dream.

And now it is nearly o'er.

Poetry.

"'TIS BUT A DREAM."

BY TAMER ANNE KERMODE.

"59Tis but a dre m." said the aged man, As he lay at de th's dark door ; "This world with its changes, a long long

Hew fair was its promise in youth's bright

hours,
How sweet were its hopes of joy;
It seemed like an Eden—this world of ours. To me when a careless boy.

Yet soon I passed on to manboud's prime Then thorns were around me cast—
I tooked in vain for my Edon flowers,
They remained with the gludeome past

Then on with the busy, restless throng, I rushed it pursuit of gold; When this was obtained to my heart's de-

sire,
I found I was growning old. That my eye was loning its lustre bright, My step its elastic tread, That my brown hair was thickly sprinkled

with grey.
And that soon I'd beland with the dead. This world with its changes is but a dream,

Its strong ties will soon be riven—
But O, whom awakened from death deep May I open my eyes in heaven.

AFFECTING REMINISCENCE.

Mr. Manuering and his wife, were sitting by the cheerful fireside, alone. He looked older a lit-le, but time had laid very light nauds upon him: The iron gray of his bair had turned to silver, and that ripo, mature expression reigned over his noble countenance which marks unerringly the perfection of manhood. Susie was close bebind bim; and his arm encircled her waist, and his hand clasped her's, not as if the wild intoxicating cettacy of new love, but as if his whole heart with all its admiration and confidence. were immovably auchored upon her.
Susie looked older, but her hair was just

as smooth and bright, and her oyes just as as smooth and oright, and her cycs just as black and loving as; when he had made her his bride. She wore deep mourning more becoming to her beauty, perhaps than any other drose; but it was the outward sign and symbol of her inward sorrow. Mr and Mrs. Mannering were childless. Paul, the first born, in the bloom and leveliness of his third summer, had been transplanted from his mother's busom to an angel in heaven .-Little Susie, the sweet daguerreety is of her mother, came to cheer the household for a fow brief months, and then too faded away. and they wept over her tiny coffin. Suste without a murmur; but ishe wildly prayed that hor husband might, live to , cluso her eyes and stand by her grave; the whole wealth of her beart, the whole treasury of her affections, she desired nothing to love, nothing on which to bestow her devotion, but her husband and heaven.

Mr Manuering looked in her face with a serione smild and said.

· Susie, bave I ever poincel, you, or made you unhappy since our marriage? You barot) the noblest, decreet, best of husbands; and I the happiest of wives,' she

replied evasively.
That doos 'not answer' my question. Tell me, Susie, I have a particular motive

for asking,"
Not, this many years, she said smilling, while her radiant face confirmed the

truth of what she said.

' Mall, Susie, did you ever know that I was passionstely fond of billiards during my bachelurhood. Not from any such communication that

you ever made mo. she replied archly. Did you ever know I played after we were married, and our little Paul, was

rn. ' Husband,' said Susie, 'do you remember one night when our baby had a paroxysm of

croup, and one Saturday night?

'Must painfully well, Susic, what then?'
'That Saturday night beloved, I heard that you allowed yourself an habitual indulgence in what I had always: instinctively regarded as very vicious and sinful. In word, I heard you were a gambler. My "bolo soul" revolted. You had never empowered me by your confidence; to contradict it, although I believe it false. You have been absent late at night. O, husband, that night I was more unhappy than ever belore, or that I have ever tasted deep and bitter sorrow since. When I kissed and caressed our dear little Paul, and Susie, and they were buried away out of my sight, I know that they had gone to the bosom of Jesus. But that night, somehow, I felt that if y.u, my best loved, for well as I loved my and I loved you better. I folt as if you were on the brink of a fearful danger, and I was

powerless to warn or save you."
' i was on the brink of a fearful danger Susie, and your gentleness, your indescribs ble sweetness saved me. I have said 'Ges

learenly parity and truth. you looked to nie like a white robed angel just from Heaven, to entold in your arms we my beautiful, obild. Such a sight, sweet mak wife-I will not talk of it-it uch anner me then and will be one of the very last me mories to fade out from my beart. You opened your eyes and welcomed me with caresses. You uttered no words of reproof, reproach or distrustryou only saked me if I loved you, and then you gently fell on

my bosom.

Bemorse kept me swake till morning. I had trenched upon holy time I had trampled on my own principles. Clayton's face haunted me. I had committed a whole callalogue of sins and the stings of conscience of sons and the stings of conscience of sons and the stings of conscience.

You nursed me all day, O how tenderly. and I only covenanted with myself and God Dever to give you like occasion again—der the close received maintopeall, when she abeet parted and the sail blew to pieces—botel. He was sitting alone in an upper she lay very broad to the sea which made a state of the sea which made a sea of the sail blew to pieces—botel. He was sitting alone in an upper she lay very broad to the sea which made a sea of the sail blew to pieces—botel. He was sitting alone in an upper she lay very broad to the sea which made a sea of the sail blew to pieces—botel. pleious looking vial stood on the table beter, and he was hastily penning a letter, trying away apara
on deck, water casks, galley, long boat, top
gallant torecastle; bresking in poop, and
ter,
trying away apara from A bottle of brandy and a most sus-

He scarcely noticed my entrance, but soon deck; got the main trysail set, and tryed to to get there—ship being now water-logged,

from boyhood, I desire one last favour of squalls, and soa making clean breach over you. This is a letter to my injured wife, I her; a I hands chaging to the weather rigwant you to deliver it yourself and tell ber I could not sarvice both diagrace and ruin. God will bless you if you be kind to her, the added with almost suffocating emotion. I took the vial in my hand and playfully

shook its contents, though there was a dreadful fluttering at my heart.

'Why, my dear Clayton,' said I. 'B'hat sort of a fifth act have I stumbled upon? You are not going to make off with your-self? What sort of essence have you

here ? Clayton gazed very earnestly into my face for a few moments, and then took the vial

· It is a desperate act' he said 'and I take a plunge into a borrible darkness, Mannering. But I am a desparate man-certain liegraco and ruin awaits me. I have squandered my own fortune-my wife was an heiross and now she is a begge:. It is a beiross and now she is a beggar. It is a fast to provent doing wasned away by the craven thing to toll you but a man may be soa, which was constantly breaking ever us evening.

In this miserable position we remained until evening.

The following is from a supplementary residence of the following is from a supplementary residence.

of my passions would relieve my fallen to:tunes. It is gone and I am a dead man ! He raised the vial to his lips, but with a strength augmented by the horror I felt, I I renched it from him, before he had tasted its subtle contents, and dashed it against a brick wall that flanked the opening window.

Clayton bowed his head upon the table
'Well, this is truly a tragic way to make
yourself agreeable,' said I feigning a composure I was very far from feeling. 'You
are a mad man, but not a dead man. Shame upon you to add insult to injury, by making our wife the widow of a cowardly suicide! I put the money I had won, with an addi-

tional sum, into his passive hand. *Replace the first moment where it rightfully bolongs, Clayton, I said, before a discovery of the fraud can possibly be made.
And now you and I will pledge ourselves,
after this most farcical of farces. What do

you say?'
His hand instinctively extended itself to wards the decenter.
No, no, Clayton,' I replied to his move

ment. That is your worst enemy, and will be your destroyer, unless you break all friendship with it. Now, let us solemuly, as husbands, as fathers, as citizons, abjure all association henceforth with brandy and games of chance? The convulsive energy with which he

griped my hand was like the presure of a 'You have saved me,' he said and I will

promise you snything.'
Sucie had listened with absorbing interest to this parration. 'And did he restore happiness to his wife, and keep his pledge, as my noble husband has done? Yes, dearest—neither of us has since set

our foot within the precincts of temptation. He is now president of the bank he robbed, and I sufficiently happy and honoured by being your husband."

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.

SHIPWRECK AND AWFUL SUPPREING AT SEA-TEN LIVES LOST-NABRATIVE OF CAPTAIN

RUDOLF.

From the Montreal Herald. We have by private hand, news from St. Johns to the 19th instant. The seal fishery had so far been pretry good. About forty (one fourth of the whole fleet) had arrived. with about 100,000 seals. It was feared however, that the remainder would mee; with but indifferent fortune. A dreadful shipwreck had occurred to a vessel com-manded by Captain Rudolf, well known among us, an account of which we give below, from a letter written by the master af-

car his arrival. The British Barque Blake, of 800 tons. Edward Budolf, Master, belonging to Messrs Firnic, Brother & Co. of Liverpool, England sailed from Ship Island Harbor, State of Mississippi, United States, with a cargo of Pitch Pine deals, bound to Cork for orders, in fine trim, and beautiful order, on the 8th of Feb. lazt, with fine fair wind and weather, with every hope of making a good and prosperous passage. The weather continued fine, and making fine progression our way, eighted Bermuda on on the 18th day after leaving —all well—ship tight and in splendid order—natil the 4th day of March, when the weather began to change, communeing to blow from the South East with rainy squal-ly weather. 5th—bauled to the South West blowing a strong gate and heavy sea running, feding the ship making a little water numps, being attended to every watch. 6th and 7th—the gale increasing and sea running very high and crossed, wind blowing, from South West North West, causing the ship to labour heavily, and kept one pump constantly going, running under double rected maintopsail, and close rected fore topsail, and torsail. Stb and 9th, gale still continuing, and veering more to northward, with very heavy squalls, causing a great crossed sea, making the ship labour, and straining fearfully-at this time both pumpe straining and laboring more, owing to croseed see, caused by the sudden changes of the gate from West to North afternately, obliged to run her, finding the ship making water fact, and gaining upon us, having three feet water in the hold. 10th and 11th—gale contining, squalls more violent and frequent, attended with hail and anow, and very cold, water gaining ra-pidly on the pumps—6 feet in the hold.— 12th—blowing a terrific galo from W. N. W., with a very heary sea running, thirteen feet of water in the hold; men getting worn out, being at the pumps three days and

HAMILTON, C. W., MAY 16, 1856. 'Manneting,' you and I have been friends and blowing a terrible gale with violent ging and in the maintop, everything being washed away from the main deck. 13thblowing a perfect hurricane, with terrific squalls of hail, sleet, and snow, from North-west, and foarfully cold; at 11 a.m. was struck by a terrific squall and a tremendous heavy see at t e same time, which capsized the ship, washing away 7 men, peop deck, burst up the main decas, washed off all the hatches, carrying away overy morsel of pro-visions there was on board the ship; and all spare sai's. She lay in this state about 2 iours, while the hurricane blow piercing cold, nearly perishing the remainder of the crow, when she carried away all three lower masta at the heads, bowsprie short off at the stem. She righted slowly, having a list; it turmed a little shelter from the cold wind, under the weathe -peop bulsarks at. We were obliged to hold and make correctes with the vain hope that one more include need place for fear of being washed away. Thus drink of water without rost, and constantly drenched with seas. 19th, gale and sea more moderate-at the risk of our lives, attempted to got forward for a drink of water, in and Finland and in the Baltic and White in which we succeeded, but spoils the cask Seas. or water in the attempt-this day one of the soamen died from cold, hunger and fatigue; we put him verboard, this aftermen gale began to moderate, got some pieces of canvors to lie upon, and all hudited together in a heap to keep ourselves warm. 20th, this being the seventh day without anything; the weather still very rough and cold, I caught a balf drowned rat which l immediately cut up and shared out to each one, it was a delicious morsel! The eighth day we were able to get forward and got a small cask of water from the heldthis being the only thing we had to depend upon. Ninth day-no sail could yet be discerned upon the horizon: all eyes daily and nightly stretched to eatch a glimpse of some friendly sail. Hunger now began to tell hearily upon us all, and its rarages were plainly discorned? Tenth day—what

rought it att and lashed it to thosesuchions a joyous sound was heard this morning, as only to bear a heavier disappointment; the features. two vossels passed us, one to windward and the other to leeward, without taking any notice of us. Oh! this disappointment was

heart-breaking; and starvation staring us in the face, and the cries and means of the men around me, calling on their God to help them. Oh! the scene was awful and horrible—it cannot be described by pen, and in my situation I had to hold up against everything, to shew them that they must not give way to it, Many times I had to set my heart as hard as iron to bear up against the means and orles of the men, and their ap-peals to me of what should they, do when I could baye lain down and given way to grie! and sorrow far deeper than their own, to see those men, once so strong and robust, now nothing better than smacking their lips, and dreaming of being at some frendly table, eating and enjoying themselves in some of their dozing sleeps, as they would full off from fatigue and exhaustion, only to be awakened by a wach of asca, to behold their

most deplorable state. Then the means from the poor follows become heartrending:they by this time began to get flighty, from weakness, and some breaking out all over ter. In this way we continued until the thirteenth day, when we saw another vessel pass us, and take no notice of us. The waitings and monnings were too awful to be described upon this day—thirteen days withour lips. Another seaman died this day from starvation, but we did not put him over-board; we reserved him for our own uso, and in this state we lingered for four days more, living upon the body of our dead companion; but I must say very sparingly

April, the 'l'igeon' arrived at St. Johu's.

there we were safely landed by Capt. Kright

When taken off the wrock our clothes were completely rotten, from being wet so long, and could be picked off by pieces, and after returning thanks to Almighty God for our sate deliverance from so awful a death, we

next returned our beartfelt thanks to Capt

Knight and his crew, for the great risk they rat in taking us from the wreck, and for their great kindness and attention to us in

our most miserable state on the passage

from the wreck to St. John's. Long may

indeed, for the thought of it was almost as bad as death. Through these four awful days I do not see how we ever lived, not having a dry place to lay, and the sea constantly washing over us, and as some of us would drop off in our dozing dreams, dreaming of feasting at some friendly table, in minutes would be awakened by the wash of the sea, then seeing our situation and also the dead body awinging in the pale moonlight, the means and cries were appal-ling, until Saturday morning the 20th March when we bore the heaviest and greatest dis appointment by a large ship passing us about two miles to windward. and not see ing us, being too early in the morning. This being the screnteenth day since we capelied, and nothing to eat but the body of our ship-mate, none of us able to move hardly from weakness and fatigue, and all our hopes gone. I laid myself down when this ship passed and abut my oyes, and gave up all hopes of over seeing land again. I was about resigning myself to my fate, when about two hours after I coard cries of great joy from all, of 'sail cit. sail oh'-repeated several times, and in such a strain as never will be Susie, and your gentleness, your indescribs ble sweetness saved me. I have said Get going constantly, run ingunder close received the behind me' to many a temptation, because your image stood before me, in your der the two closed topsail; but finding her beavenly parity and truth.

Step proved to be the schooner "Piguon," Capt. Knight, of but finding her beavenly parity and truth. W. S. W. with a good sea on at the time had some difficulty in removing us from the the wreck in our miserable state. On the 9th day after being picked off-being short of water and some other necessaries, fell in I with the packet ship " Mercury,' Capt. John b. Freuch, from New York, bound to Havre, who kindly supplied us with water and sho with clothing, and many other little comforts for the sick. On the 15th day of

man at the lee wheel, binnacle, akylights, life and jolly boats and all the bulwarks; took the foresail in, and rounded her to unclean breach over her carrying away spars

they live to enjoy all the comforts and sappiness of this life; and may not the slightest shadow of the least of our sufferings ever be cast on any of their voyage through ifc. EDWARD RUDOLF, Master. 84. John's N. P.; April 15, 1866.

DESTINY .- The wheels of nature are not : ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP made to roll backward, everything presses on toward Eternity; which bears all the sons of men towards the interminable ocean. Meanwhile Heaven is attracting to itself what ever is congenial to its nature, is enever is pure, permanent and divine. mails, 232 passengers, and a valuable cargo of merchandize.

Europenn Intelligence the American shi to the westward.

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAM-SHIP "NORTH AMERICA."

Quence, May 7th, 7 p. m. The Canadian steamship North American arrived at this port at a quarter to 7 this

mo the last night, I secretly borrowed from hing over us (boung about last 43; 15 N long port of the Liverpool Courier dated Wed the wants of the bank where I am employed 3:30 W.), and unable to move from this nesday, April 23rd. Letest telegraphic intelligence from Russia says :--- The Militia being 5 days with out a morsel of tool or a lis disbanded. The Admiralty has ordered all the lighthouses to be lit and all the buoys to be laid down in the Gulfs of Both-

> LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening .-- In consomence of the advices from America by

the Canada, the Cotton Market opened yestorday with increased animation, and a general advance of id. pur ib. was realised. To-day the demand has been moderately acfirm at the advance of yesterday. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on specula-

BREADSTUFFS--The decline which we have noticed for some weeks in the Corn Market still continues, and the fine seasonable weather which prevails throughout the country, promising rapid vegetation, is likely to operate further to depress value.

The English markets have been liberally supplied with the leading articles of the the watch at daylight cried out, 'Sail, he ! trade during the past week; and advice and two!' Every heart leaped with joy, but from Scot and and Ireland present the same

At London, on Monday, he supply was moderate, prices being the same as on the previous Monday.

Flour declined 1s. per sack and bar-

Robert Madin and Sons, in their circular of to-day, say that that trade here on Friday has shown little variation, and wheat and flour have been steady; while Indian corn, being more in request, has experienced a further improvement of 6d. per quarter.

Upon a numerous attendence of buyers, at our Corn Exchange, this morning, foreign wheat was in good request, and a fair amount of sales was effected to consumers, at the

tull prices of this day.
L'armers' wheat, with a good supply from the growers, sold freely at one penny per 70 lbs. over late prices.

All good qualities of barrel flour were i demand, and acquired an improvement of 5d. to 1s., while sack flour maintained previous rates.

Oats, oatmeal and barly, moved off slowwithout change in value. At Manche-ter higher prices are again

but buyers are willing to operate to a moderate extent at last week's rates, but not to advance.

Manufacturers are still well engaged, but for new orders they find it difficult to get more than the full rates current last Tues-

At Glasgow the last week has been man ked by an active speculative movement in the pig iron market. Consols closed on Tuesday at 93 for mo-

ey, and 931 for May 8th. The final payments of the Consol loan and Exchequer Bill Fund, amounting together to £1.500.000, falls due on Thurs-

day.
There is still no profit on the trunsmission of gold either way between England and the

United States. The French army is being placed on peace footing.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING 22d. The Globe states that Lord Clarendon has declined the honor of Marquisate, offered to him by Hier Majesty.

FRANCE. Paris, Monday Evening .-- Trade impro-

In corn little variation, but generally tendeacy downwards.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 18. manufactured in Austria angually.

the King of Prussia ratified the treaty of able to defend herself for many years to was agreed to :-
peace on Friday last, and that the Turkish come, and I believe that no matter what On the vote £7,397 for charges with the ratification left. Constantinople on the 4th forces were brought against her, she was instant.

THE CRIMEA.

the departure of the army continue very active.

Letters have been received at liffis. shewing that General Williams had recover- very soul, but the treaty of Paris had obed, and was forwarded to Beozoom, near Mirscow, so that it was not necessary for Dr Macallory to go to Tillis, nor did the Kussians seem to have wished that he should nass their lines.

The armistice was established in Asia.

ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada Capt. Lang, arrived at Laverpool on Sunday even-

HERMANN.

The Steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, from Bremen via Southampton, April 23, circling itself by the spoils of Earth, and arrived at New York at noon, on Thursday, collecting within its capacious boson what with the German, French, and English

> When in latitude 45 deg. 50 min., long. 52 deg. 30 min., exchanged signals with the American ship, J. Bradshaw, standing

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

Cor. of the Commercial Advertiser. AT SEA, May 7, The two days which the Hermann passed

at South impton on her ceturn faoin Bromen, were days of intense excitement to all on

the night on the steamers in the dock, sleep- questions, however, supervise of greater ing room being so scaree in the city, that in many instances a guinea was paid for per- army? Where is it to be stationed? And mission to sleep on the floor; indeed we what benefit, if any, is it to have of our re-have beard that persons who came in the cent experience? Is it to be kept up on late trains were forced to pass the night in the same scale as before, without any other wandering through the str. et.

it on the night of the 21st, on her way from Or is the quality as well as the quantity to Bremen, presented a truly brilliant spectacle, be improved? These questions may or consisting as it did of more than one hundred may not occur to those who are waiting to screw steamships, drawn up in parallel lines hear the particulars of the treaty, or count-To-day the demand has been moderately ac- of four or five miles in longth, flanked on ing the cost of the war and estimating its tive, with a sufficient supply, and prices either side by an indefinite number of new effect on the money market, or who confine accam gui-boats.

As the Liermann passed between thuse two long lines of old England's "wooden tions, and all the use of the military inquiry walls," whose solumn allence was only bro. at Chelsea is its boating upon their solution ken by the two boils announcing one o'clock A. M., passing from ship to ship until lost in the distance, a most vivid idea of the ed from the Crimen-we believe we may power end vigilance of our " mother coun. state with certainty that Gen. Eyre's Ditry," was impressed upon all who had remained upon deck.

The morning of the 23rd opened beautifully; a circumstance which favored the English superstitions notion that good wen-ther always attends Victoria, and the crowds of the strangers increased until the dock down by some people at once as a threat, or and all the neighboring streets were swarming with life. Some thirty iron screw steamships of the merchant marine lay in the dock. Some engaged by Government for the accommodation of the members of the Houses of Parliament, others for distin-

The Queen's arrival had been delayed by asked, and business is limited in consequence an accident to a troin on the road, which but buyers are willing to operate to a model and the detention must have interdefayed that to which the royal car was attacked, and the detention must have interused when the offer was declined. We trust fered with the proceedings of the day, as the actack was not made on South Castle, which was to be the grand feature in the rewiew.

On arriving at the scene of the naval display, the two long lines were in motions passing in regular order down the Selent to the spot where the royal yacht and others were lying, and as the ships successively reached the pivit ship, each column after passing between them, turned outward round those ships-starboard column running to starboard, and the port column to port, manning the rigging, cheering, and saluting the royal yacht as they passed.

When the Herman took her departure the whole fleet were pouring forth their broadsides.

RUSSIA.

News has been received at Berlin from St. Petersburg that the Count de Nesselrode had absolutely resigned his office as Minister of foreign Attairs- The Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, now Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, will succeed bim. The Count de Nesselrode retains the chancellorship of the empire, which he held with the foreign ministry, but would immediately leave for Kipeug n, for the benefit of his health.

The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Moscow, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Micheal and Nicholas, and a numerous staff. The Emperor gave audince to Count Kakrewaki, the military governor. ou Monday, when Mr. Williams made the It is stated that 100,000 cwt. of rails, and | Deputations from the nobles, and from the 100,000 cwt of axle trees, tiers, &c., can be civil and military authorities, accompanied ards religious establishments in the colonies.

involuerable on her own territory. But I felt that it was my duty, for the real interests of the country, to lend an ear to pro-Letters from the camp have been receiv. rests of the country, to lend an ear to proed to the 8th inst. The preparations for possis compatible with the national honor. My father, of imperishable memory, had his reasons for acting as he did. I Know his views and I adhere to them from my tained that which it was his ambition to obtain, and I prefer this means to war. The Emperor was listened to in religious silence. He omitted nothing, neither the plans of projected railways, nor for the river navigation, nor for roads, nor for custom house retorms.

The Ministers of the Interior and Finance have received formal orders from His Majesty to do away with all obstructions in the way of commerce.

in the public treasury.

A rumour had reached Paris from Italy house.

that a conference was to be opened in some to have relation to various plans for assist- Catholic. ing commercial enterprise entertained by the Russian government.

CANADA.

From the London Times, April, 17. In military, as in most other affairs, respons bility knows but small rest. No: mora, neg requies. The instant one phase of difficulty is passed another takes its place. What is immediately before us is the reboard, owing to the grand naval review embarkation of four armies, with all their which took place off Spithead.

Though a vast number of visitors spent economy requires us to bring away. Other material, or, at least, such as honor or importance. What are we to do with our material change, remaining a British army The fleet, as the Hermann passed through of the old sort, only half as much again of it? their attention to the promised rejoicings and

fireworks. But they are very serious ques-

As to the first of thom-that is, the immediate destination of our forces re-embarkvision of one thousand men is to go direct from Balaklava to Canada. Such a mea-sure will, no doubt, be variously interprated. aver will, no cloubt, be variously interprated.

We are not in the secret and can only discuss it is any Canadian or American politican might do. It will, of course, be set down by some people at occess a threat, or at least a measure of precaution; indeed we do not see how, just now, it can escape the latter character, as the Canadians them selves show no sign of disaffection, and in the present tempor of the British people on colonial affairs, it is doubtful whether we should take the trouble to correct them if

tors must have yielded for passage money our republican neighbors have taken the opnone, at a guinea a head, a very handsome portunity of making a disturbance, it is a profit to those engaged in the speculation. matter of course that as soon as our forces. Montreal, Capt. Laflauding, connecting with The Hermann followed some three hours later, having waited until half-past one p. m., for her mails. The passengers had a fine opportunity of witnessing a portion of the colony. For our part, we much prefer this solution to another which may suggest itself—viz, that we are to make a rule of maintaining a large force in Canada. This will make three complete lines of steamers from the head of Lake Ontario. Indeed they asked permission to raise a reindeed that we are giving up the absurdity of an immease and costly army, in the most

> REGIMENTS FOR CANADA .--- The following is an extract from a private letter which we have received from high authori-

> ty in London:
> "There is no doubt but five or aix regiments will be sent from the Crimes to

Canada.

"The militia were on the eve of being dishanded as well as the Foreign Legiou; but it is now said that 50,000 of the former will be retained, and that the latter will stand as ' you were' for the present.

"It is supposed that it is not entirely prudent to take off all our armour at once, as the peace of 1802 lasted only to 1803, and the peace of 1814 till 1815.3 London. April 11 .- A subsequent letter from the

give you the numbers. The 6th. 17th. 39th, to Canada. The 62nd and 63rd to and Star. Halifax. Nova Scotis .- N. Y. Anglo Bason.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISH-MENTS .- The colonial estimates were voted ou Monday, when Mr. Williams made the usual objections to the various items two-ards religious establishments in the colosies.

The first vote, £4,050, for the charges of steamers are in course of building and are to steamers are in course of building and are to ply between Montreal and the Upper Laters with the ecclesistical establishment at Bermuda, By telegraphic despatch we learn that The Emperor continues :- Russia was the ecclesiastical establishment at Bermuda,

ecclesiastical establishment of British North American provinces, Mr. W. Williams objected to the vote. He did not see why we should pay £1,000 a year to one Bishop, £300 to an archdeacon. He objected also to the payment of foreign missionaries, and to £500 a year for the Bishop of Newfoundland. He really must say that they ought to get rid of such votes. The Urown had given up an immense extent of land in the colonies for the entire use of the colonists, and also for the benefit of the colonial clergy. He should move that this vote be disallowed.

Mr. Labouchere said this vote had stood accepted it without objection. The parties in question had claims which were recte deprive them of what they now enjoyed; admirers,

The fruitive traffic was open, and ressels The money was given to individuals of so were arriving at all ports. The export of particular religious persuasion! It was procious metals was alone suspended in con- given to persons of different religious creeds, sequence of the scarcity of gold and silver and he heped the hon, gentlemad's objection the public treasury.

No. 42

Mr. Williams appealed to the honl memprincipal city there to take into consideration ber for North Warnickshire, reminding the affairs of the peninsula. A visit of the him that one of the Bishops for whom an am-Baron de Eliegit to l'aris was understood ount was to be voted was a Roman

Mr. spooner would state his views on that point when a specific motion was made, but to a general amendment of this ort be THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO should not give his support if it was to take away a gra t sanctioned by the British l'arliament, and guaranteed by that house.

The vote was then agreed to. Kans.-The following are the terms of the motion to be submitted to the house by Mr. Whitesida on Thursday, the 24th in-

stant:-" That while this house feels it to be its duty to express ta admiration of the gallantry of the Luckish soldiery, and of the devotion of the British officers, at the siege of Kars, it feels it to be equally a duty to express its conviction that the capitulation of hat fortress and the surrender of the simy which defended it, thereby endangering the safety of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey was in a great measure owing to the want of foresight and energy on the part of her Majesty's Administration."

THE NAVIGATION FOR 1856.

The Montreal Transcript gives the fol-lowing as the arrangements of the surgital lines of steamers on the Lake and River for the season:

PASSENGER STEAMERS - We find that in addition to our Royal Mail Line the Grial Western Railway Steamers, Canada and America, are to run the season, commence, my on the 5th instant, between Hamilton, Cape Vincent, Brockville and Ordensburgh, connecting with the Grand Trank Railway at Brockville, for Montreal. The Lake Steamers of the Royal Mail Line will the Kingston and Gauanoque, teating Namil

the Houses of Parliament, others for distinguished officers and the nobility, others still in the service of speculators. All were crowded before 10 n m, and had left the distance of the United States as dock on their way down the beautiful South ampton water. The screw steamship Himbard and one of the Government vessels, and one of the Government vessels, and one of the largest in the world, must have had a thousand passengers on board, and some of the vessels in the hands of speculators must have yielded for passage money

Lawrence at Alontreat.

Between Toronto and Rochester the steamers Maple Leaf and Highlander are to run, as well as between Toronto and Co-

bourg.
The steamer Peerless is to run between unavailable and unimproveable form, spread Toronto and Hamilton, in opposition to the in small detachments over half a bundred railroads. The Zummerman takes her place on the route between I oronto and Niagara, and the Welland between Toronto and Sk Catharines.

LADY SIMPSON AND PHOREX.—The OL

tawa River Mail Line will run as last season, leaving Lachine daily on the arrival of the 7 a. m., cars from Montreal, for Utiawa city, touching at all way paces.

PREIGHT STEAMERS -Ibere is to be large addition of freight steamers of the first Montreal and the Upper Lakes. 1965 2011 Head room & Hotcomb's Line Scenn.

ers Scotland, George Moffatt, Western De Miller, Coloniat, Brantford, Britamis and Huron, between Mostreal and Hamilton, 49 501 John Mucpherson & Uo. will have the following stunners between Montreal and Hamilton, viz: Steamers Boston: Bowinshsame authority says:

"Having just learned what regiments densburgh, i rescott and framilities from ville and City of Hamilton; butween Ordina are going from the Crimea to Haiffax, I pellers St Nicholas and Banabee; butween Montreal and Cornwall-Stelmers Fashion

> Hooker, Jaques & Co. will have the steamers Free Trader, St Layrence, Hi-bernia, England, Lord Eigin and Trescott, on the usual route, Montreal to Hamilton. H. Jones & Co.'s Line will consider the lier Steamers hanger, Days, Protection, Osha-

--- a propeller owned by Messra Gibb & Koss, Queboc, building at Sorel, and a large steamer, by the Mesire Shaw, of Kingston,
Also, building at Sorel, one by Mesire Calvin & Brock, of Farden Island, and a propeler by Mulintosh of Kingston.

DIET. -- All courageous animals are carnivorous and greater courage is expected in ... a people such as the English, whose foothered strong and hearty, than the half-sthrond coling monality of other countries. Temple. - 1 1 0 mi 3194 "Iniail

The farewell address to G. W. Do. Allan, Esq., the respected ex-Mayor of To. I. for several years, and the house had always route, upon the occasion of his leaving; the ex-Province for a sesson, was presented on the ognised and admitted, and it would be unjust Baturday by a large number of friends and and the state of t

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The number of Russians about our camp

MONDAY, April 7. to-day was, as far as I could judge, not so great as it was yesterday; but those who did come over to visit their friends were very soon rendered incapable of returning home, and were staggering about in every direction but the right one, if they were sober enough to keep on their legs at all, or were lying about in the neighborhood of the bazaars in utter helplessness and obliviousness. Many of these intoxicated heroes wore two ribands and orders; sometimes one sees a private with as many as three or four decorations, but that is rare. An lantry, kept her yards manned during the officer, aide-de-camp to the general who commands the corns at Mackenzie, in riding about the camp, found himself close to the brigade of Guards, who were out on one of the ordinary brigade field-days, and he drew up and watched the drill for some time. Lord Rokeby went up and addressed him, and the Russian was soon on the best terms with his new acquaintence. The Russians frequently visit Sebastopol, and wander about amid the ruins, as if to see what is left, or to discover, if possible, their old haunts. They come into Balaklava occasionally, and wander through its streets in a state of perplexity, or seek to identify the sites of their departed mansions. Several of the Greeks have also paid the town a visit, and are gunboats were now seen creeping up in very much puzzled to find out where they lived two years ago. One man said, "I had three very good houses in this town, but I really cannot tell even the place where once they stood." Colonel Hardinge, the commandant, very properly kept the drunken Ruskies out of the town last night, and placed sentries on the narrow road between the cliff and the waters of the harbor, to prevent them coming in after their jollifica-tions at the bazaar of Kadekoi. The storekeepers find good customers among the Russian officers for sugar, tea, champagne and spirits, all of which are enormously dear in their own camps. Sugar cannot be had at any price, even in Simpheropol and Baktchi-Serai Champagne, of which they are very fond, is 15f. a bottle, and tea is 20f. a pound, on the other side of the Tchernaya. At this side, the price of these articles is less than one-half of these amounts, so that there is ample inducement for a Russian officer to come down from outlying flotilla of unprofessional steamers, Mackenzie with his orderly and a sumptor pony to lay in a store of such luxuries. There is danger to the discipline of all the and accurate survey of her construction and armies if the intercourse between the sol- her armament. diers is not restricted, but a Muscovite general would have far more to fear from the results produced on his men by the in- of Wellington, the line of battle ships weighspection of our camps than the allies would have to dread from allowing their troops to time they were gliding through the water

draw comparisons between themselves and with an imperceptible motion which, in the the Russians. If the sutlers came in from absence of sails, gives them so gliding and the interior with their usual attendants, ghostlike motion. It was sometime before there is more reason to be apprehensive of their steam was felt, and the royal yacht, our men. The change of wind has relieved which had headed the outward bound, was us from a more positive apprehension, and obliged again to lie to; but in a few min-that was that we should be left without utos the headmost ship began to walk the barloy. There was not more than a few waters in admirable style. Her Majesty's days' supply for our horses in the Crimea, yacht ran on ahead, and the whole proud days' supply for our horses in the Crimen, when the wind changed and permitted one array of three-docker, two-docker, blockship of the fleet of sailing vossels which is laden and frigate, swept out in regular and close with forage to enter Balaklava, after knocking about in the Black Sea for a ships (sailing line of battle ships are only fit fortnight. Sheep are becoming scarce. for pivot ships now,) to E. N. E. of the We have cleared out Roumelia altogether, Nab Light, and each column, after passing with forage to enter Balaklava, after but, just in the nick of time, a supply of fine between them, turned round them, the star-oxen is promised from the plains on the board column turning to port, and the port south side of the Danube. This army has a column to port, headed again by the royal fine appetite; it manages to consume 250, yacht. The tide was now with the fleet, fine appetite; it manages to consume 250,-000 lbs. of barley, 250,000 lbs. of hay and 90,000 lbs. of bread per diem, and to eat up about 3000 bullocks and 15,000 or 18,000 sheep per month, besides little pickings of potted meats, preserved vogetables, private stores, poultry, geese, turkeys and game, washed down with floods of wine and spirits test of their quality. in an ocean of rum. Well, it thrives on this food, and looks fat and hearty and full

people at home are providing for their meu-tal instruction and recreation. TUESDAY, 10 A.M. The fine weather continues. The passe for the Russian lines have not yet arrived. No one talks of anything else-not even the the grand French races, which come off on the 10th, and to which the Emperor has sent £100 and Marshal Pelissier has contributed £50. M. Talon, the winner of the steeple chase on the Tchernaya, has a match for a large sum of money to ride his horse, Paddy Boy, against Muster Roll, and the race excites great interest and a little national rivalry. The mail is, of course, not in yet; in fact it, is regularly (irregularly) four or five days late, and the service by the French boats is very badly performed.

of fight upon its diet. It is very well for

the enemy that there is no occasion for the

display of its powers. Not only are the

men well fed, well drilled, and well taken

care of externally and internally, but the

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

We give a few extracts from the account of the correspondent of the Times, and will conclude it in our next.

THE REVIEW.

At a quarter past twelve, a single gun from the flagship announced the approach of the royal yacht, which was soon seen rapidly making its way to the head of the two squadrons, and at the next justant the royal salute ran along the line; but in the position in which the Pacific was placedto windward---there was the smallest amount of report from the cannonade, and a little boy was heard to observe that there was not half noise enough. About this time the vessels which had left most of their company behind were sought for by a black, ugly steam tug, which was close packed with the belated travellers, conspicuous among whom was Mr. Roebuck; and as they were received on board their respective ships, the different sections of those who had received tickets were better represented, but many notabilities did not make their appearance, and among those who were deficient was

also very conspicuous for the rich and gay | Boyne budy, and anchored about a mile off, dressing of his ship with colors of every possible hue and device, and of every nation Next to this ship really the most gaily be-flagged vessels were the floating batteries, the bright colors standing out in light contrast from their gloomy shapeless hulls. two flag-ships---the Royal George in the starboard division, with the red flag of Sir time, and boats left both the flag-ships, which were stated to be conveying the two whole of a somewhat lengthy pause in the proceedings, during which the Fairy tender steamed towards the shore, and returned,

After the Royal yacht had gone far out to after some delay, it was supposed with the

Lords of the Admiralty, as the royal yacht

now carried the Admiralty flag at the fore. At half-past one her Majesty's yacht slowly steamed out to the castward, to about two cables' length ahead of the squadrons, and there became stationary again. At this moment the whole flotilla of steamers, with company on board, decked with tiny messengers of death (which look like Thames Steamboats, and so insiduously carry their heavy armament under an air of nautical innocence,) passed round the Duke and turned, by the earnest gaze of many con-of Wellington, inside the royal yacht, and stant eyes. made their way round the Royal George, skirting the starboard division of the line-ofbattle ships, and on to their allotted stations in shore. It must be confessed that this was a somewhat tedious proceeding; and however correct and proper in a naval point of view, was rather too long drawn out for the patience of civilian spectators. Still, the way in which these boats darted round the squadron; the clear white smoke (the Welsh coal was a great improvement) looking like as many pulls from a cigar, was exceedingly pretty. The Coquette, Com-mander Risk, one of the number, ran out of her course, and came to take a look at the which gave an opportunity to a number of passengers on board of them to take a near

At a quarter to three, at a signal from the Commander-in-Chief, repeated by the Duke od anchor, in an incredible short space of and they ran rapidly back to their stations anchored, and again manned yards and saluted. As soon as her Majesty's yacht had passed throught the squadron and neared the shore, the sound of a sharp cannouade announced that the gun-boats were giving a

SALUTING THE ROYAL VACHI. The fleet was ordered to saluto the instant

the royal yacht showed clear the harbour.

This affair, which it was rightly judged would be the most striking feature in the day's proceeding was looked forward to with immense expectation and interest. They roval yacht showed each minute more clearly out of the harbour, yet still no preparations seemed to have been made by the fleet towards anything like a general salute. Suddonly a confused black mass was seen at the shrouds of the headmost ships of the line and instantly, as if by magic, men swarmed up the rigging of every vessel in the fleet. The clustered up the shrouds like bees. At first there seemed confusion, but as the men got higher, formed into their places, and spread out upon the yards, the marvellous rapidity and regularity of the whole manustre was seen with feelings of admiration and aston ishment. Hardly had the men joined bands when the royal yacht showed well out of harbour. On the instant one large dense spirt of smoke dashed in heavy mass from the side of the Duke of Wellington. The eye had scarcely time to perceive it, ere from every vessel along the two lines came the same discharge, followed instantly by another and another from the same ships ere the report of the first had time to reach. It a moment after the heavy swelling roar came suddenly up against the wind, increasing as it rolled forward, until the air seemed te vibrate painfully with the tremendous concussions. In a few seconds the hulls of the whole fleet were enveloped in the clouds of white smoke, from which, in regular order, from port and starboard, came the broad lashes of the discharges like sheets of yellow lightning. It had a grand and tremen-dous effect. The salute only lasted two minutes.

GUN-BOAT ATTACK ON SOUTH-SEA CASTLE Two or three of those grim iron mailed nonsters, the floating batteries, had been detached from the rear of the fleet, and together with the exercising brigs, a mortar vessel or two, and the Maander and Belleisle, sailing vessels formed a stationary line across the Bay just outside of the sandbank and near enough to be well examined by the people on shore. One squadron of gunthe Lord Mayor. As soon as the royal boats took up its place beyond them, so a yacht reached the easternmost point of the to command Fort Mookton and that part of line, the yards were duly manned, the the coast. A squadron of sixteen or twenty French corrette being among the first to gun-boats, perhaps more, for it was difficult

with all its broadsides bearing on the for-tress. The gun-boats in their turn now became the objects of curiosity, and many remarks were made upon their applicability to the real attack on Baltic fortresses; the great gun amidships, with which every boat The royal yacht took up a position between is furnished, securing them the respect and the two squadrons, head and stern with the the confidence of all the spectators. No preparations were made in Southsea Castle to return their amicable fire. The sixty George Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief, heavy gnns which are mounted on the paraand the Duke of Wellington, bearing the pet of that formidable establishment would white flag, with St. George's Cross, of Addoubtless be able to dispute effectively, if miral Dundas. She lay to for some little need ever were, the entrance to Portsmouth harbor. But on this occasion they were to receive the feigned attack without even proadmirals on board to her Majesty. The tending to resent it. The breeze in the fleet had by this time undressed the yards, afternoon was not sufficient to prevent the but the French corvette, with resolute gal- accumulation of a good deal of smoke and haze, by which the view of the fleet was

the Nub, and marked the furthest limit of who refuse to become converted." fluttering flags, and, with stately and measu-red pace, moved in superb procession towards the place occupied by its illustrious mistress-then, indeed, the wondering and gratified admiration of the multitude who saw that glorious spectacle rose to a higher flags of every colour of the rainbow, and pitch than before. It was as if the mouneach keeping a somewhat independent tains had arisen to walk the earth, when course, came in sight, and the scene for the those stupendous creatures of human skill, first time became positively animated. The which had seemed to be permanent objects in the scenery around them, began to stride succession outside of the port division of over the sen. The increasing distance from the fleet, and the four squadrons of these which they loomed through the misty atmosphere seemed in no appreciable degree to diminish their relative vastness. They were followed until they reached their goa

THE EAST.

Letters from the camp in the Crime have been received to the 8th inst. The preparations for the departure of the army continue actively, and already several hundred of the Army Works Corps have been shiped at Balaclava, and have gone on their way homewards. It is said that the Guards are to be the first to embark at Balaclava for England. The troops at Kinburn, Eupatoria, and Kertch will leave immediately. A system of passes has been organized to facilitate the communications between the Russians and the Allied armies Large numbers of Russians visit the English Camp, indulge very freely in liquor, and are soon staggering about in all directions.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald

"Russians are now seen all ver the camp of the Allies, riding along our roads, making purchases at Little Kamiesch, dining with us, and sleeping in our huts. The Commandant of Bilboquet breakfasted yestorday with the Zouaves, five of which corps had, the day before, paid a visit to that battery. The theatre at Kamiesch, ou Sunday, was well attended by Russian offi-cers. At head-quarters some 'notables' have dined with General Codrington, one of whom is said to have been Luders himself. The French had a grand review, the day before yesterday, of the first and second di-visions, near Traktir, and here, again, there was a large muster of Russian officers."

It is calculated that the Russians fired about 30,000 tons of iron at the armies of the Allies before Sobastopol. It is certain that we have given them about 11.000 in return, and possibly the French fired about 0,000 tons, so that between 60,000 and 70,000 tons weight of iron must be lying about on the plateau before Sebastopol.

We learn from St Petersburgh, that by an Imperial order, the army is replaced on the peace footing. The troops in the Crimea are hereafter to form two armies—one under the command of General Gortschakoff, and the other under that of General

A despatch from General Pelissier dated Sebastopol, April 18, is as follows:

"Yesterday I reviewed the entire army of the Crimen. General Luders, a consid erable number of Russian officers, Generals Codrington and De La Marmora, were prosent at this military teto. The epidemic has ceased in the Crimea.

To accelerate the evacuation, a portion of the English fleet, originally intended for the Baltic, was expected at Constantinople. I'he papers state that two regiments of English cavalry would leave in May for the East Indies, and that two divisions under Gen. Campbell, would be sent to Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Stratford de Redelisse is said to be greatly enraged by the stories that have been put in circulation touching his resignation of the post he holds at Constantinople. Mr Layworth, English Council at Monistire, lately went to take leave of him previous to returning to his post, when Lord Redeliffe, at parting, addressed him in the following violent language:

"People pretend that I am about to leave; it is false, I want to stay and I will stay. I beg of you, Mr Layworth, to repeat this to everybody you may chance to see before you may embark. I know very well that they would not be sorry in London to see me leave; but they shall not have that satisfaction. I will stay here because I wish to. I would be very glad to have people know it."

Before the plenipotentivries loft Paris the Emperor presented each of them with a copy of the great work entitled Iconographic Greeque et Romaine. The book is not to be found in the book stores; and each of the copies presented by the Emperor was valued at 6,000 francs. Count Buol was also presented with a rich service of plate. and Ali Pacha with a magnificent goblet.

It is the law in France, that men drawn for the military service must either serve themselves, procure a substitute, or pay a certain amount to the Government. sum paid into the Treasury in this way has announced his intention to exibit living the same, that is "to Holy Scripture, as amounted during the continuance of the late representations of the "Agonies of the Sa- understood by the Anglican Church and war to 62,600,000 francs, representing 22, viour on the Cross," "The Elevation of taught in the Prayer-Book-when, we say. 285 substitutes.

pay this nautical bonor, and nothing could to get an uninterrupted view of the whole line of them at once, came straight in tow-ration was performed. The Frenchman was and Southsea Castle, just eastward of the Russia, and England, under whose protection of wickedness like New York.

The Church.

tion Greece is now placed, for the settlement, and if possible, the extension of the oundaries of his kingdom. Marshal Pelissier has been presented with

a magnificent sword-a Toledo blade -by the Spanish officers who were sent out to the Crimes by their Government, to witwitness the operations of the Eastern war. A correspondent of the Independence Belge, writing from Alexandria, on the 19th April, says:

The news which lately reached here from Abysinnia represents the Emperor I heodosius I. as deeply engaged in new schemes of conquest. He is determined, it would seem, to subject the whole of Africa to his sway, and to convert its inhabitants abolished male servitude throughout his dominions, but still keeps the women in slavery, stated to be 240 instead of 140. regarding them as inferior beings. A Copt of Cairo has been appointed Parriarch of the dominions of his sable majesty, and encourages the Emperor to masacre all those

The Viceroy of Egypt having nothing the course, the whole mighty fleet at once better for his army to do, has, it is said, set liged to omit it this issue, but shall give it at least insinuated, at the Synod. We have them to mending the roads. He has already marked out several great public highways in various parts of his dominious, and put his soldiers at work upon them.

The City of Venice is to take \$5,000,-000 worth of stock in the Canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

The waters of the Danube have not been so low for the last 20 years, as they are at present, and all the commerce of Upper Austria that looks to this river as a medium of transportation is completely stopped.

The workinen in the silk factories o Lyons in gratitude for what the French Government has done to develope the branch of industry in which they are engaged, lately sent a petition to the Minister of State, praying that " the effigy of him whom war and and peace have rendered equally illustrious, may horeafter be crowned with laurels on the national coin of France." It is said the Emperor will grant the petition.

The French colonies in Africa are about to be re-organized. They will have their own army and their own institutions, administrative and judicial.

The law requiring purely religious journals to deposit a large sum of money in the hands of the French Government as cautionnement or security, is, it is said, about to be repealed.

Calcrast, the public executioner in Lor don, was lately dismissed from the office and four candidates for the succession are already in the field-one of whom, in addition to other ominent qualifications, is laying considerable stress upon his "brilliant edu-

It is stated as an evidence of the kind ness with which the Emperor Alexander seems inclined to treat his new subjects, that he has again summoned together the Quinquennal Assembly of Finland; a body that and not met before since the year 1811. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have

under consideration a gigantic plan for ex-tending the City of Paris from its present limits to the fortifications. It seems that what he has hitherto done is nothing to what he purposes to do. He is often to be seen pencil and note-book in hand, and accompanied only by an Aide-de-camp or General Bosquet, busily at work in one of the filthiest and most unfrequented suburbs of the city

The Turkish government has just given aldistinguished proof of its toleration of other forms of worship besides the Ottoman.— Three Catholic monks of Bosnia, lately murdered a Turk, and the more effectually to conceal their crime, burned the body in pily were. the kitchen of their convent. They were all three tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death; but the government has ordered the execution to be suspended, until the Pope, informed of the circumstance, shall have had time to deprive the criminals of their office, so that the punishment may be inflicted on the man not on the priest.

Diplomatic interconrse has been suspend ed between the Mexico and the Holy Sec, and the Mexican Minister, M. Larainzar, has hauled down his flag and decamped with bag and baggage. Cause unknown-but supposed to be connected in some way or other with the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. It is somewhat curious, that about eight months ago this dogma was nowhere received with such extravagant denonstrations of joy as in Maxico. Almost every house was illuminated. One little circumstance, however, ought to be noted in this connection, and that is, that every house that remained in darkness was mulcted in the sum of ten dollars--the owner footing the bill.

A Madrid correspondant of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung writes as follows, on April the 8th :

A scandalous scene took place in the royal palaco the day before yesterday. The sisters of the King, (the Princesses Donna Isabel, Donna Josepa and Luisa,) who were banished from the Court on account of their mesalliances," and who returned after the revolution of 1854 to Madrid, were in the habit of visiting the rooms of the King to the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers," see "Tertulia." The King and Queen, who by the uncertainty of our teaching in these are justly displeased with the Princesses and Donllenrique, because they returned to court without previously asking permission, orderod the guard not to permit them to enter their apartments, and to tell them that his majesty would send for them whenever he wished to see them.

"This order was given as the three prinesses and Don Henrique made their appea-

The Guards had scarcely communicated their orders to Don Henrique and his sisters when the latter, rushed furiously into the apartment of the King, dealing out the most offensive words and menaces in all directions, until the King was obliged to call the guard and have them forcibly ejected.

It is said that the Emperor Alexander II. will soon recognise Isabella II., and that Spain will send an ambassador to St. Petersburg. If so, this will be the first time the rulers of Spain and Russia have beld diplomatic relations with each other. DREADFUL BLASPHEMY .-- A French

adventurer has arrived in New York, and erroneous and strong doctrine" contrary to the Cross," "The Last Moment," and these Auglican Priests are found themselves King Otho is said to have lately addressed other outrageously blasphemous subjects, positively teaching contrary to the doctrines demand to the three Power, France, It will surely not be allowed, even in a city of the Prayer Book, and absolutely denoun-



Mer Founsations are upon the boly bills.

Hamilton, Friday, May 16, 1856 ERRATUM. - We regret that a typo-

graphical error occurred in the editorial to a religion of his own liking. He has article on the Synod in our last issue, by straightforward honesty in theological mat-

We have received a letter from the Rev. Arthur Palmer, in answer to our article of slightest ground for such an insulting and jast week. Having had several communications lying over for some time, we are oba place next week.

THE SYNOD, OUR DEFENCE.

A friend expostulates with us for what he considers our excessive severity towards his friends, those gentlemen, lay and cleric, who in the late Synod, supported the claims of the laity to an could voice in the election of our Bishops. Perhaps we are open to the charge, for while feeling the necessity of the fortiter in re in matters so vastly important, we would ever wish to accompany it with the snaviter in modo, if therefore we failed in doing so we beg our Brethren's pardon.

At the same time we do not wish to withdraw one iota from the strength of our protest against what we conceive to have been the bitter error of their line of procedure during the late Synod. We feel now, as we felt then, that if the unimus of their reasoning were correct, it would have been more consistent at once to have voted ourselves a Presbyterian Synod. If, as more than one Reverend gentleman intimated, the laity are equally well versed in Holv Scripture with themselves, if they are equally well able to judge in matters pertaining to the functions of the ministry, and have equal authority to do so;"--why, it would be an insult even to the Presbyterian Ministry to place our clergy on the same platform with them, for they do not so debase the office which they believe themselves to have received from Christ.

It is astonishing too, how rapidly the evil of such leaven works. We see already a rabid attack has been made by a local editor on one of the Reverend gentlemen for his consistent support of religious education and his tendencies to what the elegant editor pleased to call " priestism," and for not adapting his sacred office to the institutions and to the spirit of this country." And as justifying this attack, he most complacently claims the principles avowed, at the Synod, not only by laymen but by clergy; being of course careful not to inform his readers how few these inconsistent gentlemen hap-

As regards the particular question involred,-the equal influence of the clergy and laity in the election of Bishops,-we are not, as we before stated, very anxious. We really think that it is one of those things which will regulate itself, despite of wrong headed legislation; God has imbued His Church with a wonderful power of innate holy conservatism. But what we do lament are the lax principles enunciated by its advocates. Its clerical advocates are Anglican Priests, and yet they greatly ignore, if some of them do not absolutely deny, that there is any peculiar spiritual power or official grace pertaining to the Christian Priesthood.

Upon this subject we confess to feeling strongly; for we feel that the truth and honor of the Blessed Jesus are deeply involved, since it is His own assertion "as the Father has sent me, so send I vou .-And lo I am with you always," (in your successors, the only possible interpretation.) to the end of the world." Here seems to us three horns of a dilomma --- either Christ possesses no priestly powers, or the Christian Priesthood must do so too, or the promise of Christ has failed!

Again, tears of blood were no extravagant exhibitions of sorrow for the loss sustained by the "flock of Christ over whom respects. They are in truth to a great extent "sheep having no shepherds"; since not a few of the Clergy tell their people that Christ has not entrusted them with any power to impart grace and salvation to them; that the command to St. Peter and his brethren, "Feed my sheep, feed my lambs," was either an unmeaning phrase, or has in these latter days, lost its power. Whose then is the fault, yea, the sin, if the flock of Christ not knowing where to find spiritual sustenance become barren and unfruitful; or that others of them, some in presumption, some in desperation seize unbidden on the " Mysteries of God, and perish, (emphatically.) in the gamsaying of lora" Ì

But there is a third reason why we are deeply moved in this matter, and it is that upon which we meant now chiefly to have dwelt, namely, that when those who have in the most solemn manner declared their ex animo consent and assent" to all the principles of the Prayer-Dook, and p'edged themselves strenuously " to drive away all cing those who faithfully and literally ad-

here to it, as being unerangelical for so doing, we do feel that the standard of moral even in His own temple. We doubt not that these gentlemen have found some method of satisfying their own consciences for many of them are sincere, earnestminded men; but desenters will think that the clearness of moral perception is denied within the Church! and the world will sneeringly suppose that if guileful lips be member the cold scorn with which the Westminster Review some time ago, declared that "no one thought of looking for memory; but surely it is humiliating that the infidel and the sinner should have the religion damaging taunt. But we cannot deny our conviction that

principles opposed to the Prayer-Book were already alluded to the way in which the Ministry were spoken of, as compared with other. He advised them to be Bible and the laity. Now the Prayer-Book does Prayer Book Churchmen, to walk in love, continually style us "priests," requires us to perform priestly acts which it forbids to a lavinan or even to a deacon; such as giving absolution, pronouncing the benediction, consecrating the sacred elements, &c. And finally we remark the commission of a Priest in the Anglican Church runs thus,--after requiring the candidate to promise that HE the Lord being his helper," " will minister the doctrine and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath command ed" the "Bishops with the Priests" laying their hands on his head, the Bishop says Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the Imposition of our bands." &c.

Now is it right, is it consistent with Christian simplicity, for men who have been thus introduced into the Christian Priesthood to speak as though there were little or no essential difference between their of ficial position in the Church of God and that of a layman? We thought this was done by clerical individuals at the Synod, and herefore in our editornal we spoke strongly. Either they did, or they did not, "receive the Holy Ghost" at their Ordination, not then for personal sanctification, but " for the office and work of a Priest in the Church of God;" if they did, surely they must be fitter to guide the Church of God, as they promised they would, judge both concerning Her Doctrines and the qualifications of Her Chief Overseer, or the gift of the Holy Ghost were useless, which it wou'd be blas phemy to say ;---Or, if they believe they did not "receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Priest"; for, that it is not so officially imported in ordination, surely nonourable feeling, not to speak of Christian principle would require, that they should retire from a ministry which they now think was conveyed to them with rites so unhallowedly presumptious, if not blasphemous? for such they are, if not veritably, scriptural

We speak not now of other views s the Holy Communion, the mystically corporcal presence of Christ in His Church, &c.; hough all these things have the same baneful effect upon the estimation in which the and the consequent lowering of the moral standard in all around. But we wish to had decided upon having it made of confine our remarks to the Synod.

We conclude with a striking declaration of the Rev. John Wesley when pressed to leave the Church ;--- "We believe there is, and always was -an outroard presthood ordained by Jesus Christ, and an outward sacrifice offered therein, by men authorised to act as " ambassadors of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." We appeal to Mr. Wesley, in addition to the names we gave the other week, as proof that we rightly understand the doctrines and teaching of the United Church of England

PRESENTATION TO A YOUNG LADY.

reflects the highest credit upon both Committee and Subscribers.

of English manufacture, of the very best whatsoever. description, and were purchased at the establishment of Mr. James E. Ellis, King Street, Toronto, and cost about £35. The watch bears the following inscription, neatly engraved inside:

Presented to Miss Wilson, by the Conregation of St. George's Church, Grafton, lay 8, 1856.

The following address was read by Mrs. Dr. Coates on behalf of the Ladies Com-

DEAR MISS WILSON, -- It affords me much pleasure in being deputed by the Committee, on behalf of the Congregation of St. George's Church, to present you with this Watch and Chain. as a testimony of our regard and esteem; and also for your kind and unremitting attention in aidthe Church. And we trust that the same mutual good feeling which has hitherto happily existed amongst us, may long con-

linue to prevail. Signed on behalf of the Committee, CATHABINE COATES. Grafton, May S, 1856.

Miss Wilson then briefly returned thanks to her kind friends for this most beautiful integrity is fearfully lowered; and that the and costly token of their esteem and retruth of Christ is bitterly trampe upon and After which the Rev. I William gard. After which the Bev. J. Wilson addressed the assembly at some length. He thanked his parishioners for this fresh proof of their kindly feelings towards himself and family; he congrutulated them upon the unity and harmony which prevailed in the parish, as well as upon their sinadmissable at the altar, they cannot be very cere attachment to the Church. He snoke wrong in the market! Well do we re- with feelings of great satisfaction, upon the manner in which the services of the Church are conducted by both minister and people. - he Prayer Book faithfully followed, all which the number of c'ergy present was ters from a certain party in the Anglican extremes avoided, all novelties excluded. Church." We quote the sentiment from and the people prepared to bear an intelligent part in responsive and musical portions of public worship.

He exhorted them to continue in the unity of the Church, to avoid those heartburnings which stir up strife, and alienate members of our communion from each other. He advised them to be Bible and firmly to maintain their principles, and continue steadfast in the faith.

A large proportion of those present remained to spend the evening with their Pastor and his family; and the time was passed in innocent recreation, in edifying . conversation and mutual friendly feeling.

THE COBOURG ALTAR.

To the Editor of the Church. DEAR SIR.

A friend here has drawn my attention to the statement you have been requested to make in the Church of the 18th instant, regarding the altar some time since presented for the use of the congregation of this parish. As one of the donors of that altar, and

said statement in my opinion, not being

strictly in accordance with facts, perhaps you will do me the favor to receive a statement from me likewise in connexion with this matter. In the month of June 1854. at the time our parish Church was in course of erection, in the course of conversation with the archdeacon, I mentioned to him that a number of young men, members of the congregation had it in contemplation to make an offering of an altar, upon the completion of the new Church provided there was no objection on his part---in reply, he asked what kind of an altar it was to be. I stated . that I thought of stone. To this the archdeacon replied, that he was afraid there might be some objection to stone, and suggested wood, but nothing definite was at this time determined upon. A few days afterwards we met again, and after some general remarks respecting the progress of the Church, the archdeacon stated to me strongly contradictory to the doctrines of the Prayer-Book, which their Brethren hold, concerning Baptismal Regeneration, dered the subject and found that some obthat since our conversation respecting an aljections might be made to a stone altar, in consequence of some legal difficulty having arisen on their introduction in Englandtruthfuly simplicity of the Church is held, but that no objection could be made to wood, -to which I replied that we (the donors) and that it would be a solid altar and made of white oak, which decision the archdencon confirmed by giving a hearty and unconditional consent, and seemed pleased that: we had abandoned the idea of having it of stone-so much as to "form a character." I admit the archdeacon was not aware of the symbols that were carved upon the alter until it arrived in Cobourg---for the simple reason, that when the patterns were received from Mr De Zouche, (ecclesiastical carver in Troy) the archdeacon was from home. Moreover, as we had received what we considered a carte blanche from him regarding On Thursday, May S, about thirty of the the altar, any further reference as to its conmembers of the Congregation of St. struction, so long as it was not of stone, George's Church, Grafton, assembled at we deemed unnecessary, and as the time the Parsonage House, for the purpose of when it was first expected the Church would, presenting to Miss Wilson, daughter of the be opened for divine service was fast apnoumbent of the Parish, a beautiful Gold proaching, it was necessary that a dicisi n Watch and Chain. This generosity on should be made with as little delay as posthe part of the Congregation was a sponta- sible and the patterns returned to the buildneous and voluntary act of good will; and er. The Rev. W. A. Johnson had seen the whole proceeding, which was managed the patterns, but he distinctly declined exby a Committee of five Ladies, was con- pressing any opinion as to the selection, the ducted with the most perfect unanimity, and decision therefore was made by myself and in accordance with the means at the disposal of the donors, and not with reference to The watch, chain, hook and key are all the advice or opinion of any individual With regard to the concluding part of

the statement, viz: " That had be (Archdeacon) been so consulted &c., " I must say, that I cannot comprehend the reasonableness or the justice of such an assertion, for what course did the donors adopt, after the altar arrived in Cobourg, did they, as has been falsely stated, secrete it until the Church was ready for its reception and then stealthily place it in its appropriate place in the sanctuary! No, the moment it was received we communicated the circumstance to the curate, the Rev. Mr J. (the Archdeacon being still absent) who immediately referred us to the Rector, in order to obtain his approval of it. We accordingly apprized the the Archdeacon of the fact of its arrival, by a note dated 4th Aug., in the course of ing us in conducting the musical services of three or four days, he called at my house (where the altar had been taken, the Church not being readyfor it)forthe purpose,as hewas pleased to express himself, of personally inspecting the altar, in order to ascertain that there was nothing objectionable about it before accepting it. After a careful inspection, he expressed himself much gratified

with our gift, and pleased to find that there was nothing objectionable about it, and finally on the 10th August accepted it in writing and in language not to be misunder- try to be, and that we may all long continue stood.

So much misrepresentation and false accusation having been circulated to the preiudice of that truly good and examplary Christian, the Rev. W. A. Johnson, that ! feel it a duty, in justification of that Rev. Gentleman to state, that beyond a mere compliance to the urgent solicitations of one or more of the donors for the obtaining of parterns, and urging the proriety, after the altar had been received, of obtaining the MY DEAR SIR:-Rector's approval of our gift before presenting it for the use of the congregation, be had nothing to do with the introduction of that appropriate piece of Church furniture. I may also state that the Rev. Mr Johnson was not, and never intended to become a donor, that privilege being coufined ex- appears to be quite correct. pressly to laymen.

I beg to enclose a copy of the correspondence in reference to the altar and the unfortunate difficulies connected with the matter. I remain, dear sir, yours &c.,

W. Corrigal. Cobourg, April 23, 1856.

(COLA.)

CoBourg, Aug. 4, 1854. REV. AND DEAR SIR :-

I beg to inform you that several voung men, members of our congregation, have purchased a Carved Altar, built of White Oak, for the service of St. Peter's

Church, Cobourg.

They have deputed me to acquaint you with the fact, and to see it safely placed whenever the Church is ready for its reception.

I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir. Your most obed't Humble servant. W. CURRIGAL,

(Signed) The Archdeacon of York.

THE RECTORY, COBOURG,

Aug. 10, 1854. MY DEAR SIR:-

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th inst., and to thank you for the intimation that several young men, members of our congregation, have been good enough to purchase an Altar for the service of St. Peter's Church.

While I am myself much obliged by this

act of pious consideration on their part, I am sure it will be equally appreciated by the congregation at large. Having had the gratification of seeing the Altar thus procured. I regard it as very substantial in appearance, neat in its workmanship, and appropriate in its symbols.

Outward things in connexion with Divine Service are often impressive in their teaching, and this new Gift, we shall hope, will help to produce a greater reverence for the most awful of the solemnities of the Church, and a more guarded, as well as thankful approval to that most sacred spot in the Sanctuary.

I remain, Dear Sir, Very sincerely yours, (Signed) A. N. BETHUNE, Wm. Corrigal, Esq.

(COPY.) COBOURG, NOV. 27, 1854. REV. AND DEAR SIR: --

The late troubles in our Parish about the Church Altar or Table, seems to require a few words of explanation from the donors. Moved to offer something to our God, upon the completion of the new Church, in which ornament and instruction were combined, beauty and usefulness joined, we determined to have an Altar made as correct and as handsome as our circumstances would afford, Upon conversing with you in the month of June last, on this subject, you approved much of our intention, warning us at the same time not to have it made of stone, for some "legal enactment" in England, seemd to forbid it. In July, 1854, having decided upon the pattern and carefully considered the Symbols to be carved upon it, we ordered it from an Ecclesiastical Carver in Troy, who had been lately employed in the Oak Carving restorations in Ely Cathedral (England). When it arrived in Cobourg, we wrote to you as Rector, stating our wish to make an offering of it

to St. Peter's Chuch, Cobourg, for the use

of the congregation. Before receiving it you observed, it would be necessary to ex-

amine it for yourself-you looked at it,

thoroughly approved of it in every respect

and received it in writing from us-and, then, on the 13th or 14th of October, told

us to place it in the Church, which we did. On the 4th November, or early on the morning of the 5th, it was sacrilegiously de-We took what steps we could to bring the perpetrators of this outrage before the civil law, but without effect. Upon your return from Quebec, the question arose as to what should be done with the defaced Altar or Table, and you kindly expressed a desire to consult the wish of the donors. Their decision was simply this: The Rector has most fully received and approved of our paired; but if he fears the voice of the congregation (as those emblems which have been removed can only serve the purpose of boliness when they are understood) let him general reader; it contains matters of fact, explain the subject of emblems and symbols from the pulpit, or at a vestry meeting, and then leave the subject altogether to the Legion, on Friend Excuses.—Dana & upright intelligence of the congregation .--We at the same time assured you, that wha ever they decided upon, less or more, even to the removal of all ornament whatever, should be done; as far as we were codcerned, so called—the shallowness of their Chrisfor our gift was never intended to be a cause of offence, but, on the contrary, a help to true devotion. From all that has passed we are led to believe that you would like that

piece of furniture to remain in the Church,

hoping that all our congregation may be as well pleased with your decision as we shall to worship and praise God as usual in his holy Church, and remain,

Rev. and dear Sir. Your humble and Obed't servants, (Signed) THE DORORS, per W. Corrigal. Venerable.

The Archdeacon of York.

(CÒPY.) NOVEMBER, 29, 1854.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter of the 27th inst., written on behalf of the donors of the Altar Table, about which so much discussion has unhappily arisen.

Your statement of the circumstances under which it was presented and accepted.

If I differ with you as to the course which it was best to pursue, after the very discreditable outrage which has taken place. it has been from a sense of the responsibility under which I feel myself, not to encourage any step which can only sharpen the acrimony of discussion, and aggravate the division of opinion which already prevails. My experience of promiscuous public meetings for the purpose of testing, or deciding upon, important questions, especially in Sacred matters, will not permit me, unless in un avoidable cases, to submit any disputed

point, in Church affairs, to such a tribunal.

With abundance of strife, and hard words, and unkind feelings, we seldom, through that agency, arrive at a wholesome or satisfactory decision. On this ground, 1 stated that it would much better answer the end intended, that the point in dispute should be left to the adjudication of the select Vestry; who, in all ordinary Church questions. are empowered to act on behalf of the congregation. The Vestry were accordingly summened for this purpose; and although the opinions expressed by those who were present, would probably be the sentiment of the whole, no absolute decision was come to, and and I recommended that the donors should have the opportunity of giving full consideration to what appeared to be the general feeling of the Vestry, before any positive action was taken. From the letter you have addressed me. I judge that such consideration has been given to their expressed opinion; and while I thank the donors for so fully placing the decision of the matter in my hands, I must dissent from the justice of the complaint whith which that concession is accompanied, that my action in the matter has been "hard and high-handed." This is a most unfair accusation, when

I had taken nothing upon myself, but showed every desire to consult the feelings of the donors, and, if they were accordant to adopt the arbitrament of the Vestry of the Church. Be assured, that whatever action may be taken, shall be in consistency with the general sentiment of those respectable gentlemen that composed the Select Vestry; and not as my mere judgment or wishes might prompt. I shall always be too glad to defer,—where it is right for me to do so —to a legitimate responsible government in Church matters, such as a Select Vestry may be considered to constitute. The explaining of emblems and symbols from the pulpit would, under present circumstances, be of very doubtful expediency, and a single sermon or address on the subject would hardly produce such a full and correct conception of it, as to allow of decided action, founded upon impressions which might by decision upon the matter, which the Vestry may feel it advisable to adopt, there might be a benefit in adverting to the subject from the pulpit-stating briefly the circumstances under which the gift was made, the excellent intentions of the donors, the harmlessness of the symbols which were employed, and the compromise which, with the consent of the donors, had for peace sake, and to avoid giving offence to weak brethren, been agreed upon. This I should be quite will-

ed will be generally satisfactory. . I remain. Dear Sir. Very sincerely yours, A. N. BETHURE. (Signed) Wm. Corrigal, Esq.

LITERARY NOTICES

MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION, OR MEMORES OF ELKANAH WATSON .- Dans & Co., publishers, New York, 1855.

struggle for independence. We find in the many of its noble influences. The mason with his correspondence with public men and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. The work possesses much interest for the American mind and taste. though not much for ours, except so far as respects the brief detail of some matters or events of the Revolution. Mr. Watson was offering, therefore, he ought to see it re- of Puritan origin, and possessed a character of impetuous patriotism. He has written his journal in an agreeable manner for the

and does not pretend to style.

Cc., New York. The object of this work is to show what is so frightfully common among Christians tianity-when love and duty to God are withheld from unworthy motives and reasons. Their excuses or apologise why they may not choose to serve Christ and His but will neither replace the emblens nor Go-pel with their substance, or to glorify offer it to the congregation. This, we must Him with their bodies, are well set forth,

hands of it altogether, and leave the gift der to their own selfish, worldly, carnal with you, Her. Sir, to do as you please with, convenience. We highly commend this excellent book.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH CHRONICLE: LOU-

Late numbers of this mouthly have reached us. They contain much of peculiar interest to us, respecting the Church in the British possessions. Such a publication is well calculated to incite us to a missionary spirit and zeal.

JEWISH INTELLIGENCER: London.

Several numbers of this monthly have reached us through H. Rowsell, Toronto The operations of the Society continue vigorously, and the accounts of our missionaries are delightfully entertaining.

Jawish Records,-a quarterly paper of the same society, intended for more general distribution.

PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY This exhibition is drawing full houses, and we understand has given great satisfaction. It exhibits every evening until the 24th inst. on which day there will be three exhibitions, commencing at 101 a. m., and 3 and p. m., and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, afternoon at 3 p. in.

An exchange says of it as a work of art.it approaches perfection as nearly as a work of the kind need do. The perspective appears to be faultless. Everything stand is bold relief. When viewing it you can scarcely realize that you are looking at a painting on a plain surface. You are half persuaded that it is all wax work. Trees, posts and telegraph poles neither lean nor lie down, but stand out as natural as the originals themselves. The telegraph wires do not appear to be against the house fronts but swing out clear and natural. Every thing, even to minutiae, seem to be represented life-like and natural, and just as it woul appear across the street. There is no sameness in the painting. Every counten-ance, even of the thousands who are represen ted as thronging the streets, is different from every other countenance. No fancy scene are represented on the paintings.

The following is the opinion of the Rev

Mr Dewar, of Sandwich. Having been requested to state my opi nion of Bullard's Panorama of the city of New York, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it a very interesting exhibition and well worthy of public patronage.

E. H. DAWAR, M. A. Sandwich Rectory,

April. 16. 1856.

A PECULIAR RACE OF INDIANS .- It appears that during a recent cruise of the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes in the Arctic Ocean, above Bhering's Straits, the crew landed in Senivane Bay, on the eastern coast of Asia, a country belonging to the Russian territory, where they found a peculiar race of Indians, of which the San Francisco Herald gives the following account:-" The principal object of visiting this point was to obtain astronomical observations. The subject of most interest to the general reader, however, is the information gained respecting the Techucchis Indians, a warlike race, who inhabit this portion of Asia. They owe no allegiance to foreign power, having never been conquered by the Russians, although the country which they occupy is generally conceded as belonging to the Russian posses-sions in Asia. The manners and customs of this people are peculiarly utilieir own. they are characteristically provident and anxious of accumulating property. Having no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledging no attribute superior to animal instinct, they are without superstition, and live a life of ignorance of all things unconnected with the present. It is equally remarkable of this untutored race, that in their social relations they are governed, to a certain extent, by correct principles of morality. Female captives taken in war ing to do, and I have not a doubt that if are, however, considered common property, judgment and temper be maintained on all and are kept for purposes of prostitution, but these have no social intercourse with the hands, the result thus arrived at and adoptwives and daughters of their captors, and are treated in the same manner and held in the same estimation as females of similar situation in civilized communities. The inhabitants of the village of Senivane Harbour were found to be very tractable, and seemed inclined to be on good terms with the crew of the Vincennes."

FREE MASONS .- The diligent inquirer into the historical relations of building will assign a high place in his inquiry to the business of the masons. It would be difficult indeed to mention any other business so The subject of these memoirs seems to closely connected with the progress of our have been a conspicuous character in the race, to which science and art are so much eventful times of the American war and indebted, to which religion itself owes so has joined together, in one unbroken chain volume before us his journals of travels in the two extremes of civilization. His Burope and America from 1777 to 1842, genius is alike conspicuous on the rudely sculptured pillar of the cromlech and the enquiry proportioned columns of the Parthenon. He built the altars from which arose the smoke of human sacrifice, and he reared the temples in which no sacrific is offered but that of a contrite heart. Centuries before the dawn of civilization, in the empires of the west he constructed those monuments of rudo but magnificent grandeur which moulder now upon the banks of the Ganges and the Nile. It was he who reared the stately temples of Minerva and Jupiter, which are so inseparably associated with all that is noble in Grecian philosophy —all that is beautiful in Grecian art. And in the dark ages which followed the downfall of western civilization, when the temples of Rome were ruined, the palaces of the Casars plundered, the Pantheon despoiled, the amphitheatres laid waste, it was he who reared up the noble piles of Christian architecture, which usbered in a newera in the history of the world, and another and a more beneficent period of human existence.

MARRIED.

At St. l'eter's Church, Barton, on the 15th Instant, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, S. A., Rector of Hamilton, the Rev. Goo. A. Bull or amowed to say, seems to us (though we and the proper view of the case is well re- listionary of Barton and Glandford, to may be mistaken) hard and high-hand, d, but may be mistaken) hard and high-hand d, but and the proper view of the case is well related to be contentious upon a matter so indifferent, we prefer to wash our and shame those who are so inclined to pan successful bardock, Shropshire, England.

work contains a history of the lives and deeds; more than 260 celebrated men, of ancient and they are with us. and modern times, and is not only very interesting reading, but as a work of reference. Three of them belonged to New Landon. must be invaluable.

tification in the bosom of every true mem- big Lewis Bruce, of New Orleans, Capt. ber of the church and will for the time being save those vestiges of the connection in the legs to main him, when be turned ed, than fanatical prejudice is striving to rouse parliamentary action to override the rightous decision of the court of Chancery.

The Hamilton Artillery Company turned out in full force vesterday for the first of the ten days regular drill. They any of them now; then keep back in the defixed a few rounds and went through various evolutions in a most creditable manner.

The Great Western Steamer Canada, Captain Willoughby, made the last run from Ogdensburgh to Hamilton in 16 hours, goods by her reaching here from Boston in a little over 3 days.

The Counties of Lincoln and Welland are now disunited, by a Proclamation of the Governor General, County buildings having been erected by the municipal council of Welland.

The following are the new Officers for the County of Welland: Harvey W. Price, Esquire, Judge of the

Coun y and Surrogate Courts. Robert Hobson, Esq., Sheriff, Lorezo D. Raymond, Clerk of the Peace. Nathaniel T. Fitch, Clerk of County

Dexter D'Everardo, Registrar of the Sur rogate Court.
Coroners-William A. Bald, Gavin Ro-

bertson, William Mellanby, Peter Gibbon. John Cronyn, M. D., Alexander B. Chapman, and John Grant; Esquires. GROWING POWER OF THE PERSS. During

the whole of the late Naval Review at Spithead in England, the Cuckoo one of Her Mnjesty's Steam Vessels was appropriated by the Admiralty to the use of the members of the Press. The power it has grined by its fearless exposures of the conduct of the late war, and the immense influence its general tone exercises on the nevple at large, has led, without a doubt, to this naval innovation on aristocratic exclu-

The Council of the Board of Trade of this city held a meeting on the 12th inst. and passed a resolution to memorialize the House of Assembly against, the passage of the Bill of the proposed Brant, Norfolk and Wentworth Railway, which meaning was sent to Toronto the same evening. This City and Township Councils of Caledonia, and the people of Port Dover are also opposing it in a similar manner.

The Montreal Corporation is planting trees in the public streets and squares of

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

ALTHOUGH here has, as yet, been no official intimation, and it is full time that it should have been put forth, the people of Canada surely will not allow the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, accompanied as it closely is by the honorable conclusion of a desperate war, to pass by without a general observance of the day.

It is determined in England that the 24th inst., shall be a day of rejoicing, and the 25th a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of peace.

Although many in Canada who have participated in the advantages of the high prevailing prices of the last two years, will rather unwillingly partake, the great bulk of the people must have felt the ovil effects of the war in more ways than one, and the probability is, that the great scarcity of capital which has of late so much interfered with the prosperity of the country, will give lease him I'll kill you." Mr Herbert was place to a more healthy state of things. It considerably injured. Witness had placed is well known that in time of war. British capital finds its way to, and is husbanded at home, and that during peace a large portion seeks more profitable investment than can be found there. Under these circumstances then, it may be fully expected that the attention of home capitalists which was diverted from this country by the course of the war, will be again drawn this way, and means provided for the prosecution of the great works which will so materially aid in the developement of the vast resources of this noble Province.

The conclusion of peace, should, if on those grounds alone, be bailed with delight by the bulk of the people, and means taken to testify it in a proper maisuer.

WRECK OF A WHALE SHIP ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST. -- APPRAY WITH THE NATIVES.

The Hartford Times publishes the following private letter from G. H. May to his brother in that city:---

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER, I take this opportunity of informing you of my whereabouts. We are in Angra de Cintra Bay, in latitude 2 deg 38 min north, on the West Coast of Africa, among the Arabs. We have got two hundred and seventy-five barrels of whale oil; whales are very scarce. There are twelve or lifteen sail here, whaling on the coast and none of Nicaragua imbroglio. His article about Mr them doing much. We are in company Herbert's difficulty is pronounced an outwith a schooner named the Mountain Spring, rage by every one. Wallach intends to of Provincetown, Massachusetts, and she prosecute Heise.

HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.-G. H. was wrecked in the breakers on the 7th of Bender, Agent, John Street, Hamilton. This January, in the same Bay with us. Of the twenty-two men on board, nineteen were lost. The captain and two men were saved,

We lost one boat and the crew with her. Their name were Agustus Jones, William Crocker and William West, (cooper.) We THE RECTORIES.—The decision in the had one captain shot in the legs by the Rectories case must create feelings of gra- Arabs. His name was Rider, master of the mel for a slave he resisted and they shot hun once existing between church and state, and shot one of the Arabs dead. One of No sooner however, is the decision announce our boats got him off the beach, I was an eve witness to the whole scene with the Arabs, and was hastening to his assistance when he shot the Arab. They are low and treacherous; we have to look out sharp for them. Thave been on shore among them considerably, trading, but went well armed with two boats' crews. But we seldom see serts; they don't like cold lead.

AFFRAYS IN WASHINGTON.

HOTEL WAITER SHOT DEAD BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS --- AN EDITOR KNOCKED DOWN BY A TENNESSEE MAJOR.

WASHINGTON, May S, 1856. Mr Hebert, a member of the House of Representatives, from California shot Thomas Keating, the head waiter at Willard's Hotel, this morning, killing him instantly.

The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained, are, that white Mr Herbert was taking a late breakfast at the publie table of the hotel, a waiter " gave him some insolence," when Mr. Herbert called for another waiter, who came, and also treated him insolently. Two or three other waiters came up and commenced an assault on Mr Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes &c., They then grappled him, when several gendemen standing by interfered, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr Herbert fired only when it become evident that it was the design of the waiters to

After one was killed, two others continue assaulting him till he was rescued by his friends, General Lane and Mr. McKay of California, witnessed the whole affair, Mr. Herbert immediately surrendered himself, and demanded an investigation.

The examination took place at the gaol this evening, before Justices Smith and Birch. Senator Weller, of California; Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, and Messrs. Bradley Ratchliffe, appeared for the prisoner, and and District Attorney Kay for the United States. There was an immense crowd both in and outside of the gaol. The excitement was very great. Many members of Congross were present. A number of servants belonging to the hotel were examined. Their evidenco was somewhat, contradictory, but appeared to be to the effect it being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant that he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it Mr Herbert directed several of the servants

who spoke to him, on the subject to ratice calling them harsh names.

The deceased made a reply, when Mr. Herbert struck him with his flat or with a nankin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr Herbert threw a chair. at him, the latter returning the amount with a plate. During the molee, l'atrich, a brother of the deceased, entered, linving heard of the proceedings. Mr. Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and the chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the conthe treatment of communication. The old test. The Austrian Minister quitely beheld routine of doming the stomach and tortur ng test. The Austrian Minister quitely beheld routine of dosing the stomach and tortur ng what was occurring, but did not move until the surface of the chest with "croton oit" he went to the man whom Mr Herbert had and "antimony," had effected no permafired at, to ascertain whether he was dead

he went into the dining-room, six or seven persons in a scuttle, and though it was a gen eral fight among the servants of the botel. but shortly beheld one of them knock down Mr Gardiner with a chair, and saw three other servants striking. Mr Herbert, holding inedicines when inducted, were almost insurhim by the wrists. Witness seized hold of, a chair to defend Mr Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr Gardiner, at the same time, was beating them promiscuously. After Mr Herbort fired the pistols, the other servants rushed forward and clinched with him. Mr Smith went to the assistance of Mr Herbert with a cane, saying, "If you don't re-sands in this city have availed themselves of lease him I'll kill you." Mr Herbert was our advice, for the purpose of being treated the black patch on his nose. The pistol used by Mr Herbert was a single barrefled

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKny's inhalation could not be unproductive of re statement, saying that the crowd of servants | sults. If our treatment had been unsuccess had Mr Herbert in their power, striking ful, it must have increased the mortality. If him on the head with plates, trays, &c. Mr Bishop, member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding down Mr Herbert and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt, Blanding corroboroted the fact that several of the servants were pressing down the man, whom he afterwards ascertained to ton. That that influence has been exerted be Mr Herbert, previous to and at the time of the firing. Capt. Deponte's testimour was corrobor-

ative of the above. " The examination occupied five hours and will be resumed to-morrow.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. Several disinterested gentlemen will testify to-morrow, and Mr Herbert's friends ex-

Mr H. is considerably braised. No blame attaches to the gentlemanly proprietors of the hotel, neither of whom was aware of the row until it was over, one being in the upper part of the house, and the other absent at the bank.

RENCONTRE BETWEEN THE EDITOR OF " STAR " AND MAJOR HEISS.

Mr Wallach, editor of the Star, knocked down this afternoon, by Major Heiss, because of an article in to-day's Star reflecting upon him in connection with the

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

We have received regular numbers of downal principally devoted to the treatment. of diseases of the langs.

The following article from the April minthat fell disease. Consumptica: DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK

--- REMARKABLE PROBLEM.

we showed by a comparison of the City Inspector's Reports for the last three months of 1855, with the three corresponding months of the two preceeding rears - 1803 and 1854 -- that a diminution in the mortality from Consumption had taken place of very nearly terenty-five in event !

It is, doubtless, generally known that no corpse can be integred until a certificate has been signed by the physician in attendance, setting forth the name, age, residence, and the nature of the disease which caused death. These cortificates, collected from every medical man in the city, are filed in PANORAMA the Inspector's Office, and from them be makes up and publishes the bills of mortality from week to week. The first quarter of the new year has expired, and we are now in possession of the Inspector's reports. From these we purpose to show not only that the decrease of treety-five per cent from EVERY EVENING from these we purpose to show not only the mortality of 1854, mentioned in our lanuary number, has been maintained, but that the actual dimmution in the number of leaths from consumption, in this instance. has, during the past quarter, exceeded thirtyone per cent!

In the first quarter of 1854, the death from consumption were:

January 265 In 1855 for the same period : January 201 Pobruary 246

And for the first quarter of the present January 162

February 191 March..... 227 Thus it will be seen that there have been one hundred and eighty-six deaths less dur-

ing the past quarter than during the first

quarter of 1855, and two hundred and sixtu-three lass than in 1854, being a decronse of more than twenty-five per cent in the former instance, and within a fraction of thirty-two in the latter. When, too, it is considered that the past winter has been unusually severe, and that there has been a very considerable increase in the population of New York, during the past two years, which increase would, of no-

sent-the actual decrease which has taken place in the mortality, from consumption. These figures are taken from a source which will not admit of cavil. Their significance is too important, to admit of their being undervalued. Such results do not occur without an adequate cause. What is

that cause!

that even thirty-two per cent does not repre-

We need hardly round our renders that for the past few years we have striven un- the l'anorama mores before the spectator, nent good. We took up the doctrine so ably advocated by Scudamore and Criction, or living.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when that if this disease was ever to be successfully treated, it must be by directing our remedies to its scat in the lungs. The prejudice opposing the introduction of so sweeping an innovation, and the lack of any def nite information in regard to the action of mountable obstacles. But, with a high purpose in view, we persevered through good and ill reports until now we have the high satisfaction of seeing our labora crown-ed with success in the general recognition of our practice, as the only rational method of treatment in pulmonary discases.

During the past two years many thou by inhalation; and there is scarcely a town or hamlet throughout the Union, from which consumptives have not come to submit their cases to our onro. This general resort to successful, it could not but diminish it in proportion to that success. None who are at all acquainted with the magnitude of our practice will deny that it has been, during the past two years, sufficient to exert the most decided influence on the bills of mortality, not only of this city, but also of the cities of Philadelphia, Bafumore, and Bosin the marked decrease in the number of deaths is an inference from the facts, not only legitimate, but, we think, unavoidable; and we claim it not on any personal grounds, but as the natural result of adopting a more direct, simple, and common sense treatment. More then a year ogo we stated in one of our published letters, that "if every case of omsumption in this city, were placed under judicious treatment by inhabition, press themselves perfectly easy as to the within two years the montality from this disease would be diminished one-half. This prediction is now coming to pass. What shall we say to those who through

selfishness or envy, have denied the success of inhalation? Let the public determine. We ask not its judgment on theories but on facts. Our professional opinions have been freely given to the world, in the full confidence of their truth, and with a firm reliance on the discrimination and justice of the tribunal of public sentiment to which they were submitted. We have mot and refuted every argument brought against our theory and every aspersion cast opon our practice. We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds!

the Medical Specialist, a weekly Medical, the 1861 with cry of Citawa was shaken by in es thiquake, of sufficient force to startle is sple with the idea, that something was going wrong in the subterranean regions. The shock was accommunied by a rolling ber possesses given interest, and is, doubt noise, like that made by a very beavy wag-less, the only rational mode of treatment for gen passing over a steay pavement. In the house where we were sitting at the time, says the Editor, we heard the sound for two or three seconds, then came a heavy jar, which shock the house and threw down some Our teaders will remember that in the wood, loosely piled in the kitchen. After January number of the Specialist (1sige 70) | the shock the combling sound continued for about S s could, and seemed to roll away towards the north cast. The shock was generally noticed the oughout the city, and without doubt was that of an earthquake. The Aylmer Times also states that about half past two less on the list inst., the smart shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt

EARTHO AKE IN OTTAWA.

Excursion to New Yo.k.

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50 cents; No half-price. Tickets to be had at I'. Gressman's Muslo Store, opposite the Mechanic's Hall; and

THE l'anorams continues to more before A, the speciators for nearly two hours, and takes him over 6 miles through the streets of Now York City, in the midst of the bushnoss-in places and through streets, which, to a stranger, would be of most importance, and he would be most likely to visit—and, while he is apparently passing along, he has extended prospective views of the buildings on both sides of 50 streets, which colloctively, being about 40 miles of buildings, give him a view of the "city and its poopio, as it would appear to him if, he wage to go there and walk through the atrects, whong the people, and buatte, and confision of our empire city. He will have a latisfield and exect view of the magnificent Olivibles, public and private fluidings, the Shipping, and Steamboats, Horses and Carriages Dainibuses, Railroad Cars, and the thousands cossity; swell in a corresponding degree the number of pulmonary cases, it will be seen of people who daily throng the streets of New York. Distinguished men and acquaintance are rapidly recognized among the growd of persons in the streets. The signs can be read the same as if you word n the city, as all are faithfully represented upon the painting—public and private Pro-cossions, Military Companies, Firemen and their Eugines, Bands of Music, &c. While

> At each exhibition of the l'anurama, as it mases before the spectator, an explanatory: voturo is given by Mr Goorga Dool, pao al the proprietors, or Albert Norton, illustrative of New York City, its statistics, business, and resources, its people, their go-a-headativeness, much valuable knowledge of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to svery-

body. A The l'anorams has been exhibited at Baltimore, Washington, Bulimond, [Va,] Bulfalo, Cincinnatti, Indianapolis, and most of the principal Cities in the United States ALBERT NOBTON, Agent

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same bed nor in the same apartment with the emaciated or the aged, for the transference of ritality from the young to the old is not a nursery tale, but a serious and too often a fatal fact. Children who are thabitually vigorous before such a disposition was made of them, become wan, sickly, contract diseases which properly belong to persons in advauced life, and if the contact is continued, die from pure vital exhaustion. Their fresh and positive magnetism is thus absorbed by negative or non-magnetic persons, to the benefit of the latter and the injury of the former. The life of the aged may be prothe existence of the young--- Many of the children who die in this city are thus prematurely cut off. Parents should know this important fact, and at once correct the evil, if unhappily it exists in their families. Says Dr. James Copeland, "A not uncommon cause of depressed vital power is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and is well known to every unprejudiced observer. I have on several occasions met with the counterpart of the following case: I was, a few years ago, consulted about a pale, sickly, and this boy, of about four or specific ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, Cotton. and of the energy of the functions-what his mother very aptly termed a general blight. After inquiry into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon after lost his good looks; and that he person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon after lost his good looks; and that he continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment.

I directed him to sleep apart from the aged parent, and prescribed gentle tonics, change of air, etc. The recovery was rapid. But it is not in children only that debility is in—

I directed him to sleep apart from the aged parent, and prescribed gentle tonics, change to fair, etc. The recovery was rapid. But it is not in children only that debility is in—

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The STARD BEARER,

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The continued to decline progressively ever show have been avoided.

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One or more copies and upwards, to one address, leading the course of the surface of the surface of the course of the course of the course of the course it is not in children only that debility is induced by this mode of abstracting vital power. Young females married to very old men suffer in a similar manner, although seldom to so great an extent, and instances have come to my knowledge where they have suspected the cause of this debilitated state. These facts are often well known to the aged themselves, who consider the indulgence favorable to longevity, and indulgence favorable to longevity, and indulgence favorable to longevity. thereby illustrate the selfishness which in thereby illustrate the selfishness which in some persons increases with their years. Every medical practitioner is well aware of the fact, and parents are generally advised not to allow their infants to sleep with rels; 10 tout 18 2-3 barrols per foot. aged persons .-- Life Illustrated.

A HIGH EXAMPLE.

The following, from a sketch of Arch-Sabbath-School teacher :--

opposite was he of many, in this as in some opposite was he of many, in this as in some other respects. What numbers think they cannot serve without doing some deed which shall excite attention, and he largely and must produce a sensation, or do nothing. loudly talked of! They seem to think they They mistake. It is not by accomplish now and then a brilliant enterprise, but by steady persevering, painstaking endeavours to do God's will at home, in the family, his servants most eminently glorify him What is most talked of at present, perhaps will be least thought at the last day? What day doings, will shine out with sunlike lustre at the final hour of reckoning. He is a wise man who had rather be like Leighton, or like the plainest minister and humblest christian, than like some who were looked up to forbid, and charged accordingly. whom princes bowed down, and nations did their bidding. Important is it (in these times, perhaps, above all times, when there are so many temptations to confound usefulness with publicity success in service with what is conspicuous in service.) to enforce and encourage the performance of the simple, retired home duties of society. Nor is it necessary to be a minister at all, even of the humblestrank, to imitate Leighton. The | August, in each year. tradesman, the mechanic, the laborer, the wife, the mother, the mistress, the daughter -each will be just like that good man in one of the most beautiful features of his character, if they will only do one thing---fulfil their course, and serve their generation day by day in their own humble walk of life ac-cording to the will of God. The river while it flows in its channel, fertilizes all around. When it bursts its banks and wanders, it does mischief. The former no one remarks; the latter, every one talks of. The oblivion bero is incomparably beter than the notice. How true this is of many noisy, ambitious professors in reference to duty, that 'in returning and rest, they shall be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be their

HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER RAILWAY.

WE are informed that the Act amending the charter of the Hamilton and Port Dover Pupils. Railway, has passed its final reading in Parliament, and there now appears to be noth- Mr. J. D. Humphroys, and the Royal Acaing more required in the way of Legislation demy of Music, London.

to carry forward that important work. We Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street to carry forward that important work. We; hope and expect to see such measures immediately taken by the board of Directors as will put the work in progress, and if further subscription by the city is necessary, as we suppose it is, to insure the completion of the road, the city council should pass and the ratepayers confirm a by law for such a ressonable amount as may be necessary to accomplish the desired end. No work is so or about the 1st July next. Contributions much needed or would so much insure the in work or otherwise will be thankfully recomplish the desired end. No work is so growth and business of Hamilton, as the ceived and acknowledged by the following Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, and Ladies—Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Ingles, Mrs. should our citizens take the matter in hand Murray, Mrs Hulbert, Mrs McGlasban Mrs. should our citizens take the matter in hand with the same degree of zenl and enterprize that has characterized Milwaukie, Chicago and other towns in the Western States, that have built so many railway and with so much success, Hamilton may yet attain the position in commerce and wealth that her geographical position has destined ber

to occupy.

TRANSFERENCE OF VITALITY. MURDER IN LOWER CANADA-A murder Parents and aged persons--although these was committed three years ago by some latter exhibit a remarkable fondness for boatmen, near Three Rivers, and recently sleeping with children-should be careful divulged in secret confession by one of the not to permit young persons to repose in the perpetrators of the deed. His two accomplices are now in gaol. The skeleton has been found, with two leather belts filled with gold, the murdered man having recently returned from California before the perpretation of the deed. He is supposed to have placed in contact with the aged, however been a native of Riviere du Loup or Mask-

SLEEPING IN MEETING .- This custom is of remote antiquity. We read in history that when Bishop South was preaching before Charles II. and court, many of the monarch's suite went to sleep, and some of them snored, whereupon, South addressed himself to Lord Lauderdale, one of the offlonged by this means—at the expense of enders, and said: "My Lord, I ask pardon for disturbing you, but I must tell you that you snore so loud that you are in danger of waking up his majesty." This warning woke up every one, and banished all desire to sleep.

> SELY-CONTROL .-- I think the first virtue s to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearer to the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right .--- Cato.

CREED .-- In politics, as in religion, it so ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES happens that we have less charity for those who believe the half of our creed, than for those who deny the whole of it, since five years of age. He appeared to have no if Servetus hah been a Mahommedan, he would not have beenn burnt by Calvin .---

FARM CISTERNS.

Hundreds, yes, thousands of farmers have robust and plethoric child, up to his third suffered for the want of water for family use year, [when his grandmother, a very aged and for stock, because wells, springs, brooks person took his grandmother, a very aged and pends have dried up, all of which could have been avoided.

Do you wish to know how?

thoroby lay up a storohouse of water for s

thereby lay up a storehouse of water for a dry time.

It is estimated that a barn thirty by forty feet supplied annually from its roof 864 will receive orders for them at the above rates. rels a day yearly. If however, this was collected, and kept for the dry seasons only,
twenty or thirty bushels daily might then
be used.

A cistern 10 foot in diameter, 9 feet doop, size to make barn cistorus. If you want more

How to build a distorn. Dig your hole about four inches larger than the determined size. If it is loose, allow a foot increase of excavation for the wall. When you are roady mix water lime with twice is bulk of bishop Leighton, is adapted to encourage course, clean sand and plaster two or three and instruct many a humble and devoted coats over bottom and sides. Use the mortar as soon as mixed. Finish the top from Mant on the Rubrics, 3s 9d eightoon inches below the surface with a Borriam's Family Prayers, 5s louble row of bricks as 'headers,' to support Sormons by the late Rev Cornelius R. Dut-"His aim was not to do great, startling, double row of bricks as 'headers,' to support wonderful things, but to do little every day, a four inch plank covering, and over that, wonderful things, but to do little every day, a four inch plank covering, and over that, retired things, wisely and well. Just the earth; to provent freezing, Every such cisopposite was he of many, in this as in some torn is worth its cost every year.

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