthy of the sacred uses for every way worthy of the sacred uses for which it is designed, and that it will prove an ornament to that incipient city. We the present incumbent, his friend the Rev. Mr. trust it will be on a scale sufficiently ample Grier. He spoke of his baptism in the Church to afford accommodation to the large num. bers of our communion, who, in towns similarly situated require free seats.

our readers, the impressive address of the beautiful Burial Service over his body. He had "beloved Physician," upon whom devolved the interesting duty of laying the corner stone.

A more appropriate selection could not tion and justification by faith, and that they have been made. His address was but an must place their sole reliance for salvation upon epitome of the principles that have guided h's long, consistent and useful life; nearly forty years of which have been spent in the servants of the Church, for Jesus' sake; no Bay of Quinte to the lasting benefit of that community, and particularly to the advant-age of the church which owes so deep a debt of gratitude to the name of " Ridley." Sincerely do we unite in the fervent prayer, cerely that the work they had commenced might that the day may be distant when he shall prosper, and tie building be completed and fin-ne removed from a sphere in which he has ne removed from a sphere in which he has long been so bright an ornament and so great a blessing :--

Amidst many discouragments and drawbacks, which the cause of religion has experienced, and does still experience, there is one cheering sign, that cannot but encourage the world to persevere, and this is the evident and increasing appreciaprayers at that instant offered up to the thron tion of reality and earnestness of purpose. A real work will be recognized and appreciated of grace, asking that day to be long deferred. The benediction was then pronounced, and even by those of a different school. So at all the ceremonies of the day closed .- Com events think we. Perhaps we are too much inclined in general to exaggerate our differences; we start with minds warped to one particular idea or shade of color, and seek to force all own. good works of different bodies, by our own imperfect "line and plummet." It can then, be nothing but the truth, which can permit men noan, as previously announced. to break through this jealous barrier. It is a great blessing wherever and whenever we witness this. Split up, as religion and the state are into parties, each revolving on its own axis, we cannot look for any remedy for our wounds except by doing away with all obstinate preju dices, by seeking for what is good and what is true even amongst those who differ from us, instead of always picking out the solitary point which divides us. We are sure that these few mail, speaking of the Oxford "comm wholesome thoughts and considerations, or thoughts and considerations to the same effect, forced themselves on all who were present at the laying of the corner stone of St. Thomas' Church, on Wednesday last. And it was a fit- J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper ting and a most suitable occasion for gathering Canada. together the Episcopalian clergy of the county and neighbourhood. It was an event! The need of such an undertaking must have suggested itself long since to the members of the congregation, and we were more than delighted with the whole ceremony. We feel that we have no For many years he devoted his energies to apology to offer, for occupying the space we do with recording this event, but we should deem ourselves culpable indeed, were we merely to

generation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. After which the choir sung that beautiful Hymn "Christ is our Corner Stone." Dr. Ridley then addressed the audience, and although his voice was feeble, so intense was the interest in what he said, that every word was distinctly heard and listened to with the greatest pleasure, by all on the spot. He explained to them of what a Churchman's love and miration for his church consisted ; he pointed ut the many advantages which its lessons and eachings bestowed on those who were dutifu o the vows and promises of baptism and confir nation. He declared that he, in common with all the churchmen, believed that in their baptism they were made members of Christ and inheri tors of the Kingdom of Heaven. That the water of their baptism, was not only a sign, but also the means of confirming the inward and spiritual grace it signified, that is to say a death to life, and a new birth unto righteousness and they felt, that after this baptism, their Church afforded them the new, heavenly and upernatural food for the support of the new and spiritual life. Under these impressions, i must necessarily be, as in fact it was a matter of great regret to him and all Churchmen, that a want of Church accommodation should have existed in Belleville. They desired that all who wished should benefit and profit by their teachings, and they knew that many were obliged to go elsewhere to worship, who from preference and education would worship in the Church of their fathers. It was the desire to afford this additional accommodation, more than anything else, which induced them to undertake the erection of the edifice, the Corner Stone o which had that day been laid; and when completed he hoped they would all be there at it dedication and consecration; and those who were of the Church, would then find abundand were determined by the help of God to -of his marriage vow plighted on her altars-of the birth and baptism of his children in the Church, and when it should please God to cal We commend to the special notice of Rev. Mr. Grier, would read the Church's often experienced the advantages of consolation from a duly appointed Minister, who never failed to impress upon his mind that the Church taught and inculcated the doctrine of regenera-Jesus Christ, and next to the Bible they were taught to love the Prayer-Book. They venerated their apostolic Ministers, because they were the

> all men. He thanked them for the patient hearing they had given him and prayed sin-The mild and evidently feeling manner, in which the whole discourse was delivered by one, known to every man, woman and child on the spot, had its peculiar effect; and when he spoke of his prospects of early death, many was the eye that became moistened with tears, and we are sure many were the fervent and silent

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. We have been requested to state that

the collection in the above Church for Mr. Hence we are too often led to judge the Ramsay's Mission, after a sermon of that noon, as previously announced.

The Church.

The announcement of the collection to be made in behalf of the Missions of the Church Society in the month of July was sent to us, but by some mistake was omitted both in our last issue and also in the Gazette.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL

Previously announced.... £215 19 4 ... 0 13 4 Beachville per Jas. Ingersoll, Esq. _____ St. Peters', Brockv.lle-Rev. J. T. 8 10 0 Lewis ..

150 Collections, amounting to£230 11 9

Correspondence. To the Editor of the Church.

June 18, 1855. Dear Sir,—I perceive in the last issue of the Church a notice requesting the attendance of the clergy of the deaneries of Carleton and Lanark at Bytown, on the 3rd of July next.

Being one of the clergy of the deanery of Lanark, and having a wish to attend the meeting, would you be kind enough to inform me where " town" is? I am not aware that there is such a da. 1 am yours, &c. "One of Nine." place in Canada.

Try the City of Ottawa.-ED. CH.

BAILIFF'S SALE. FIRST DIVISION COURT-UNITED COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL-TO WIT :

By order of a certain warrant issued out of said Court, and directed to me, THOMAS METCALFE, Bailiff of said Court, against the goods and chattels of

FRANCIS H. HEWARD.

AT THE SUIT OF THOMAS D. HARRIS AND LEWIS MOFFATT. Church Wardens of St. James' Church, have seized, and taken in execution Twelve Barrels of Flour-all of which property will be sold, by public auction, on Saturday, the twenty-

third day of June, 1855, at the storehouse of Mr. Hackett's wharf, twelve o'clock noon. (Signed) THOMAS METCALFE, Bailiff. Dated this 14th June, 1855.

To the Editor of The Church. DEAR SIR,-Above you have the Bailiff's offi-

al notice, as having seized twelve barrels flour longing to me, to satisfy Lewis Moffatt and Thomas D. Harris, Church Wardens of St. James' Cathedral, for the sum of twenty pounds; and n order that my friends, both here and abroad, may not draw any wrong and prejudicial infer-ences from that circumstance, I beg leave through your widely-spread journal, to appeal from the decision of Judge Harrison to the only one left upen to me-viz., the public-and,

therefore, give you the following brief statement of facts in reference thereto, and of the cause which induced me to allow the amount of that judgment to be extorted from me, by process of the law, rather than satisfy it by voluntary pay-

In March 1850, I put my name to a subscription list towards the rebuilding of St. James' Parish Church, only in the sum of twenty pounds with the distinct and positive understanding that the new Parish Church should be built on the site of the old one, so that the graves of persons interred there (the pioneers of this

magnificent city) should not be disturbed. On the 6th day of September, 1850, whilst engaged in my usual business in my office

of an adjustment years ago.

European Deug.

Further by the "Atlantic."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

meeting firstly above mentioned, that the new that General Canrobert would take the command church should be built on the foundations of the division intended to operate on the north side of Sebastopol, while General Pelissier to the mere architectural design thereof, as re- would press the town on the south. The divia little beyond the old site; such church to be a columns, will have marched on the Tchernaya, parish church, and not to exceed £10,000 in tains, which are considered to be the keys of "I further say, I was then Vestry Clerk in re-

ference to said church and matters appertaining: and that it was thought proper to endeavour to raise by voluntary subscription a sum of money to aid in rebuilding the church ; and I therefore carried round a subscription list to various par ies, and amongst the rest to Francis H. Heward. and solicited him to place his name thereto as a subscriber ; whereupon a conversation took place between us on the subject, and the particular ob-

jects intended · and the said Francis H. Heward then stated that he was desirous of preserving the remains of his father and certain other relatives from molestation or removal, and that as the plan agreed upon at the meeting aforesaid would secure this being done, he would sub-scribe twenty pounds upon the condition that the new church should be built as agreed upon at the said meeting; and further expressly stated his ground for so subscribing was to preserve the graves of his said relatives from being intermed-dled with ; and the said Francis H. Heward then wrote his name to the said list, adding thereto Parish Church only,' upon the said understanding and condition.

"I further say, that after the aforesaid meeting of the congregation had taken place, and after the said Francis H. Heward had signed the said subscription list, the site of said new church was changed, and the said new church was erected on a different site from that occupied by the church so burnt as aforesaid: and for the purpose of building the new church on the new site the remains of many persons who had been there interred were raised and removed; and I have been informed by the said Francis H. Heward father and other relatives were raised and removed, which information I believe to be true, inscience, to be enforced.

ent me a letter immediately after the raising of and was returned by the Flagstaff, the Garden the said remains, desiring that his name, for and the battery in the middle of the town. It the reasons aforesaid, might be struck off the was an extraordinary sight, and one that many said list ; but I have during the present week of our friends in England would give a great nspected the said list, and found the name of deal to see. Looking from Cathcart's hill over the said F. H. Heward still there; and I have been informed that proceedings at law are now been informed that proceedings at law are now pending for the recovery of the amount, which and conspicuously in the bright moon-light. All information I believe to be true, and that the looked quiet and calm. The only sounds that recovery of the said amount, if effected, will be were heard on this side were the challenge of a contrary to the conditions under which the same sentry or the neigh of a horse; but on turning was subscribed (Signed,) "W. WAKEFIELD.

" Toronto March 28, 1855."

Colonial.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE COMMUTATION TRICK. From the Globe.

Quinte Conference of this church, the following if there had been a train of powder loose on the esolutions were reported by a committee (con- ground, as there was suddenly a long bright isting of Messrs. J. H. Johnson, David Wilson sheet of flame seen lighting up the wall of aed Daniel Pomeroy), and adopted by the Con- smoke. About 10.30 there was another similar

Resolved,-1. That this Conference desires to fired from both sides was enormous. There re-assert the position it has taken in former were generally five or six in the air at one time, years relative to the scrious evils growing out of and once I counted nine. The French fired a the existence of the Clergy Reserves in this great many "bouquets"-not the bouquets Province, believing that such appropriations that are popular among young ladies, but a have a tendency to corrupt those branches of flight of shells, which separate in the air and

secularization.

sorties. and taken possession of the defiles in the moun-

Simpheropol, and thus all communication will be cut off between the Russian army and the Sea of Azoff. The plan had been arranged between the generals commanding the British, French, Turkish, and Piedmontese armies

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE. From the Times Correspondent.

Camp before Sebastopol, Monday, May 21. } The French here were lately flying large

kites over the Flagstaff Bastion, whether to amuse themselves and annoy the enemy, or to secure some practical object I cannot say. Their example has been followed, and a large kite is at this moment soaring gracefully in front of the Fourth Division. An order has been sent up to the 71st regiment to get ready o strike tents and march to Balaklava at day. break, which will be rather hard on some of the men at least, for they will not be up from their turn in the trenches till eight or half past eight o'clock this evening. From the circumstance of a large detachment of the land transport going, as well as from the intimation given to the commissary officers, it is believed that a part of the expedition is intended to march across from Kaffa to Arabat. The whole of the munications between the Crimea and the Sen of Azoff to the eastward, the supplies from laganrog, and the reinforcements from the ucasian army, &c., would then be completely cut off by the roads to Simpheropol, Karasu-Bazar, or Bakshiserai.

May 23, 11 p. m .- About two hours ago, i. e. at nine o'clock, which is the most quiet part of and other persons that the remains of his said the day in the camp, the soldiers having all gone to bed, the camp was disturbed by the heaviest cannonade which has been heard since and that the same if true is contrary to the stip-ulations and conditions of his subscription afore-was not heavier than that. Cathcart's hill was said, and the said subscription ought not, in soon reached by many very anxious spectators, and then it was seen that the firing was from "Ifurther say, that the said Francis H. Heward the very extreme left of the French batteries, around and gazing at Sebastopol, you saw a great contrast. There was visible war in all its stern reality. A thick white cloud of smoke hung over the French batteries and that part of the town which was answering their fire. Bright flashes of fire gleamed through this smoke every second, as guns were fired or shells exploded. There was no cessation in the firing for an hour, when there was a slight lull and immediately volleys of mosketry were heard, which continued without intermission

their duty. works, so as to prevent them from holding them themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn explosion. The number of shells that were the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke the Russians had ceased fighting and our battalions returned to

so threatening for our left attack, and so con- partial decline, which however afterwards

dent. I saw at once its extent, and ordered General De Salles, commander of the First

with the operation. Two attacks were organise the south-east angle of that enclosure: they

were to be simultaneous "After having carried the new gabionades of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive phases were to be expected in the action—one of battle and one of labour. The combat took place on the night between the 22nd and 23rd of May : it com-at 2 40 a huge pillar of white smoke rushed up between the 22nd and 23rd of May; it commenced at nine o'clock in the evening. "Our left attack was led by General of Bri-

gade Beuret, and consisted of three companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs a pied, three battalions of the 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

"The right attack, intrusted to General de la Molterough, consisted of picked companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of Voltigeurs of the Guards as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march, in case General Pate should need reinforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of com-pleting their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-six battalions.

by General Pate, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambuscades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and, supported by the 28th of the Line, they established themselves in front of the disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the

venient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bodies of men and make considerable "The danger of this Russian work was evi

Corps, to carry that position, and turn the enemy's new works against themselves-a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries. "The General of Division Pate was charged

one on the ambuscades at the bottom of the bay the other on the ambuscades of the cemetery by

A third magazine was blown up at 2 25; a tre-

Bornu, and the cliff of Ambalaki, a hamlet on the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had b attack and defeat. According to prisoners here were twenty-six battalions. "The action commenced, on a signal given General Pata with increments in the first path. The heavy steamers the solution of the south, and the gunboats and lighter steamers lay off the smoking ruins of the Russian earthworks. We passed slowly

through the fleet. Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Steward were on board the $\dot{V}_{esuvius}$, and Sir George Brown, after seeing the troops landed, went on board and held Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed, the ground with are combat, and run out of the Bay of Kertch, which was conbestinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the cealed from our view by the headland on which ratalion of the 18th, and the Voltigeurs of the Pavlovskaya and the battery of Cape Bornu are Garde, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambuscades were taken and schooner-rigged craft, like a man-of-war, and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet *melees* were terrible. Two other bat-talions of Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs a pied, and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle-ground-some to fight, some men slipped out and made towards Yenikale to carry off the killed and wounded-all did also. At the same moment a fine roomy schooner

eir daty. "In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious Yenikale, evidently intending to aid her consort struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's passed the first merchantman, at which she fired a shot by way of making her bring to. The forts at Kertch instantly opened, and shot after shot splashed up the water near the gunboat, which still kept intrepidly on her the trenches, leaving the ground covered with As the man-of-war schooner bowled down towards the Russian steamer the latter seemed to

in the Russian gabionade, which became defini-

1855

recovered, and the markets closed steady at about previous quotations.

In Breadstuffs there had been no change of moment except in corn, which showed an ad-vance of 1s. since the departure of the Atlantic. Provisions generally were firm, and in some eases a slight advance had been established. The London money market is still easier, and

nother great increase had taken place in the oullion in the bank of England. Consols closed at 93 dull. THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

The Times contains a long letter from its special correspondent who has accompanied the Kertch expedition, describing some of the earlier perations.

On approaching Kara Burnu it was evident that our vessels were engaged with the forts and earthworks at Pavlovskaya, which guards the entrance to Kertch and Yenikale. Frequent towards the sky, opened out like a gigantic balloon, and then a roar like the first burst of a thunderstorm told us that a magazine had

blown up. The action grew slacker, the firing less frequent. At 2 15 another loud explosion took place, and a prodigious quantity of earth was thrown up into the air along with the smoke.

mendous explosion, which seemed to shake the sea and air, took place about 3 o'clock, and at 3 30 three several columns of smoke blending in one, and as many explosions, the echoes of which roared and thundered away together, announced that the Russians were beaten from their guns, and that they were destroying their magazines. They could be seen retreating, some over the hills, behind Kertch, others towards Yenikale. The allied troops commenced disembarking at once, and the boats of the fleet were ordered out and landed them on the beach between the Salt Lake, north of Cape Kamusch

"On the left attack the ambuscades were gain courage, slackened her speed, and lay to, carried with the same impetuosity. There also the Russians returned to the charge with extra-trained from the gun-boat's side, and her shot flying over the Russian tossed up a pillar of water far beyond her. Alarmed at this taste of Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet, but after two her opponent's quality, and by the sudden inti-mation of her tremendous armament, the Rushours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly sian at once took to flight, and the schooner tively our conquest. "On the following night it was necessary to complete whet whet whet we had a single and the solutioner bore away for Yenikale again, with the gun-boat after both of them. Off the narrow straits beon the existing incumbents upon these Reserves, as having no just right to what they receive, we who say that the attack was premeditated, that the cannon were to fire for an hour, and then I ordered a second attack, expecting full success of gun-boats and small craft were visible, and "General of Division Levaillant was entrusted as the English gunboat ran up towards them a however, which had followed her early in the Garde acted as a reserve. "Four of these battalions, under the orders chase, was now close at hand, and the gunboats dashed at their enemies, which tacked, wore conquest of the preceding night on the extreme and ran in all directions, while the gunboats left. The six others, commanded by General Duval, were to retake the right of the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery to beat the super state of the gabionade cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitely our own. The action commenced at the same hour as off the light steamer and disposable gunboats on the previous evening. The impetnosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 24th, and 80th, was irresistible. The ambuscades were turned and carried; the enemy, their magazines, and the fort at Yenikale fol lowed their example. The gunboats kept up a a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite lowed their example. The gunboats kept up a running fight along the coast till it was dark. At about half-past six o'clock the batteries in the bay of Kertch ceased firing, the Russians

From the Globe. At the recent annual meeting of the Bay of plosion in the Russian Batteries. It seemed as

he Church receiving them, and to promote dis-ord and strife throughout the commonwealth. If y about in all directions. 11.30 p. m.—The firing continues as fierce

Resolved, -2. That the present Provincial as ever; the surmises about the cause of this Parliament was elected with a particular view to terminate the agitations on this vexed question, by some judicious measure of complete cover of it; others that the Russians were Resolved, -3. That while we have looked up-

take a passing notice of the event. Service commenced in the old church, at the sacred edifice he partially endowed by a usual hour ; the clergy present were :--

Rev. W. Macaulay, of Picton; Rev. James Padfield, of Murray; Rev. R. G. Cox, of Hillier; Rev. W. Bleasdell, A.M., of Trenton; Rev. W. B. Lauder, A. M., of Napanee; Rev. G. A. Anderson, of Tyendinaga; Rev. T. S. J. Groves, of Stirling: Rev. T. Bousfield, of Northport, and the Rev. J. Grier, A.M., Rector of the parish of bore as became his Christian profession, and Belleville

The morning prayer was read by the Rev. J. Grier, and the lessons and the litany, by the Rev. J. Padfield. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Macaulay, from the text, 11 verse, 6 chap. Ezra, "And thus they returned us answer, saying, We are the servants of the God of heaven and earth, and built the house that was builded there many years, which a great king of Israel builded and set up." And a most solemn, impressive and appropriate discourse it was. It was listened to with the greatest delight and attention. While the offertory service was being read by the Rector of the parish, a collection amounting to about £14, in aid of the funds, was taken up. The congregation then proceeded to the spot

where the corner stone was suspended, and gathered round the same, leaving room for the clergy and building committee to gather immediately around the spot, with Dr. Ridley, upon whom the choice had fallen to lay the corner stone. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Lauder of Napanee, and a beautiful prayer for union and concord, peace, faith and charity, was read by the Rev. Mr. Cox. After which the ceremony of laying the stone commenced, during which, portions of the 87th and 127th Psalms and of the 4th chap. of Zech. were read. Dr. Ridley placed in a cavity for the purpose, a box six inches square and five deep, in which were deposited, according to the memorial therein laid, and read to the congregation, a copy of " The Intelligencer," a copy of the "Hastings Chroni-cle," and a copy of "The Church," newspapers, together with various coins of the realm, and such other tokens of the times as will show our position, and state of forwardness and prosperi-ty as a Colony of Great Britain, in 1855, if future events should lead to the discovery of memorial and tokens. The stone having been lowered, and declared duly laid by Dr. Ridley, he read the following, in which he was joined by the whole assembly :--

'This corner stone of the foundation, we lay in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and grant that the building thus begun in His name being J. B., we feel bound to state that may be happily carried on to its complete ter the article was not the production of our hinderance; and that when completed, it may be consecrated and set apart for Him and His author of "Texts and Thoughts for every service, to the honor of his name and the salva- | day throughout the year."

The clergy are reminded that the quarterly collection for the Church Society is appointed to be taken up in July; the bject-the society's missions.

From a private English letter by last ration," to come off on the 18th of June. it is mentioned that an entry is there made on the lists of degrees of a D.C.L to Sir

We have this week to deplore the loss to the Church, of one of its most attached and zealous members, Alexander Dixon, Esq. for the erection of Trinity Church, which gift of a lot of land in the Township of Eramosa. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Church Society from its commencement, and one of its most regular attendants, until attacked by the painful and lingering disease, which he which carried him off, with we have no doubt, an assured hope of a resurrection to everlasting life. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord ; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours." Mr. Dixon collected one of the best libraries on this

continent, and ever evinced a thorough acquaintance with the contents of the works on its shelves. To the exertion of Mr. Dixon we are mainly indebted for the formation of the Kent Testimonial Fund. We trust that some person who knew Mr. Dixon longer and more intimately than we were permitted to do, will give us a more lengthy sketch of the life of our much respected friend.

In our American contemporaries we find chronicled the death of James R. Swords, of the well known firm of Church booksellers, Stanford and Swords, of New York.

At Mr. Heward's request we publish his statement of the difficulties which have arisen between himself and the Churchwardens of St. James's Church. We forbear to comment on it now, as we are well

aware that different persons see the same thing in different lights, and as yet we have but one side presented to us.

On the first page of our last number we inserted a tract originally published by Masters, of London, entitled "Down with the Tractarians !"-we have caused it to be reprinted in tract form, as there were several typographical errors in the Holy Ghost: and may God Almighty Church. The signature at the end aut injury or accident, let or highly esteemed contributor J. B., the

told that the graves of my venerated relatives had been thrown open, and their remains were exposed, in consequence of the Vestry proceed-ing to erect the new Church, not on the old site, as agreed upon, but in the centre of the church-

yard ; and on proceeding to the churchyard, and finding such to be the case, I immediately wrote the following letter to Mr. Wakefield, the then Vestry Clerk, and the person who carried round the subscription-list :-Toronto, September 6, 1850.

WILLIAM WAREFIELD, Esq:

WILLIAM WAREFIELD, ESQ: DEAR SIR,—In consequence of the wanton and wicked manner in which my feelings have been lacerated by the disgraceful proceedings in St. James' Churchyard, I beg to inform you that the subscription made by me for the building of a " Parish Church" and held by you I consider null and void, and you will therefore erase my name from the said list, as from the proceedings of "the powers that be" I would consider it

nothing more than hypocrisy to aid in the erec-tion of a church, the foundation of which I consider laid in the desecration of the grave. I am. &c.

Notwithstanding this the churchwardens and vestry, not content with lacerating my feelings by violating the sacred ashes of my venerated father and his children, and not content with thus driving me from worshipping in a church which I had from my boyhood frequented, in the month of March last commenced their suit against me for the recovery of the subscription made by me with such express conditions annexed there to, and by purely technical reasoning-viz., in repudiating the agency of their own vestry clerk, Mr. Wakefield, —have been successful in

Harris, churchwardens of St. James's Cathedral, have totally disregarded the respect due to my outraged feelings and the spirit in which I be came a subscriber to the rebuilding of the Parish Church, and have determined in a merely mercenary spirit to take what the law in strictness calls theirs, I was resolved that by the law alone should they extort it from me, leaving them to derive what benefit they may from the possession, through the bailiff, of their unhalowed gains. I now beg to refer to the accompanying affidavit of William Wakefield, Esq, the persual of which will, I feel assured, be found abundant proof to sustain me in the course I have taken, and I feel satisfied any just man would have scorned following in their footsteps In conclusion, I will tell them that in my infancy I was taught by that parent whose sacred remains have been so rudely treated, not to say anything worse than the ten commandments, in

of which we are told to "Honour thy father and mother," and in having done so I have but They have got their "pound of flesh," and I

leave it to a Christian community to judge between my acts and theirs. "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's fell mostly by the bayonet."

land-mark.' Your ob't servant,

Toronto, June 19 1855. "I, William Wakefield, of the city of Toronto,

in the county of York, Esquire, make oath and say, that on or about the 7th day of April, was given, and Gen. Pate advanced with his 1849, the Church called St. James' Church, situ-ate at the intersection of Church and King Streets, debouched from the side of the Quarantine Fort in the said city of Toronto, was consumed by fire, and that sometime thereafter it was pro-posed by certain members of the congregation of the said late church to erect a new church; and for the purpose of raising a fund for so do-ing the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians field in confusion, leaving about 1000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel stitute therefor,

have, nevertheless, acquiesced in the reservation made in, their favor by the Imperial Act, as a object of the attack. I shall be able to learn sort of compromise, trusting that the evil would more to-morrow.

die with the individual incumbents themselves. Resolved,—4. That we regard the provision for commutation, contained in the present Pro-vincial Act, as a direct infringement of the vol-untary principle, rendering, as it effectually does, the ministers of those bodies receiving the Reserves independent of their pende the Reserves independent of their people, by upwards of 1,200 men, and the Russians many ensioning them, in all time to come, upon a more. I believe the French got possession of the position, but I have not been able to dis-

und derived originally from the State. Resolved, -5. That the position of the volun-cover if they still hold it. taries of this province is at best a humiliating The expedition sailed this morning-it is one; after many years of sacrifice in a just supposed to Kertch; the English part of it under

ause, and their demands apparently about to Sir George Brown, as on the first occasion. He be complied with, to be compelled to witness has four regiments of Highlanders this time. the recipients of State patronage obtaining a much larger share of public spoils than they item has been added to the few amusements would themselves have demanded as the price that are procurable in the Crimea. They are encamped at the village of Karanyi, and every

Resolved,-6. That we enter our indignant evening a very fine band assembles in the mid protest against the fraud recently perpetrated all of the plain, and plays very sweetly for against the rights of the people of Upper Can- about two hours. This is greatly enjoyed by greatly enjoyed by ada in relation to this question, and trust that the officers, both English and French, and they

successful steps may speedily be taken by the come in crowds to hear the music. There is proper authorities to remove the obnoxious also a very good restaurant, established in the amutation clause from our Statute books. village, which is generally crowded about five o'clock by the three nations, English, French, and Sardinian. The Sardinians are very fine Salles. active looking troops. Their uniforms are ex-cessively pretty, and look well suited for campaigning.

The cavalry are well mounted, and appear to take great care of their horses, which are very fine indeed. They have brought their own transport, which I think is not very well adap-Moniteur publishes two dispatches from ted for this country. The carts are built very high, so that when they have a load in them eneral Pelissier, dated the 23rd and 24th inst they are top heavy, and in going up hill they The enemy had formed between the Central and it is only by dint of pushing and shouting almost lift the unfortunate mule off his legs, they proposed assembling considerable forces to that the cart ever reaches the top of the hill. nake important sorties against us. In the May 25 .- Yesterday being the Queen's birthnight between the 22nd and 23rd we attacked lay, Lord Raglan gave an order that the troops those works, which were defended by nearly the hould receive a double ration of porter to drink whole of the garrison. The combat was fierce, her Majesty's health. There was also a review and lasted during the whole night. We carried in the plain of Balaklava of the whole of our and occupied half of the works. I hope to be cavalry, now amounting to between 1,600 and announce to you to-morrow that the 1,700 sabres. The Horse Artillery was also remainder will have been carried on the followreviewed. The Infantry were excused, on acount of the work they have to do in the In the other despatch General Pelissier says : trenches. The cavalry both men and horses "We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the looked very well, and as if they were ready for other dash at the Russians. previous evening. The enemy, whose losses

This morning the French moved across the were enormous the night before, did not make Tchernaya in great force; some say 20,000 and some 35,000; I should think between that numo stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, were much less. The allied armies They have established camps at Tchorber. to-day cordially celebrated together the birthday goun, Kamara, and about all the intervening Prince Gortschakoff, writing on the 23rd, says intry. I believe they took twenty or thirty Cos sacks prisoners, and in so doing lost about four Last night we were attacked, in a thick fog, or five men. At any rate they have established by seventeen battalions of the allies. The battle themselves now at the places I have mentioned. lasted all night. Our loss is 2,500 men. They and I suppose this is only the commencement of an extended movement. I have just learned that the French troops which were most cut up

Private letters, dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult., on the night of the 23rd were some of the Im state that the Russians having made a sortie perial Guard.

The Moniteur publishes the following despatch from General Pelissier to the Minister of War. It is an account of the actions on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of May :--

" Head Quarters before Sebastopol, May 26. "Monsieur le Marechal-Since the storming

along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 2nd of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our and for the purpose of raising a fund for so do-ing, to lease part of the land attached to the church and used as a burial ground, and to erect the new church in the rear of said leased land; which purpose, if it had been carried into effect, which purpose, if it had been carried into effect, which purpose, if it had been carried into effect, against it. In fact it was generally remarked They formed the plan by connecting gabionade the ambuscades at the extremity of of the persons it ere buried, and of the graves of such persons; and said proposition therefore met with much opposition; and it was, as a subproposed and agreed at a The Piedmontese contingent was landed at night between the 21st and 22nd, by an enor-

from this new effort of our brave infantry.

with the accomplishment of this task, with 10 Russian battery opened on her from the spit on battalions, of which two of the Voltigeurs of the which the town is situate. One of her consorts,

of General Couston, were charged to cover our

the enemy's slain.

ordinary, tenacity.

driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Guerin and Commandant Durand de Villers conducted the works with as much blew up their works and abandoned the town. telligence as vigor.

"These vigorous actions were not accom-

Gen. Osten-Sacken, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1200 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter reminded us of our old struggles with the Russians, and, as in those memorable times, the honor of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely side of us, but they are only small 50 or 70 ton with our infantry.

"According to the number of dead given up to the enemy, and the results ascertained from recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at least four times our own: they give to these engagements the proportions battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters. "Our artillery, under the direction of General

ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses, each time they tered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the coup d'œil and coolness of General

The temporary interruption of the electric "The service of the ambulances was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who the telegraph between Varna and Balaklava has already been repaired, and the first message took part in this r. ugh iffair. I shall afterwards have the honor of making known to you the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country val of time, however, the ordinary mails have may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

" The Commander-in-Chief. "PELISSIER

Arrival of the "Asia." Halifax, June 20.

those received by the St. Louis. The news is of an exciting character.

The bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced and horror of this tremendous contest. on the 6th instant; and on the day of the Asia's the cessation of the fire on the second morning sailing a dispatch was received from Lord Rag- the works which had been thus firmly disputed lan, dated June 8th, 6 P. M., announcing, that were found strewn with 1,200 Russian dead, and after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked | the total loss of the enemy in killed and woundand carried the Mamelon and the White Tower. ed must have exceeded 6,000 men. The greatest gallantry was displayed on both sides. The loss of the Russians and French was killed and nearly 2,000 wounded, among whom very great, but no figures are given. This event the Voltigeurs and the Imperial guard may gave great buoyancy to public feeling, and claim at once the heaviest amount of casualties caused a slight rise in consols.

meeting of the said congregation, held in the month of March, 1850, and subsequently to the 25,000 men from Eupatoria. It was believed in the subsequently in the said congregation, held in the month of March, 1850, and subsequently to the 25,000 men from Eupatoria. It was believed in the said congregation, held in the month of March, 1850, and subsequently to the said congregation, held in the month of March, 1850, and subsequently to the said congregation. It was believed in the said congregation is the said congregation in the said congregation in the said congregation is the said congregation in the said congregation is the said congregation in the said congregation is the said congre

Friday Morning, May 25.

The French moved off from the bivouac at plished without considerable loss, and we have six o'clock this morning, but their advanced paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General de the road towards Kertch, going northwarl, and alles. "Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of or Oster Sachar a flor of the sea-coast line. Our troops, consisting of the 42nd, 79th, 93rd, and 71st regiments, Barker's battery, and 50 of the 8th hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel de Salis, preceded them on the right in the same direct and the Turks seemed to form the rear and left of the line. Sir George Brown commanded.

Several prizes have been towed down alongschooners. One large vessel north of the Joujnaya bank has been burning all night. The shore batteries are silent, and from one great explosion which took place about half-past ten o'clock A M. on the bank, it may be inferred that the Russians have abandoned them and blown up their magazines. There is no sign of

an enemy in any direction now. Half-past twelve o'clock.—The columns of Le Bœuf, gave proof of extraordinary vigor and the allied troops are now visible, advancing over the hill on which Yenikale is situate. Kertch has therefore fallen without a blow. now masters of the sea of Azoff, and Anapa and Taganrog must fall when we please.

LATEST OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

brought us dispatches of the highest interest with reference to the action, fought by the French on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of May, the advance of the army to the Tchernaya, and the Kertch expedition.

The assault made by the French upon the Russian lines of counter-approach in front of the left attack was, without doubt, one of the The R. M. steamship Asia, Captain Lott, Many a battle has been fought with less daring arrived at this port early this morning. She left Liverpool at — P. M. of Saturday, 9th inst. Her advices are therefore three days later than ther advices are therefore three days later than of an immense range of guns in position, and the obscurity of the fight added to the gloom The aused a slight rise in consols. The news other than the above, presents no The Russian engineers had endeavored to form features of striking importance. The buoyancy which prevailed in the Liver-French by lines starting from the bottom of the

A SORTIE REPULSED. F. H. HEWARD. during the day to retake two redoubts near the Careening ravine, captured by Gen. Pelissier, were observed by a frigate stationed at the

ing night."

of her Majesty.'

we caused the dis arbance of the graves that their attacks were much less determined

obtaining judgment. Since, therefore, Lewis Moffatt and Thomas D.

In the first the General thus expresses himself

1855

long covered way with the lanette of the Central tain Gilby was the next in seniority to him of Bastion. This extraordinary work, which would have enabled the enemy to entrench an army on highly distinguished himself.

ter-approach as resolutely as he defended in and Admiral Bruat, whose exertions to carry

out this important service have been most con-

The Lord Panmure, &c.

The 31st Regiment has arrived from Corfu.

RAGLAN.

Sackan, May 28th, 1855.

the left of the French position, was marked out and rudely thrown up in the night of the 21st officer to bring his conduct under the notice of of May. General Pellissier instantly resolved to attack it before it approached completion, I enclose the returns of casualties to the 24th

other works to storm it, to hold it, and to reverse it. This difficult and formidable opera-tion was effected after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of incourse and to be added after two nights of the transmission and transmission and the transmission and transmission and the transmission and transmission and the transmission and transmission a fighting, by the daring and firmness of the French. The works were taken and retaken successively at the point of the bayonet, and it was not until ambuscades at the head of the Quarantine Bay, they had sustained enormous losses that the and in front of a cemetery near it. The attack Russians gave in. In front of the Cemetery, more especially, twelve or fifteen Russian battalions were collected under Gen. Chruleff, with a view of making a sortie on the same night, and it was here that General Pate's division advanced but, notwithstanding, the French were enabled to the attack. For six mortal hours of the night by their brilliant gallantry and determined resothe battle continued ; and when morning dawn- lution to maintain themselves in the pits at the ed, and compelled the combatants to withdraw head of the bay on the 22nd, and on the 23rd to from the fire of the batteries, the battle was but half won. On the following evening, how-part of the Russians, who are stated to have ever, General Levaillant's division renewed the sustained a very severe loss. attack in the same place, and in three quarters of an hour the French had carried everything heavy fire, and were assailed by vastly superior before them. The engineers then established numbers. The achievement they accomplished themselves in the work, which enables the redounds therefore highly to their renown, and is themselves in the work, which enables the French guns to enflade the Flagstaff battery and several other important positions of the enemy. The affair does the highest honour to the French army. It shows of what these gal-lant troops are capable under an energetic com-the grant troops are capable under an energetic com-lant troops are capable under an energetic com-the several other important positions. It mander, and at the same time it demonstrates the corps, and the result of its operations. the necessity of advancing with caution and with all the resources of scientific warfare against an enemy, who defends even his lines of coun-

1812 the batteries at the Barodino. The information we possess of Gen. Canrobert's spicuous. movements on the Tchernaya on the 25th May is less complete, and it does not extend to the whole operation, which has since been made Major General Buller has been obliged by the known to us by telegraph. On that day a corpse consisting of 25,000 men, including the been constant in the discharge of his duty since Sardinian Bersaglieri, a Turkish division, and he joined the army, distinguished himself both at the British cavalry, to support the French infan- Alma and Inkermann, and persevered in taking try, crossed the river without opposition, drove back five or six Russian battalions on the other withdraw. I regret the loss of his services side, and reconnoitred the country to Tchorgoum, after which the French withdrew to the left I have, &c., bank of the stream. General Pelissier's tele-graphic despatch of the 27th had led us to sup-pose that the French had then entrenched pose that the French had then entrenched themselves at Tchorgoum, on the further side of the Tchernaya, but this is not yet confirmed by the despatches. It is however action in the set of the transmission of transmission of the transmission of tr allied troops occupy the whole valley-a position which forms a most agreeable contrast to the aspect of the camp on the plateau before

Sebastopol. These operations, though eminently successful, are still of an undecided character; but the naval enterprise which has been conducted with so much spirit by Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Bruat has led to more immediate results, and the vivid description of the arrival of the com-bined forces off the Straits of Yenikale, which bined forces off the Straits of Yenikale, which we have received from our Crimean correspond-ent will be read with interest. Although the success of the expedition was in the highest degree prompt, complete, and bloodless, it is evident that the Russians were by no means evident that the Russians were by no means unprepared for a much more formidable resist-ance. The garrison of the forts at the Straits amounted to 10,000 men; these works were armed with now gues of heavy metal which armed with new guns of heavy metal, which opened without much success upon our gunboats; and the stores of powder and munitions only six miles from the city, close to which she of war destroyed by the enemy in his retreat were immense. It seems also, from Sir E. Lyon's despatch that the Russians had sunk no less than 40 vessels last year to block up the passage of the straits, but these obstacles were carried away by the current and the ice during provisions, &c., belonging to the government. the winter, and had not yet been replaced. This As it was getting dusk, the vessels sent to cut fact serves in part to account for the previous off the sails we chased, returned one by one, delay of the expedition, and shows that it could but each had in tow its prize. The Euryalus not have been attempted at a more favorable moment. The absence of wind placed the Rusbut nothing can surpass the gallantry and nau-tical skill with which Lieutenant M'Killon, in cutting off three sail of the enemy, under the cutting off three sail of the enemy, under the fire of their own batteries, and in the presence of the is below Cronstadt. The health of the

It would seem that the magnitude of the fleet is very satisfactory. The paddle steamer of the whole fleet.

The Church.

nor so decided as they are believed to be. On origin, progress and character of the underthe general and regular commerce of the country, the war has acted like a blight.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE UKRAINE. The following is an extract from a letter from "The insurrection of the Cossacks of the

Ukraine, instead of being suppressed, is said, on the contrary, to assume greater proportions. If I may credit what is affirmed here by persons said to be well-informed, it extends to some 20,000 men or more, most of whom are armed. The contrary of the source of the s your Lordship the brilliant success which at-tended an attack by the French army of some

ties to the hope of obtaining the alliance of Austria, ought we not to alter our system at a The f The French were necessarily exposed to a

Germany arms the federal fortresses which are more contiguous to France than to Russia-and provinces, whose spirit is not to be doubted, nay find themselves united by the instrumental-ty of the Ukraine ? In such case, nearly onehalf of the Russian empire would be on our side. of late, allows itself to be once more deceived. It believed that by transforming a European question into one of Germany, only it would secure the adhesion of the German Sovereigns. It did not seem to be aware that Germany is but a name, that its battalions are not in a con-dition to struggle with those of Russia; that Diplomacy, which has proved so unsuccessful f late, allows itself to be once more deceived. lition to struggle with those of Russia; that for the occasion

At daybreak on the 27th we passed the island of Hogland, and about noon, that of Summer-land, and almost immediately after came in sight of eight or nine sail, bearing S. E.; a sigur success, as it is of the salvation of Europe, nal was immediately made to chase, and the Euryalus, Amphion, Dragon. Firefly, and Lofor thus only can we restore its equilibrium. I must observe that the inhabitants of the Ukraine cust, were sent to cut them off from escaping, and each funnel of the liners poured forth an immense cloud of smoke as the fires were urged form in the Russian army distinct corps, who will probably desert should they learn the insurrection among their people, that this desertion would be followed by that of the Poles and Tartars, and that a fatal blow would be given to the discipline of the Russian army. Our statesmen would do right, then, to profit by these circumstances. If they respond as they ought to the appeal, we shall find among the discontented bjects of Russia a support more than among the Sovereigns of Germany."

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES. By a private letter from Bucharest, of May 19, we learn that the hospodar Stirbey has for some days exhibited symptoms of mental alien-In the evening, the Magicienne and Merlin were sent to examine the coast about Blorka ation, which occasion great anxiety, insanity being hereditary in his family. The same let-ter narrates a curious instance of the peculiar way in which the Austrian occupation of the Principalities subserves the interests of the Western Powers. A Bucharest Journal called the *Patria*, which tries to be independent, lately received a warning for publishing something likely to be disagreeable to the Russians, and one, Amphion one, the Locust one, and the

was told that it might criticise the Turkish Government as much as it pleased, but must say nothing against Russia. Lately, on the oc-casion of the last article in the *Moniteur*, on the

At his residence taking day 25th inst., after Dixon, Esq , in the Mr The funeral P. M. Emperor, after some complimentary The words, said: "In inviting all nations hither I have desired to open here a Temple of Concord." Their Majesties afterwards, followed by Prince

Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, placed New themselves at the head of the procession, and

mbolt's Travels

and Adven

ide, Wide World

les for all Seas

walked through the building. The applause was considerable. The Empress wore a low green ball dress of surpassing New E

The ceremony lasted only an hour .- Their 20,000 men or more, most of whom are armed. These accounts coincide with others, which give a sad description of the condition to which the inhabitants are reduced in several parts of the Russian empire by the exigencies of the war. I am decidedly of opinion, that if the insurrec-tion continues or increases, it ought to change our system of carrying on the war, as well as modify our policy. If we considered it our du-ty to sacrifice the Polish and Tartar nationali-ties to the hone of obtaining the alliance of

The Times' Paris correspondent gives the fol noment, when on the other hand, Austrian al-ance seems to be indefinitely adjourned—when exhibition as compared with those of our own industrial gathering in the year 1851:when, on the other hand, the Polish and Tartar 1851 in a number of very important particulars. The building in Hyde Park was constructed partly The building in Hyde Park was constructed party by means of voluntary subscriptions, amount-ing in the aggregate to £70,000, and partly upon the strength of a guarantee fund, to which, after some hesitation, the Royal Commissioners and Kind Words swake

dition to struggle with those of Russia; that its princes are not independent; and that, after all, the Emperor of Austria may not be so far wrong in accepting servitude for the future, rather than expose himself to defeat and inva-sion for the present. Our diplomatists have burgers along for the lattice in the risk of the enterprise, as it does therefore the lastic is more than the service of the service and the present of the present. The service of the service and the present of the present of the service is the risk of the enterprise as it does the present of the service of the s The French Exhibition stands on an entirely herefore clung for the last six months with stu- share in the risk of the enterprise, as it does therefore clung for the last six months with sub-pid tenacity to the "four points," as our gen-erals have done to the siege of Sebastopol, and yet they have not been able to obtain the inglo-rious treaty they solicited. France has changed her general, and we are entering on a new sys-tem of warfare. Let our diplomatists imitate them, and let them also change their policy, or rather let them retire altogether, and let them rather let them retire altogether, and let them give place to the ultima ratio regum, whose 000 accumulated by the shillings of the people voice will be more effective than theirs. Let stand over as a trust fund, under Royal Charter, us not demand from Russia the restitution of her conquests, by means of which she menaces for which the Exhibition was held. Upon the the tranquillity and independence of Europe, but let us wrest them from her. Let us have the courage to comprehend that in this way only we shall have the alliance of Austria, and even of the course marked out in such cases by the inhall have the alliance of Austria, and even of Prussia, and that it is the surest condition of stitutions and practice of the country. It remains to be seen which is the more powerful and effective plan of procedure—that based upon the voluntary efforts of the people, or that originated, stimulated, directed, and controlled

by the active intervention of the state. Again, the idea which presided over the management of the Exhibition of 1851, and which was happily and magnificently realised, was to bring under one roof, and to present there in a highly classified form, the products of the industry of all nations. For this purpose, at the very outset, a building of sufficient extent was erected, and, as it was designed to serve a

temporary object, and was built upon a site which could not be retained, its removal at the close of the Exhibition was conditioned for, and actually took place. The French Exhibition is not held under one roof, nor are the buildings constructed for its reception all intended to be of a temporary character; nor have the limits within which it is to be circumscribed been defined ab initio; nor is it clear that the portions which are intended to be permanent are always to be applied to uses in harmony with those they now fulfil. Thus arise many points of divergence, some of which are already conspicuous, and are not without interest and instruc tiveness. Our World's Fair had a unity of design about it not inferior in severity to that ideal standard upon which the Great French dramatists have constructed their plays .- It presented the whole field of industrial pro-

atsky's orials of Earl ess in Life, a l Our Own Times, o Half Century New Bo Pathways and Abid Making Light of Cl The Jerusalem Sint the Post-ROYAL IN OF LI FIRE AND Moderate Pre settlement of l No charge for The Compa alone, during £120,000 ster The Reserve 1854, amount MEM.-Th of an ample bilities of the LIFE BRA Mo capital. cipation of pro two-thirds of Extract fr President of the Board of Trade "I fear the comments which have been made from time to time in the 'Post Magazine' on the success of the Royal Insurance Company have had the mischievous effects of exciting a desire of the new Life Offices to 'try their luck' in the Fire line. Several engraftments of the kind have already been made, others are announced, and more privately talked of. The results that are exhibited in most of the preceding summaries of accounts are not, however, very encouraging for such experiments. "It is as hazardous to enter upon a 'little Fire Insurance business' as the good old Duke used to say it was 'to enter upon a little war.' Applications for Fire or Life Assurance promptly attended to. FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto. Royal Insurance Office, New Market Buildings, Toronto, June 2, 1855. NEW BOOKS. "THE CLERGY LIST," for 1855 "THE CHURCHMAN'S YEAR BOOK," '55. H. ROWSELL. Toronto, April 19th. England. THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS JUVENILE BOOKS, PUBLISHED BY PUDNEY & RUSSELL. 79 John Street, New York. THE END OF CONTROVERSY, CONTROVERTED, by Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. This is now universally and the second second second second second second very, the most popular proselyting book ever circulated by the Romanists. Bishop Hopkins's work is intensely intersting, contains accomplete epitome of Church History, showing the causes and the necessity of the Reformation; and exposes the frauds and refutes the arrogant claims of Rome in so masterly a manner, that his book cannot but become a standard with all true Protestants. THE CHURCH.—The leading work in the controversy in agreent biscopacy and Presbyterianism. It is conclusive in and has never been answered. TAUNTON'S DICTIONARY OF THE CHURCH.—A full explanation of all Church usages, and technicai Church and contains a Drawing Room, Dining Room, five Bedrooms, Kitchen, Pantry, &c., and has a supply of hard and soft water. There are also good stables, Coach Houses and other out-build-

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will take place this day, at the	MISS MCCARTNEY	instruct with Terms, &
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Poetter has also sent to England for in other departments of her School, who cted to arrive soon after Christmas.

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her part to insure their improvement. The School will reopen after the Christ nas vacation on the 8th of January, 1855.

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

Front sireet 1-tf

Toronto, 20th December, 1854.

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policy of the French government, with regard to the Eastern question, M. Lorent, the hospo-dar's private secretary, who performs the duties

expedition, consisting of twelve line-of-battle ships, English and French, and about fifty sail of frigates and smaller craft, completely daunted the enemy; otherwise there was no reason for the immediate evacuation of positions which were certainly capable of defence. The system of the Russians seems to be, however, to destroy rather than capitulate; and we shall not be surprised to find that even at Sebastopol they are preparing to blow up the works they can no longer hold. The loss already inflicted on the enemy by the Kertch expedition must be enormous, and; from the quantities of gunpowder and arms accumulated there, as well as from the state of the military hospitals, the town of Kertch seems to have been used for one of the depots of the Crimean army. As this town, which is a flourishing and well-built place of 12,000 inhabitants, is now in the power of the allies, we shall probably obtain more information than we have yet acquired as to the mode in which the war is carried on by the Russians, and the next despatches will be of the greatest interest both as respects the effect of these operations on the enemy and the ulterior movements of the army now under Sir George Brown and General Autemarre.

The second despatch encloses a letter from Mr. those gentlemen for their exertions.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, May 26.

My LORD,-I have the honour to report to your Lordship that a portion of the allied of the Tchernaya, the left of the French resting the signals agreed upon, in a short time an enunder a redoubt established upon the edge of this ridge, overhanging the valley, and opposite the Inkermann heights ; the right extended beyond Tractir; and the ground more to the

Artillery, under Colonel Parlby. Omar Pacha at the same time moved forward to the low heights in front of Balaklava, and thus afforded support to the French divisions before enable the Admiral to attack positions hitherto him. These were commanded by General Canrobert, who pushed forward across the bridge of Tractir, and drove the enemy, who were not in great numbers, off; and having cleared his front he withdrew to this side of the river, where he

now remains. Sir Colin Campbell advanced the Royal Mato a point commanding the old Baidar road; and Colonel Parlby, with the regiments I have mentioned, reconnoitred the country on the immediate right of Gen. La Marmora's position, and patrolled along the Woronzow road, in the direction of Baidar.

The appearance and bearing of the Sardinian troops are highly satisfactory, and I anticipate the greatest advantage from their addition to the greatest advantage from their addition to the army, under their distinguished leader, Gen. La Marmora, whose zeal for the service and serviceable. Admiral Saunders Dundas has to have so early an opportunity of scknowledg-ing and recording. Nothing of importance has occurred in the British trenches since I wrote to row loadshing of the 100th interval. your lordship on the 19th instant.

shop, for repairing damages to the engines of any vessels in the Baltic, arrived in Kiel harbour, together with a gun boat, on the 2nd. A Hamburgh letter of the 28th ult., in the

and proceeded within the Tollbuckin Lighthouse

could distinctly see the Russian fleet at anchor

Independent Belge, says: "The English government is still increasing the number of its war vessels in the Baltic. At no former period was so powerful a fleet assembled in any sea. I might every day announce to you in my letters the arrival from the Eng. lish ports of additional ships of war going t join the fleet of Admiral Dundas in the Gulf of Finland. On the 24th, a transport steamer laden with ammunition, and a gunboat, entered Elsinore. On the 25th, a bomb vessel, the Redwig, reached Copenhagen, and on the 27th, the steam corvette Volcano, with a gunboat, arrived at Kiel, also coming from England. It is not to be supposed that so large a concentration of naval forces in the Gulf will remain there inactive, as last year. The English officers say that Admiral Dundas is only waiting the junction of the French squadron, of which he naturally desires the co-operation, to commence hostili-ties. The English fleet, now lying at anchor near the island of Nargen, opposite Revel, in the Gulf of Finland, consists of 13 steamships The London Gazette contains two despatches of the line, four corvettes, and six gun-boats. from Lord Raglan. The first contains copies of enclosures from Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons and Commander Priest of the *Himalaya*, bearing of war are constantly in sight of Sweaborg, and Commander Priest of the *Homanaya*, beaming testimony to the valuable services of Capt. Gell, of the East India Company's Service, as Acting Quarter Master-General in conducting the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers through Egypt, and superintending their enbarkation at Alexandria. The second despatch encloses a letter from Mr. Algernon Egerton and Mr. Thomas Tower, announcing the closing of the Crimean Army Fund, and expresses his Lordship's thanks to fleet at his disposal, and the forces on the way to join him, will not allow the season to pass

over without striking some decisive blow against the Russian forces in that sea. The appearance of three English ships-of-war before Korpo, near Abo, had caused there considerable alarm. The Russian commander of Abo having made tire division of troops was concentrated at Abo, and along the coast. This place is considered the most important in the Gulf of Bothnia. An intricate channel leads to it on the sea side, and right, behind Tchorgoum, being occupied by the Sardinian troops, aided in their advance by the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, and the Horse Artillery, under Colonel Parlby. The flotilla of gun boats, expressly construcinaccessible. The whole of the Russian troops quartered in the interior of Esthonia, Livonia and Courland, have been ordered to proceed by forced marches to the coast, where the greater part of the army of General Stewers is now as-

sembled, awaiting events." No Hamburg paper brings any confirmation of the statement that the Russian Government had resolved to sink all the ships of the line at Cronstadt, with the exception of eight.

DANTZIC, Thursday, June 7th.

THE FLEET BEFORE CRONSTADT .- To-day her Majesty's ship Bulldog, captain Gordon, arrived with mails from the fleet. The British and ardent desire to co-operate with us I am happy been in the Merlin to get a nearer view of the since last year. Sixteen Russian merchantmen,

The death of Colonel Egerton, of the 77th, on most of them loaded with timber, have been the night of the 19th ultimo, as already announced captured and destroyed near Cronstadt, and to your lordship, prevented my receiving in due others run ashore and burned. A corresponcourse the official report of the conduct of the dent of the Times, at Konigsberg, writes that officers serving immediately under him, and it the commercial advantages which Prussia is deis only a few days ago that I learnt that Cap- riving from its neutrality are neither so great

of censor, desired to see the proof of the trans-lation, and he cut out the passage which de-scribed Russia as prepared, if necessary, to follow a revolutionary policy, and also the conclu-sion of the article, which contained the intersion of the article, which contained the inter-pretation of the four points as understood by France and England France and England.

ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN RUSSIA. The following is an extract from a private letter from St. Petersburg :--ST. PETERSBURG, May 16, (28).

Charkou. "May 19th.—I hasten to answer your note. I dined in company with Colonel Kelley last Sunday. He is well, and has written to his friends. whom we expect to see soon."

ties concerned.

ALARM AT ODESSA. ODESSA, May 24th.

For these last two months our population has lived in daily dread of the approach of an allied squadron. Since the last bombardment, the Government has neglected no precautions for strengthening the place, and enabling it to resist an attack as well as an open town can be expected to do. Including some mortar batteries of great range and calibre, we have no fewer than 140 pieces of artillery mounted for our defence.

THE CZAR ON THE WAR.

presented their Sovereign, according to ancient custom, with bread and salt. His Majesty re-ceived his subjects with kindness, and conclu-ded his reply to them with the following words: "Pray to God for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor. Nicholas L. He lored you, and

late Emperor Nicholas 1. He loved you, and so will I. Pray to God. We will not allow The regul our Czar and our hearths."

OPENING OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

the Palace of Industry was inaugrated at a quarter past one o'clock to-day by the Emperor and Empress, in the presence of about 8000 The mathematical data and the second second

the Falace of industry was inaugurated even quarter past one o'elock to-day by the Emperor and Empress, in the presence of about 8000 persons. The weather was heavy. The ceremony much resembled that at the opening of the Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851. 'Prince Napoleon, President of the Imperial Commission of the Exhibition, received their Majestics at the chief entrance of the building, and afterwards read an address setting forth the and afterwards read an address setting forth the life

ed entirely upon slender iron pillars. When the spectacle was over, the building,

mains in Hyde Park is Lord Seymour's pump. which, true to the obstructive instincts of official life in England, he would not permit to be moved from its place, at the main entrance to the palace. The French Exhibition will, probably, when completed, cover, in the aggre-

"In answer to your inquiry, I am thankful gate, as much, if not more space than ours. to be able to give you very satisfactory accounts of Colonel Kelley, which I shall do by an extract objects nor so perplexing from its variety, nor of a letter just received from a young lady resi-ding in the family of a gentleman of note in Charkoff.

friends. He stayed in Charkoff three or four days, and left on Wednesday for Riazzan with For the purposes of study and quiet observation. days, and left on Wednesday for Riazan with a captain Montague. I suppose he will there meet with other officers who have also passed through this town. They were captain Framp-ton and Messrs Chadwick, Duff, Clowes, and Byson, also captain Carew and his mate, Mr. Pope. We have heard of the arrival of all at Riazan, except that of Col. Kelly and Captain Montague. There is a Mr. Clarke on the road, ing, and in which will be exhibited all the higher whom we expect to see soon. 'These particulars will be deeply interesting to the friends of the gentlemen named, and I shall feel obliged by your making known in the way most likely to meet the notice of the parproduce.

These two structures will be joined together by a gallery running across the Champs Elysees and having in its centre what used to be called the Panorama, a fine circular space, in which the productions of Sevres and the other national establishment will be seen to the greatest advantage. The gallery in question is also intended to serve as a buffet, and arrangements have, we hear, been made to insure that this important feature of the Exhibition shall worthily represent the gastronomic fame of France. Close to the Panorama an extra shed is in course of construc-

tion, where carriages and other articles, which cannot be conveniently disposed of elswhere, are The Abeille of St. Petersburg, gives the fol-lowing version of the language lately used by the Czar at Cronstadt, and which some persons considered peaceful. The words attributed to his Majesty in the above journal appear, on the form plan, admitting a high degree of comprecontrary, rather indicative of war. It says :- hensive classification, exists; but that instead of On the 9th, the town of Cronstadt was hon- that, we have a series of exhibitions, each with ored by a visit of the Emperor. The inhabitants its own peculiar character, and dependant upon

The regulations as to prizes to be awarded at Cronstadt to fall into the power of the enemy. With the will of God, peace will return, and then your commerce will again improve." After the departure of our beloved monarch, we able mention. The Emperor reserves authority felt that our hearts were full of faith in Provi- also to bestow upon masters and workmen who dence, of devotedness to the Czar, and of love may appear to merit such distinction special dence, of devotedness to the Czar, and of love may appear to ment such distinction special tokens of the public gratitude for the peculiar tokens of the public gratitude for the peculiar services rendered by them to civilization and humanity. With regard to the departments of science and art, it is announced that there will be four classes of rewards for specimens of fine arts; and that, in addition to the grand medals, the sum of 150,000 francs has been allotted for

Paris, May 15 .- The Universal Exhibition at distribution amongst the distinguished 'laureater



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TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY souls. Lord, make me to live in love, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

JULY 1. - FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. Witness against me before the Lord, and pefore his anointed. 1 Sam. xii. 3.

Samuel felt his own integrity of purpose, and therefore he appealed boldly in the presence of the Lord and the king. On the other hand, he knew that he was liable to err, and therefore, if he had erred, he desired to be informed in a way that he could not easily forget. Further, he knew that secret complaints go about, which hinder usefulness, if not cleared up; and therefore he desired any such to be brought forward. O that I may have this integrity which dreads no inquiry; and that I may have it, may I be willing to be informed of the faults I know not.

2. Behold the Lord hath set a king over you. 1 Sam. xii. 13.

It was not agreeable to the will of God that they should desire a king, because that shewed that they did not trust in God to deliver them from their enemies, and that they were willing to be like the heathen. But since they desired it, he himself chose to place over them the person whom chose to place over them the person when the he saw to be most fit. And so in all the changes of kingdoms and states at all times; benefit of this discernment in our own case, although the people desire the changes, it is the Lord who in his providence ordains what the change shall be, which shall be fittest for the people as they then are, whether to chastise or to improve. Let whether to chastise or to improve. Let me acknowledge God's appointment in JULY 2.

1. Ye have done all this wickedness; yet turn

not to drive them from him, but to correct own, and we can improve them chiefly by still encourages them to continue to serve to teach others we must have experience service. He does not quench the flax, from it, that we cannot discern our own willing to receive our imperfect service. improvement. Help me, even if I sin, still to cleave to thee.

2. Consider how great things he hath done for you. 1 Sam. xii. 24.

The Lord has pursued the same method) of redemption from age to age. He gives office of a priest, contrary to the law of benefits and then requires duties; and when God. And no doubt he said truly: for he those duties are neglected, he appeals to us knew that it was a transgression, and conto consider the benefits which he has already science testified against it; and he had to conferred ; both to draw us back to him by break down the opposition of conscience, gratitude, and to engage us in a voluntary before he could commit the sin. Not only meditation on his gracious dealings with us, and then deepen our sense of them. And God, and he had to quench its light also. so, if we desire to promote our own salva- Great is thy mercy, O Lord, in giving me tion, nothing is more effectual than this such protection against sin; O may I never voluntary consideration of all God's mercies. force myself to sin in opposition to them. O Lord, never permit me to forget thy 2. Thou hast not kept the commandment of goodness: rather incline my heart often to meditate upon it, that I may be more and more drawn towards thee.

JULY 3.

that I may be merciful as thou art. CHU

2. The disciple is not above his master, but every one that is perfect shall be as his master. For sale Luke vi. 40.

How little we reflect on our true position, as disciples of Christ! How little we realize our inferiority to him, and the un. Toron reasonableness of expecting to be free from poverty, reproach and injuries, when he NAT: suffered all! But, so far as we become perfect in his discipline we shall be willing to be made like him in trials and sufferings, knowing that thus only can we Preache expect to come to resemble him in charac foral ter and in our eternal condition. O Lord Jesus, make me willing to be as thou art. Publish

JULY 6. 1. Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye. Luke vi. 41.

God has given us the power of discern. ing good and evil for our own direction and amendment; but he has permitted us to discern it in others, that we may be warned against faults before we have committed them ourselves. Yet our self-conceit turns this blessing into an evil: for we see the smallest faults in others even when we are too careless to see the greatest faults in our-2. Cast out first the beam that is in thine own

eye, and thou shalt then see clearly to pull out the rulers whom he has placed over me. the mote that is in thy brother's eye. Luke vi. 42.

God encourages us to desire the improve not aside from following the Lord. 1 Sam. xii. 20. ment of others as well as of ourselves. But God reproves and rebukes the Israelites, the work of improvement must be their them. Therefore, whilst he reproves, he teaching them to improve themselves. But God, although it was a very imperfect in self-improvement: and if we are so far although it be but smoking. And so he great faults, what hope is there of our teachdeals with us, when he chastises us; for ing others. Give me, Lord, this desire for our edification, not for our destruction. the good of others : but give me first the Glory be to thee, O Lord, that thou art desire and the practice of my own self

JULY 7.

1. I forced myself therefore, and offered a burnt offering. 1 Sam. xiii. 12.

So said Saul, when he had assumed the

All power is of God; and it is given t men, not to promote their own selfish ends but to do good in the world by upholdin 1. If ye will still do wickedly, ye shall be consumed, both ye and your king. 1 Sam. xii. God's will. This Saul knew to be hid duty, and therefore he the more deserved God employed every motive to wean the Israelites from idolatry and other wicked-ness. On all he confers benefits. Those who had some thought and feeling of his will, O Lord. J.B. after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1855. N.B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others individually and nationally. Let me to fill up the whole course of the Church yaar, Reference kindly permitted to the Hon. and take warning by God's threatenings, both will be published in a cheap form suitable for Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L L. D. President of the in the private concerns of my soul, every year, if a sufficient number should be beand as a citizen. Let me desire and strive that the proceed to whom I below more below that the publication would be generally University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, that the people to whom I belong may be acceptable. The price will not be more than B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin. M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev, J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of

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Rector of Sandwich, ed at the request of many Parishioners. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Publisher, King Street, Toronto. nto, May 3rd, 1855. 41-tf	General Registry Office, Established under the patronage of the FEMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY No. 71, Adelaide Street East,	Dewe Eberl Piggo Meigs Druit Churc Churc Churc Hand		



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2. The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. Rom. viii. 18.

life, and find continual affliction and sorrow and disappointment, we are apt to be discouraged. But we should remember that this is not our home; that there is a future glory, to which our sufferings are not worthy to be compared. And this glory is not so much an outward glory, with which we shall be clothed, as an inward glory, which shall be revealed in us, and shine out from us: and this inward glory is promoted and produced by our present

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with mercy and bountifulness, mercy and goodness will be shown to us; and if we act with hardness and niggardliness, then we shall be treated with severity and our resources shall be diminished. And this

both by man, who will love or dislike us, according as we act, or will be influenced insensibly under God's providence to treat Ecclesiastical Architect, &c.

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