

European Intelligence

THE PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

The Peace Celebration on Thursday went off well, not however unhappily without a fatal accident. Misbehaviour on the part of the assembled crowds there was none; nor was any opportunity given to the reporters, by any great blunder, for the usual finding fault with official arrangements.

From a very early time of day crowds poured into London by the various railways, which ran special trains for the occasion, returning from town at midnight, and thus enabling many country people to witness the illuminations and fireworks without staying in town all night. The great turnpike roads from the country, moreover, were filled all day long with processions of vehicles of all descriptions; farmers' market-gigs, overloaded with the farmer's wife and children, tradesmen's carts of all kinds pressed into holiday-service; and "pleasure-vans," all laden to overflowing, and the majority of fore.

Whether the greater part of these vehicles ever succeeded in approaching within view of the fireworks is doubtful; but we have been credibly informed of a Peckham omnibus busting out at eight o'clock, in Fleet Street, for passengers, who were promised a drive "all round London for five shillings" being found pretty much *in statu quo* by persons returning from the fireworks at midnight. Multitudes of people with private carriages, finding they could not get on, left their vehicles, and, including ladies, joined in the crowd of pedestrians. As for cabs, they had been bought up days before-hand, the hire of a Handsome, as early as Tuesday, had reached a guinea and a half per hour. During the week 30,000 persons had found employment in preparing the illuminations for the West-end of the metropolis alone; and it is computed that 100 miles of metal piping having been laid down between Temple-bar and Albert-gate. Flags in profusion had been hung up in all but the smallest streets, and in some places were decorations of evergreens; a growing taste for which may be noticed in the metropolis.

The first feature of the day was the customary inspection of the Guards, which was done by Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Frederic William of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Baden, and the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of several military officers of distinction, including among many others Lord Hardinge, Sir George Wetherall, Lord Cardigan, Sir Richard Airey and Colonel Gordon. The infantry, it is said, included several men who had fought in the Crimea, though medals were in no very conspicuous numbers on the gaily new but ugly red tunics. The Duke of Cambridge wore the uniform of the Scots Fusiliers and his Crimean medal. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur witnessed the ceremony from an open window immediately over the entrance to the Horse Guards from the Mall.

In the birthday drawing-room at St. James' there was nothing remarkable, except an unusually brilliant and numerous attendance. Mr. Fox's speech in the House of Commons, and the subsequent meeting in the Hall of the Royal Society, were the chief events of the day. The Queen, however, was not present, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Regent, and the Duke of York, were the principal guests. The Queen, however, was not present, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Regent, and the Duke of York, were the principal guests.

The Russian Embassy confined itself to jets and stars, and a large crown surmounted by a wreath; the design at the French Embassy, Albert gate, was indicative of the alliance.

Over the entrance were the initials "N. E." and "V. A." encircled with wreaths of laurels; two clasped hands, indicative of friendship, in the centre, the whole surmounted by an imperial eagle, flanked on either side by the English and French crowns.

In the three parks, in place of the large number of rockets, there were a number of set pieces: a "table piece," "umbrellas," "globes," "caprices," "Scotch star," "Saxon hoop," "looking glasses," "kaleidoscope," "turning suns," "five-pointed lance," "Saxon cutting piece," and in the last division "God save the Queen." Flights of 10,000 rockets were the last items in each display; but in Hyde park, by some mistake, this was let off in the middle of the programme, instead of at the close. It afforded, however, many who were anxious to hurry away before the crowd, an opportunity of witnessing the most splendid sight of the evening, which they otherwise would have missed, so that the only blunder was a fortunate one. The ear as well as the eye was appealed to throw out as performances—*"tremendous"*, *"whiz"* of the rockets which opened the *"visions"*, the popping of innumerable *"Rome*, the crackling of *"candles"*, the frequent explosion of *"parachute shells"* and *"meteors"*, producing at a distance a continuous roar. A person at Fulham describes the noise, as having at that distance the continuous roar of distant thunder. Of the three places of representation the Green park was the favorite and most crowded, the Queen with her guests and Royal Family, witnessing the display from the balcony of Buckingham Palace; and from here, at her Majesty's command, was given the signal for the commencement of the pyrotechnic display—a fact that may account for its punctuality. The anticipation of confusion formed, however, by those who remembered the last display of the kind in London, do not appear to have been the least realised. At Primrose hill, it might safely be said, four times the number of people might have assembled without discomfort; at least one-half the spectators were children in arms, holding their father's or mothers, or nurses' hands. The boys chased each other about in and out the groups of their elders; not a policeman, as one of the boys triumphantly remarked, was to be seen. There was little applause on the part of the multitudes, after the general cheer which followed the opening of the discharges; no mention of Sir Benjamin Hall or the Sunday bands, the "roughs," who numbered strong at Primrose hill, amused themselves by singing popular songs in chorus till the fireworks commenced, and looked on peacefully like their betters afterwards. Even the National Sunday League, usually so busy, seems to have abstained from distributing its handbills.

The illuminations were general at public offices, clubs, companies' offices, newspaper offices, and shops. A large number of private houses in the principal streets also displayed some little lighting up, but the great majority of private houses did not illuminate. There were, of course, large designs for the fronts of the public buildings, many of the West-end and City tradesmen had "transparencies," generally some design emblematical of peace, in which "Britannia," the British soldier and sailor, and the French soldier were oft repeated figures. A favorite way of doing the fronts of houses in and about the squares was by colored lanterns, in the manner adopted almost exclusively at the last illumination by Albert Smith, at the Egyptian-hall, but which on Thursday night were to be seen in swarms all over London, though but few displayed any taste or knowledge of the arrangement of colors. Mottoes were numerous; some more long than pointed. "Peace," varied by its Latin equivalent, "Pax," was to be met with without end. Gas stars, as the least troublesome, were of course more numerous than anything else. There were not wanting, moreover, here and there, designs indicative

of a dissatisfaction with the peace. Mr. Collett, of 7, Upper Belgrave-street, exhibited a transparency in mourning for a disgraceful peace, the certain result of a war disgracefully conducted. A trunk maker in St James' street exhibited a few Venetian lamps and a large placard, with the inscription "Peace to the remains of the heroes who fell in the Crimea, and the victims of mismanagement." A tailor in the same locality was gloomily jocular, the chief point of his illumination being an enormous coffin, with the inscription "In Memory of Military Aggression, who expired at Sebastopol, after a severe attack of Alma, and a subsequent shock of Inkermann." An umbrella maker, of New Oxford street, also took especial pains to be lugubrious in his brilliancy. Taking it to be supposed, an unfavorable view of the war, he hung his shop in draped, two black flags hung from above, one bearing the word "Kars," and another "Starvation." In one window was a design representing a widow mourning for her husband and in another a mother weeping for her son. Nailed in front of the shop was a long slip of black cloth, with the words "Mourn for the brave," and immediately over the containing as many rushlights, below which was inscribed, "Watch lamps of the dead."

At a time when it was desirable that all classes should meet with perfect cordiality. As far as any one has noticed, there was a total absence of gross drunkenness, and every one was in good humor. Victoria park was crowded with the inhabitants of the east end of London, consisting chiefly of the lower classes, who turned out with all their families, even to babies in arms. *London Guardian.*

LATEST TELEGRAPH INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Wed. June 11.

The *Daily News* gives the following extract from a private letter, dated New York, 27th May:

"The dismissal of Mr Crampton has not yet taken place, and while it is positively affirmed by the government organs that he will be dismissed, the delay causes in many the belief that the excitement is simply kept open for electioneering purposes."

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To describe the various illuminations upon the public offices would be wearisome; all, however, were on a large scale. The initials of Her Majesty and the Emperor were universally displayed; the Admiralty, both at Whitehall and Somerset-house, exhibited a large anchor in colored glass lamps; the Irish office a harp and crown. The large design in front of Somerset-house could not be got to burn, the wind blowing it out as fast as it lit. Amongst private illuminations several were noticeable. Belgrave in general did not go beyond a star, accompanied, perhaps, by a Garter, or the Royal initials, in gas or colored lamps. The most striking device in this district was that over the imposing front of Mr. Sidney Herbert's residence in Belgrave square, showing a "V. R." with a star in the centre, surrounded by a crown, tastefully done in variegated oil. The house of the Earl Clarendon, at the end of Grosvenor crescent, abutting upon Belgrave square, was illuminated in a precisely similar manner. The Archbishop of York in Belgrave square exhibited a brilliant star, Lord Panmure, in the same quarter, a Garter, eight feet in diameter, in gas glass bucket lamps; the motto "Hon. soit, &c., painted on a blue ground, and in the centre a radiated and receding star, the whole surrounded by a six feet crown. The side front—between the pilasters, two trophies in gas jets, and flags between the trophies: in the centre a six feet crown in gas jets. At the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth, the decorations were a gigantic crown, with initials "V. R." and the word "Peace," in colored lamps. His neighbor the Bishop of Winchester had the initials of her Majesty, surmounted by a large crown in variegated lamps; the Earl of Derby exhibited simple festoons of oil lamps. Lord Palmerston's in Piccadilly, was certainly not amongst the most conspicuous of the illuminations, consisting merely of an imperial crown, "V. R." and wreath in colored lamps. The arch at the top of gas, Mr. Hope's efforts were very meagre. Apsley house was splendid. Sir F. Kelly, Baron Rothschild, and Sir E. Antrobus, being next door neighbors, clubbed together and got a design covering the front of all three houses.

The *Times* city article says the private edict from New York state that no doubt was entertained that the Government would dismiss Mr Crampton.

PALMER'S CASE.

A meeting to consider the propriety of arresting Palmer's execution was held at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday night. It was not of an important character. The resolutions were, after some discussion carried. An amendment that the sentence was correct was negatived by a large majority.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Nile, 91, the Shannon, 51, the Pyrades, 21, and the Cassack, 21, have been telegraphed to prepare for foreign service with all possible dispatch. Their destination is believed, and currently reported to North America.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind those our Subscribers who have not paid the subscriptions to this paper, for the past year, that the volume is now drawing near completion, and as we have many demands to meet, we trust that each will forward their small amount at once. We would also refer them to our long established terms, fifteen shillings, per annum, if not paid within six months.

The Church.

PARLIAMENTARY HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

JUNE 18.

Mr Cayley moved the reception of the Report of the Committee on the resolutions relating to further aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Co.

The House was engaged in discussion thereon. Eventually a Bill founded on the resolutions was brought in and read the first time.

JUNE 19.

Hon. Mr Meritt brought in a Report from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill on the rights of property of married women. By a vote of 36 to 21 the motion that the Committee rise, was carried, and the Bill was rejected.

Several Bills passed through a third reading.

JUNE 20.

The Bill to incorporate the Toronto and Georgian Bay Railway was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to authorise Lutheran Ministers to solemnize Matrimony was read the third time and passed.

The next order of the day was the adjourned debate on Mr Terre's motion "that the Report of the Committee on the charges against Mr Brown be now received."

This was passed over in favor of the second reading of the Grand Trunk Bill, which passed through this stage with but little opposition.

JUNE 23.

A motion was made by Mr Wilson for a Committee to inquire into the connexion of members of the Government with the Grand Trunk Railway; the motion was carried.

Mr Powell moved a vote of confidence in the Government, to make the question of the Seat of Government a Ministerial measure.

After some discussion the motion to go with the orders of the day was carried by 67 to 19.

The order of the day for vesting, consideration of the Report of the Commission on charges against Mr Brown, was gone on with, and took up the rest of the day, the debate being again adjourned to Thursday.

JUNE 24.

The Quebec and Lake Huron Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and was agreed to.

On the question of receiving the Report of the Committee, the reception was postponed.

The Attorney General West said, it was intended, if possible, to prorogue the House on Friday.

The Inspector General moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee on granting further aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Co., which, after amendment after amendment being proposed and lost, passed its third reading by 32 to 33, and on the motion that the Bill do pass, a division resulted in 53 to 34.

Several unimportant Bills were afterwards disposed of.

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THE CHURCH THE CHANNEL OF PERSONAL HOLINESS.

A SERMON BY THE REV. A. TOWNLEY.

The above is the title of

the sermon which we have just received, the "ministration of which has afforded us unmixed gratification. It is very strongly marked by the vivacity of thought and the vigor of style which characterize all the writings of the author, and the perusal of it ought to make the most unreflecting ponder the causes of that

want of true devotedness to Our Master's cause which marked the lives of the early Christians, but which is so rare among our selves.

The sermon points out that these days of the Christian dispensation under which we

no less than the early Christians, live,

are "the last days," and that consequently we

possess in their completeness, all those privi-

leges which are necessary to perfect us in

holiness, and fit us for heaven; these privi-

leges however do not as a matter of fact

produce in us, the effects which they pro-

duce in their case, and the preacher ad-

dresses himself to the investigation of the causes

of this difference.

These causes he points out to be three-

fold, viz.—our inferiority to those who lived

in earlier days, in personal devotion—in self-

denying care for the poor, and our indiffer-

ence to the dignity, support, and extension

of the worship of Almighty God.

The three points are well and strongly put, and the truth of the statements made, are incontro-

vertible, thus proving beyond the possibility

of denial, the sad degeneracy of the present

day, altho' as Christians, we live under the

dispensation of Christ and the Spirit, equally

with the members of the Primitive Church.

Into the reason of this degeneracy the

preacher next proceeds to inquire, and that

reason he assigns to be, a lack of Faith,

not of course a lack of professed belief that

there is such a Being as our Lord, and that

He died for the sins of the world, which

is the popular and consequently erroneous idea

of Faith, but a lack of *that simple confidence* in the promise of Jesus ever to dwell in His Church and send His Spirit through

her ordinances which so pre-eminently mark

the Faith of the early Church.

To this he mainly, and no doubt most correctly attributes the want of holiness among ourselves.

He then goes on to establish his position

by showing in contrast with the faith of the

first Christians, that practically (when it is

not done in words) we in the present day

deny the personal presence of Christ in pub-

lic worship—that we deny the Powers com-

mitted by our Lord to the Christian Priest-

hood,—the grace of Baptism,—the real,

because Spiritual Presence in the Eucharist

gathered separated from the one Body of their

Divine Lord, and daring to associate with them in some work of God and even to con-

gratulate them upon their success in setting up rival altars; as though Jesus had never

LAY CO-OPERATION.

From the London Guardian.

There is a pretty general feeling abroad that the time has come for a more organized system of lay co-operation in all matters that have to do with the practical efficiency of our Church. The lay element which now exists in Church politics is indeed powerful, but unfortunately not of the right sort, for it exerts itself chiefly by irregular expressions of public opinion proceeding generally from those who care least for the Church, who are in part separatists from her, or merely noisy declaimers against all ecclesiastical things and persons, be they good, bad, or indifferent. Now, it is quite right and necessary that there should be a distinct lay voice in the Church influencing her general measures, and in part directing her councils. And the only way, perhaps, in which the present overwhelming influence of a promiscuous public can really be met, is by an organized system of lay co-operation among the true friends of the Church, whose expressed opinion, brought to bear on any question of interest, would have a weight and power which could not be resisted even in the highest quarters, and would go far to silence ignorant and coarse attacks. That the Church has an abundance of true friends, whose practical wisdom and experience would be of the greatest use in directing her operations for the public good, none who know her influence among the educated middle classes can possibly deny. These, however, are just the men who require to be brought out by giving them a legitimate and recognized mode of expressing their opinions and of exercising their influence; they are, as a general rule, excluded from those only fields of lay co-operation which are now practically permitted—a mixed House of Commons, an irresponsible press, and noisy agitation.

Lay co-operation of a higher kind is indeed very exclusively enjoyed by the parochial clergy, and by religious societies; but of the very men who have done so much good by their quiet exertions many unquestionably feel that their usefulness would be much greater had they a more recognised and intelligible function as lay members of the Church. We are not authorised at present to connect this feeling with any particular names; but the feeling exists, and is reviving the question how this lay co-operation best be systematised, and actually brought to bear on practical questions?

It may now be fairly assumed that the English Church enjoys an active Convocation, for it is remembered that the sanction of the Crown is by means necessary to establish this fact; indeed, the strongest advocates for Convocation, and those who best know its legal status, are the most unwilling, under present circumstances, to press for the Royal sanction to deliberate; fearing that it would hamper free discussion, and would give the resolutions of the assembled clergy a far greater legislative power than is warmest supporters are prepared to assume. The Royal assent has never been, at any period, obtained by Convocation, except under special emergencies, and for very definite objects. The general existence of Convocation does not in any way depend upon the granting or withholding of the express permission to deliberate.

It being, then, an undoubted fact that Syndical action is a recognized feature of the English Church, the question remains, how can we best bring to bear the general voice of the Church upon her Syndical deliberations? Convocation itself, as it is assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, is certainly not in a state to admit at present of a lay element. If there was such an element in it, it could not, with any machinery at present in use, be a representative one—it could only consist of a few individuals whose positions would be somewhat awkward, and possibly a somewhat invidious one. Moreover, the legal status of Convocation is far too delicate to risk the efforts of any such organic change as this would be. The better, the more practical course in obtaining the popular co-operation of the Church's lay members, is, we believe, to begin from below. Lay influence must be a representative one, or it can never stand, and the highest sphere of its operation as such, towards which at present we can see our way, is that of co-operation in diocesan Synods.

We may hope that before many years are passed we shall enjoy a more capable Episcopate for such an undertaking than we have now, and then we do not see any serious impediment to the working out of diocesan Synods with the co-operation of representative laymen, to the very great advantage of the Church's practical work in every diocese.

Putting this as our highest aim for the present, there would be a wide substratum of influences and representation on which the bold rest. It would be an assistance for most part to the clergyman of a parish, would strengthen his exertions, and would not practically circumscribe his influence, if he had a body of laymen chosen yearly, varying in number according to the size of the parish. These would naturally be communicants, though it might be a question whether it is expedient to make this assumption.

The Master of the Barton Lodge occupied the chair, supported by V. W. Br. C. Magill, R. W. Br. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary, V. W. Br. J. Osborne, Grand Director of Ceremonies, Brs. Rastick, Duggan, Henwood, Benner, Haldimand, of Montreal, and about 50 brethren.

The cloth having been removed, the W. M. gave the following toasts:

Song—“God save the Queen”—by Br. W. Thomas.

“The M. W. G. Master and the Grand Lodge of Canada.”

Song—“The Entered Apprentice”—by V. W. Br. C. Magill.

Br. W. Br. Thos. B. Harris returned thanks, and took occasion to refer to the many recognitions they had received from Ireland and the Grand Lodges of the United States.

“W. M. W. Hon. H. T. Backus and the Grand Lodge of Michigan.”

Song by Br. R. Bonner.

“The Grand Lodges of Ireland, England and Scotland.”

Song—“I love my native land”—by Br. W. T. Thomas.

“The Grand Lodges who have extended the right hand of fellowship and fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Canada.”

Song by Br. S. Drey.

“The D. G. Master and our brethren in Canada East.”

V. W. Br. Haldimand, from Montreal, V. M. of Jacques Cartier Lodge, returned thanks in his usual happy and humorous manner.

Thus much for each parish, and now for a further step. The parochial Synod would annually appoint one of its numbers to be its representative in the diocese, who should attend the annual and diocesan Synods with the clergy, or even archi-diocesan ones, if to adopt the appropriate phraseology of

archdeacons) these laymen could be persuaded “to undergo such a visitation;” or rather, if these gatherings of the clergy could be made in any way useful, and not a mere legal form.

The American Church, and our own Church in Canada, is setting a most worthy example of lay co-operation; and if at home we are to have any extended revival of Church action on the masses of our people, something of the kind should be systematically attempted here. Bishops could thus gather round them their clergy and lay brethren, and consult with every prospect of obtaining deference and respect to their deliberations; while the clergy could no longer be accused of seeking the benefit of their class, rather than the promotion of their spiritual office.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—We learn that on Thursday evening last, one of the employees of the Great Western Railway Company whilst on duty at the switch leading to one of the gravel pits, West of London, (we believe that at Mosa) was accosted by four men who enquired what train was due next. He told them it would depend upon the place of their passing each other. They made further enquiries and went away. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the watchman soon after heard a clinking noise at a short distance along the line. Taking his gun in one hand and a lantern in the other, he ran guided by the sound to the spot, and came in sight of four villains, who had succeeded in partially removing one of the rails. One of them fired at him, the bullet cutting his clothes and grazing his left side. He tried to fire in return but the cap missed. They then ran and got over the fence and we understand he states having distinctly heard the sound of horses' hoofs directly afterwards, apparently galloping away. Can it be possible a robbery of the mail Express car was contemplated during the confusion likely to follow the train running off? And yet if the facts are correctly reported it looks very like it, and the passengers of the express train must have had a narrow escape.

The company have offered \$500 reward for the apprehension of the villains.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

MASONIC.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S DAY.

Tuesday last being the 24th, the members of the Barton Lodge, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, assembled at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of installing their newly elected officers for the ensuing term. The ceremonies were performed by the past officers of the various Lodges in this city, and we were glad to observe the unanimity of sentiment that exists with the craft under its new organization.

The following is a list of the officers installed and invested:

W. Br. H. B. Bull, W. M.
V. W. Br. C. Magill, P. M.
Dr. E. Henwood, S. W.
R. W. Thorn, J. W.
Rev. G. A. Bull, Chaplain.
Dr. T. Duggan, Treasurer.
T. Rolston, Secretary.
H. Langdon, S. D.
—Hurly, J. D.
J. Austin, J. Stewards.
J. Miller,
W. Burness, I. G.
J. Morrison, Tyler.

The brethren, in accordance with ancient custom, formed in procession, and proceeded to Christ's Church, where Br. the Rev. G. A. Bull (Chaplain of the Lodge) delivered a most interesting and eloquent discourse on the principles of our ancient order, taking his text from 1 Kings, vi. 7.

In the evening, the brethren met at Br. C. Norton's, who had provided, in his usual excellent way, the delectacies of the season, and we used only say our host surpassed all former occasions.

The Master of the Barton Lodge occupied the chair, supported by V. W. Br. C. Magill, R. W. Br. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary, V. W. Br. J. Osborne, Grand Director of Ceremonies, Brs. Rastick, Duggan, Henwood, Benner, Haldimand, of Montreal, and about 50 brethren.

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Brother E. Henwood, S. W., then gave

“Masonry Universal.”
“Our poor and distressed brethren,”
Song—“Should the chances of life”—by V. W. Br. C. Magill.

“Army and Navy.”
V. W. Br. Haldimand returned thanks.

Song—“The flag that's brav'd”—by Br. R. Bonner.

A great number of toasts followed, and were happily responded to; amongst which we noticed the following:

“The Grand Secretary, Rt. W. Br. T. B. Harvis.”
Song by Br. G. M. Fairchild.

“The Past Officers of the Barton Lodge.”
Song by Br. W. Br. C. Magill.

Responded to by V. W. Br. C. Magill.

“The W. M. and brethren of the Lodge of Strict Observance.”
V. W. Br. J. Osborne responded.

“The W. M., officers and brethren of the Barton Lodge.”
V. W. M. responded.

The Junior Warden's toast—“Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again;” and thus closed one of the most harmonious meetings it has ever been our lot to witness.

THE BROCKVILLE RIFLE COMPANY turned out one day last week in full marching order. They have been supplied with Minie Rifles, and the *Monitor* says, there appearance was highly creditable and soldier-like.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 21.

The monotony of life in a camp like this is as complete and as barren of incident as existence in a barracks at home. Visits to Mackenzie, to the north forts, to the coast, loss all their charms in being deprived of their novelty. As to the peace it is “accepted” by the army without enthusiasm, joy, or satisfaction. They are afraid, however, of a cool reception at home, but I am certain that the country knows and appreciates well their devotion, their sufferings, and their services, for that apprehension to be realised.

That the Russians will profit by what they see no one who witnesses their avidity for information and de-sire of improvement can possibly doubt. They are deeply persuaded of the necessity which exists for making good roads, but I fear they look upon that necessity as one arising rather out of military and political, than peaceful and commercial considerations. None of us ever dreamed of the Crimea ever being made the scene of a great campaign, or we would have had good roads, and probably a railroad to Sebastopol? That is their constant remark. The strangest, but the most universally asserted and best attested fact we have learned from our late enemies is this—that had the fire continued, they would have blown up their works and evacuated the side south of the town on the 10th, or, at the earliest, the 12th of September, that is, either two or four days after the assault. The fire was too tremendous and all searching to be withheld. The officer of one regiment, which garrisoned the Malakoff from the evening of the 6th till the evening of the 7th, said they marched in 3400 men with 70 officers, and when they were relieved 2800 men and 51 officers had been killed or wounded by shell or shot. Sometimes a shell rolled down into a bomb-proof and blew up amongst the masses of men inside. Sometimes a round shot, striking one of the massive beams of wood which supported the works, sent a shower of deadly splinters all around it, and the service of the guns was attended with the certainty that every gunner would be hit by the French riflemen in the course of the day. The Russians' conceit in saying that they lost more than 2000 men every day of the fire. But then, if they had waited till the 10th, and no assault had been made, what would have occurred? The fire must have slackened on the 9th, for the allies had not the means of continuing it. The Russians most likely would have plucked up heart of grace, set to work, and have ready for another bombardment, which could not possibly have taken place for two months. But then winter would have been upon us, and—however, there was no use in supposing.

The French have up to this date embarked and despatched from the Crimea 55,000. They are wise in their generation. It is assuredly desirable to get out of those portions of the Czar's dominions, or at all events off this plateau, before the heats of June set in. In order to accommodate the large garrisons which will choke the highways and byways of Malta for some time to come, the stores huts not required here for military purposes will be forwarded to Valetta without delay, and General Windham has been actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements. The cover afforded the men from the sun of that broiled island, where the dog days last half the year, will be very great to men who would otherwise have to undergo baking and roasting under canvas. Some of these huts will be worthless and unfit for removal.

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It has been said “there is no genius but the genius of Labor.” This may be true in part; in one sense men do create their own destinies, become what they will; yet there is an overruling Providence, higher than the wildest conceptions of man, which alone can fashion the human mind—which alone can give it strength or weakness. And that He gives to some the ‘ten talents,’ and to others only one, is a question which should occupy our minds for a moment. It seems natural to us that there must be some great minds, like great spheres, to rule the lesser ones and unnatural that the gift of genius is alike bestowed upon all God's children. Theodore Parker never uttered a truer sentiment than that “great minds, like the aloe tree, bloom but once a century.” Point us to another Milton, whose sightless eyes reflect the star-fires of celestial poetry; whose ear listens to celestial music, such as mortals soon hear, when life is past.

Show us another Shakespeare who can analyze the human heart so perfectly—who can traverse every avenue to the human soul. Show us another Coleridge, within whose poet heart sue pure and holy dowses, from the eternity of thought, are falling—Show us another Goethe, whose “Faust” shall throw around us so weird and mystic a spell, in whose ever changing language we hear the voices of demons blending with the tenderest of human utterances; where the wild, the beautiful, and the supernatural play over the mystic drama like dreams over the sleep; er's vision.

It may not be few possess the true genius of the beautiful, of which the sublime measures of verse are but the half utterances; and such cannot misapply their divine gift.

It has been said, “if other men were subjected to the same influences, there would be no dearth of Shakespeares, even in our own day; but if the soul of poetry is born within the human soul, it can no more be quenched in the waters of oblivion than the fires of Vesuvius can slumber within its lava walls.” He will feel the immortal glory burning in his soul, and will catch glimpses of it reflected from the stars and flowers. He will know there is a tie binding his being to everything beautiful in nature and art; something like that which binds a mother to her child, as she gazes into its deep eyes,

duce unhealthy action among the troops who may adopt it. Baidar, Varnuka, Misima, all those charming valleys and those delicious cool shady ravines are verdant to-day as if the woodman had spared every tree and bough, and shrub that could find room to grow there; but they, too, are desolate. In Baidar there is only one inhabitant, a poor Tatar, who chatters and gibbers from one of the few houses in the village at the passing stranger. It has come to our general's ears that the Cossacks are preventing the Tartars coming in, and he has addressed representations on the subject to the Russian authorities, which will no doubt secure them free transit. It is understood that the Russians have considerably mitigated the rigor of their quarantine laws for the present.

MONDAY.

A Black Sea fog set in, and all day the camp was shrouded in a cloud of mist and vapor. The Himalaya has arrived at Balkalchau, and is expected to take two regiments away. The artillery are embarking stores and men as fast as they can in the Queen of the South. To day the Sardinian headquarters staff, General de la Mamora and his officers will sail in a Sardinian man-of-war for Italy. Should the present weather last, however, it is not likely the vessel will put to sea.

General Codrington has written a flattering letter on the occasion of the Sardinian commander-in-chief's departure, and has ordered a guard of honor to be ready in readiness to attend him on embarking. There will be a few Sardinians left to take charge of stores and huts. The Britannia has not yet sailed with the remainder of the 4th regiment, and the men have not embarked, possibly because of the unfavorable weather.

TUESDAY.

The fog continued all through the night, and is still drifting over the camp, but there are indications that it will blow over in the course of the day. General Codrington, General Barnard and a few officers are about to start on a short tour round the south coast to-day or to-morrow.

PROFESSOR LEYDEN THE PHRENOLOGIST.

From the German.

I never recollect of a warmer enthusiast than Professor Leyden. When he spoke, he seemed to forget all other worldly circumstances, all other subjects, save the one engrossing topic on which he was engaged. His eye dilated, saw no object save the imagery created by his fertile brain. His voice was impassioned by what he said. His every pulse beat high. The professor at this time I speak of, was just two and thirty, and ranked himself as the very leader of Gall and Spurzheim's energetic disciples. On the subject of phrenology he was discussing when I entered the dining-room of Baron Hartmann.

It was a fine summer evening. Strawberries and other fruits decorated the board. The well known Johannisberg, the cold-cooled Lafite, stood temptingly on a table, around which about a dozen young men, with the worthy baron and the professor sat.

It appeared that it

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