HAMILTON, AUGUST 10, 1855.

VOL. XIX.

THE LIFE OF FAITH.

We walk by faith and not by sight."-

Thou unseen Spirit-Land!

Vainly I strive thy secrets to explore;

Vainly my weary hand,

And dim eye straining to thy silent shore.

Far thy vast boundaries lie, Circline all worlds, and zoning space and Time But thou to mortal eye. Revealest not thy mysteries sublime.

The roseate morn: the skies Suffused with sunset's sad magnificence, And all with them that vies In beauty, are the things of Earth and sense.

Yet well I know thou art,
For oft low-whispered voices come from thee,
And, murmuring, theill my heart Like strange, sweet echoes from an known sea.

Behind these walls of clay.
O Spiritual World, thy boundless realms are nigh.

And, passing hence away.

Depart to thee all things that cannot die

Thirher the good and wise.

Thither the gentle and the pure are gone,
And, sphered in thy bri ht skies,
Shine on, invisible—from earth withdrawn

All glory, beauty might—
All shapes of leveliness are gathered there—
Beyond the waste and blight
Of Time, beyond its sin and toil, and care.

And those we see no more.

The friends of other and of vanished years,

The loved and lost of yore.

Of whom we think rot save with blinding tears.

Of grief that will not dieAre all in thee O Spirit-Land in thee;
And from the eternal sky
Rehold us, as the stars the mourning sea.

Yet not in vain we mourn:
The gloomy dawn shall glimmer into day;
For to the self-same bourne We all are taking our returnless way.

We are as children here.

And blindly in an alien land we roam;

Yet nearer and more near Are journeying ever to our Father's home.

But not by sight, he saith, Is seeing now seek with. Lible.

Eternal are and blest alone are they Who trod before the strait and narrow way.

We will not then, repine Screne and patient, we will wait the close,

And while the ages fly Unnumbered o'er our dark and dreamless sleep Our Father's v atchful eye The silent treasure of the grave shall keep.

And then the dawn-the day-Earth's long-lost myriads bursting from the

And we from cold decay Shall wake to know the love and life of God, Independent.

MEMOIR OF DAMASCUS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CITY. The City of Damascus enjoys a grand cities that are commemorated in the Scripture history, in the fact that its wealth, its populousness, its prosperity, and its splendor continue unimpared to the present day. Al. magnificence and their historical renown were objects of such universal regard two thoucholy dilapidation and decay. Some of them others, where a little life still seems to linby the influx of travellers from distant lands, who come to visit the fallen capitals, not for what they are, but from interest in the scenes that transpired in them twenty or thirty centuries ago: Even Jerusalem, at the present day, seems to owe its continued existence almost wholly to the desire of mankind to visit the spot where Jesus Christ was crucified.

all the lands which are consecrated in the pilgrim visits them, in modern times, a very extinguishing at once the kindling flame melancholy tinge. The fields, once so luxu- which was rising there. riant and fertile, have become vast and barren. The sites of ancient villages, once the the traveller was drawing near to the gates abode of industry, happiness, and plenty, are now marked by confused and unmeaning ruins, among which the traveller wanders perplexed, or sits in silent dejection, vainly endeavoring by his imagination to reconstruct out of the fallen columns, and broken walls, and grass covered mounds, that lie be- his conversion in the Scripture history is of fore him, the ancient temples, palaces and such a character as makes it, as it were, a towers that once stood proudly on the spot. lest case of testimony to the supernatural Even those sites which still are tenanted as origin and divine character of christianitythe abodes of men, present often to the view one of the most direct and strongest test only groups of denlike dwellings crouching cases too, which the New Testament conamong the grand and imposing ruins around them, and filled by inhabitants so degraded, that the traveller in sojourning among them, carries his own habitation with him, choosing to sleep in exposure in his own tent, pitched without the gates, rather than share the in- | respect to the apostle's previous and subsetolerable discomfort and misery that reign quent history are well established on the

banon, lying to the westward of it. From and professional attainments known to the volves of course, very directly, the suppo-

We walk by faith and not by sight."—
2 Cor. 5: 7.
The things which are not seen are ternal."
The unseen Spirit-Land!

Thou unseen Spirit-Land!

Thou unseen Spirit-Land!

The word Lord being used doubtthe east, extending to the borders of the east, extending to the borders of the desert. A more near and still more beautifrom being the worst persecutor of the new as a respectful mode of address proper to by his attendants to loggings in a house forth of the city and of its environs, is to faith became at once without any natural be adopted in a system of measures of the ment. He did not understand what they garden and orchards for which the environs outh, and the great plain of Damascus on most determined and merciless character for its suppression—that he afterward stopped suddenly in the midst of this course, and from being the worst persecutor of the new as a respectful mode of address proper to by his attendants to loggings in a house faith of the environs. the orchards of Damascus and its environs, are proverbial throughout the whole eastern world. They have an ancient tradition that Mahomet, the prophet, on surveying the scene when he first approached the city, said that he would not enter it. "Man can but enjoy one Paradise," said he, "and if I enter one on earth, I cannot expect to be ad- but a radical change of character. In all actions; and his writings indicate every mitted to one in heaven."

SITUATION OF THE CITY.

Damascus owes the long continued wealth and prosperity which it has enjoyed, to its situation, on the one hand as the agricultural centre of a region of boundless and perpetual fertility, and on the other as the commercial emporium of the traffic of several extended seas. These seas, however, are seas of sand, and the fleets that navigate them are caravans of camels. There are, in fact, two grand commercial systems now in operation among mankind, each of which has its own laws, its own usages, its own ports, its own capitals. The oceans of water are the mediums of transit for the onefor the other the equally trackless and almost equally extended deserts of sand. What London, Liverpool, Canton and Amsterdam are to the former, Aleppo, Mecca, Damascus, and Bagadad are to the latter. Each system is, in its own way, and according to its own measure, perhaps as thrify and prosnerous as the other, and equally conducive ness of the communities that partake or its benefits. Damascus is one of the most important and most wealthy of the ports through which the traffic of the Asiatic deserts enters the fertile and cultivated country which lies on the western shores.

The territories of the Turkish government have for many ages been divided into separate districts or provinces, called Pasha-The fertile region of the of the Lebanon ranges, of which Damascus is the centre and capital, forms the Pashlic of Damascus. It contains a population of about five hundred thousand souls. Damascus itself contains, according to the estimate of a late British consul resident there, considerably over one hundred thousand .-The relative wealth and influence of the city. and of the province which it represents, in comparison with the other cities and proinces in that quarter of the world, were probably the same in ancient times as now.

PAUL'S JOURNEY TO DAMASCUS.

The chief interest which attaches to Damascus, in the mind of the readers of sacred pre-eminence over all the other ancient history, arises out of the circumstances connected with the conversion of St. Paul, which occurred on his journey to that city, His determination to go to Damascus, and he derived his knowledge of the facts from brightness of the sun. The men all heard most all the other ancient Eastern towns, there, in prosecution of the work which he and even the great capitals that for their had undertaken of suppressing Christianity, mark the energy and decision of his character. Damascus was remote from Jerusalem sand years ago, are now in a state of melan- To reach it, required a journey of nearly two hundred miles. A man of less enlarged ger, the feeble vitality is chiefly sustained not have embraced it within the scope of his vision at all. But Paul, who wished to accomplish what he had undertaken in the most thorough manner, perceived that if the new religion were allowed once to get a footing in such a capital, even if suppressed in Judea, it would still live and spread, and might become ultimately very formidable. After having therefore adopted the most decisive measures to suppress, what he perhaps honestly considered the pestilent heresy, in The aspect of desolation and ruin which I and dismal trilight over Judea, he armed himself with aurhority from for three days after the phenomenon occur- witness, which, if true, establishes incontest. reigns like a lurid and dismal twilight over the chief priests, and with a suitable company of attendants to enable him to carry his inspired narratives of our holy religion, gives plans efficiently into execution, set out to the satisfaction with which the Christian on the journey to Damascus, with a view of known whether the statements that he made

> It was in the course of his journey, when of the city, that he was suddenly arrested in his career, and changed at once, by the interposition of a power supernatural and divine, from a bitter and determined enemy, to a very warm and faithful friend, of the cause of Jesus Christ. The account given us of tains. Let us pause to analyze it.

ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE CON-

one of the southwesternmost peaks of this Jewish community in those days—that when sition that in imagining the words, he should part of the southwesternmost peaks of this Jewish community in those days—that when sition that in imagining the words, he should be paul's entrance into damascus. range-Mount Hermon-the traveller who the Christian faith began at first to be open-imagine them as coming from the being The attendants who accompanied the lies to the northward of it, a few miles dis- cause to account for the change, its most lem architecture of the city rise from the submissive in spirit and forgiving-and that midst of a sea of foliage and verdure, the he continued to exemplify this new characmasses of which envelop and conceal all ter until at length he gave up his life in humbler dwellings. The scene as it pre- attestation of the sincerity of his faith; all sents itself to the eye of the travellers who these things are established in the conviction makes an excursion from the city, for the of mankind by precisely the same link of purpose of enjoying it, is inexpressibly beau- evidence as that which proves to us the lead- imagination seems to be precluded by the Napoleon.

The only question is, what was the cause beams out from every manifestation of his sudden manner, while yet on close examinaapostle, the very motives—the whole framo true. of mind, as it were, was changed. The only question is, we repeat, what was the cause of

this sudden revolution. We have two accounts of the transaction. One of these is the narrative of the circumstances by Paul himself, given in his cele-brated speech to the Jewish populace on the stairs of the castle of St. Antonio, at the he castle for safety:

ne other account which is the same

ortant one, inasmuch as it shows that the wards as these. If Paul had witheld his narrative for a conhe were actually insane, he would have arhe were actually insane, he would have arment of it volunteered to aid some of the
he distribution of the troops; he says that
moved. nost open and public manner possible do this too in precisely the place, and before gone with him to Damescus and were witness of the miracle. Then the general his torian of the Church, writing vey soon after these transactions occurred, gives the account in his narrative, with details not mentioned by Paul in his speech, showing that lation to his conversation in the most public ately after they occurred, and under such circumstances as to challenge an easy disproof if the statements were not true, with

The occurrence, as Paul describes it, was of such a character that he could not possibly have beeen deceived in it. The effects of a disorderly imagination, upon persons especially of a sanguine and impulsive temper ament, are often very great. But the vision which appeared to Paul can not be

disposed of on any such supposition as this.

The occurrence took place at mid-day. It was in the presence of several witnesses. A permanent physical effect remained too, in the blindness from which Paul suffered show that it could not have been a case of character of Christianity and the same of a superior description. She is a gentleman remental hallucination. Paul must have were or were not literally true. Here

took place between Paul and the Supernatural voice which addressed him in it, which no phantom of his own mind. The voice they governed their conduct according- period of twenty-three years, he never no plantom of his own mind. The voice they governed their connuct according to calls out first in a tone of expostulation, as soon as "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

4 He proclaimed the facts, as soon as such a man and never was such himself, they occurred in the most open and public they accourded the facts as soon as such a man and never was stand in any takes command of the First Brigade, Now we must admit that it is possible that a man engaged in such work as that to which a manner to all the world.

The attested the sincerity of his belief in the sincerity of his belief appealed to in this way by a vision from every possible source of earthly honor and VERSION OF PAUL.

In the first place, the general facts in respect to the apostle's previous and subsequent history are well established on the ordinary historical evidence by which the parts are made known ordinary historical evidence of those times are made known which had been the object of its hostility. The aspect, however, of Damascus and its transactions of those times are made known which had been the object of its hostility. as this. The circumstances which are comenvirons is very different from this. The city stands in the midst of an extended and city stands in the midst

ascends the summit, obtains a very widely ly professed by the disciples and followers whose cause he was persecuting. Instead apostle on his journey, when they found extended view, overlooking the Mediter- of Christ after his crucification, he cherished of this, however, the feeling that was awak- that he had been struck with blindness by ranean on the west, the Sea of Galilee and the mountainous region around it on the engaged in a system of measures of the ment. He did not understand what they

tul view of the city and of its environs, is to be obtained from the summit of a hill which faith, became at once without any natural be adopted in accosting any supperior. It kept by a man named Judas, who lived in lies to the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to by his attendants to lodgings in a house be adopted in accosting any supperior. It kept by a man named Judas, who lived in lies to the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to by his attendants to lodgings in a house be adopted in accosting any supperior. It is now far lies to the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to by his attendants to lodgings in a house be adopted in accosting any supperior. It is now far lies to the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to be adopted in accosting any supperior. It is now far lies to the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to be adopted in accosting any supperior. It is now far lies to the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address proper to long the next well as a respectful mode of address pr

cited imagination of the subject of it.

clearly that the change which took place vous excitement. He was severe in his was not a mere change of purpose and plan, judgments, cautious and deliberate in all his the latter portions of the apostles life, there where a mind in which the reflecting and reasoning powers predominate so decidedly, moral nature the mild radiance of such vir- that it would, perhaps, be difficult to name tues as patience, gentleness, charity, long- any historical personage of ancient or modern suffering and love-while in the former, we times less likely to be deceived by images prosee only the stern and merciless resolution duced by the power of a morbid fancy than of a despot, in his doings. Men often he. We are thus constrained to believe change their purposes; and plans in a very that he must have known what the actual facts were in respect to the extraordinary tion we find that they act from the same mo- statement that he made. Unless he wholly tives afterwards as before, though aiming at | invented the story, knowing it to be entirely different ends. But in the case of the false, it must have been sirictly and literally

He could not have fabricated the story, for not only was there no possible motive to account for his doing so, but there was every conceivable inducement to prevent it. His agent and manager of his affairs—was a Daposition and his prospects before he embrac- mascene, as appears, from the complaint of ed Christianity were bright and promising in the highest degree. By the change he made himself a fugitive and an outcast, lost time when the soldiers had rescued him forever the good opinion of all those whose Damascus, including the broad and fruitful road from Helsingfors toward St Petersfrom the mob, and were conveying him to friendship and favor he had prized, sacrificed territory that pertained to it. figures as a turz, the enemy's troops are constantly rehis ambition, deprived himself of every very wealthy and powerful kingdom. It ceiving reinforcements. by Luke in his general history of the Acts of and in the end to a violent death. It is inin wouldly advantage and subjected himself to was called Syria of Damascus-a phrase the Apostles. The fact that Luke incorporates the story in his history is a very important one, inasmuch as it shows that the wards as these

known and believed by his contemporaries. intended to invent a story of this kind, unless time a high degreeof wealth and prosperity related the story in some private way, to manner. He would have chosn a time when of David's conquests, by sending an army cruits are to be found old greyheaded men persons who had no means of testing its he was alone; some dark hour of the night, so large that more than twenty thousand men and boys not more than 16. truth, the force of the testimony would have perhaps, when no witnesses were near to be from it were slain in the battles that follow. early opportunity to state the facts in the posed to be present, they would not have victorious progress, before he should reach been such witnesses as were with him on his their own frontiers. They supposed, doubt- at Stockholm have been augmented by 12,precisely the audience, that would have been chosen if the object had been to put his the new religion. They were his confederation of the new religion. They were his confederation of Galilee, begin to make war journey. The men who accompanied Paul less, that after completing the conquest of statements to the test. The audience was ates in the persecution of it. They must upon them. Their efforts, however, to avert quit his post until the encampment is broken the town of Lovisa, in the Ruby, accombelieve his statements. The place was ducement to declare the story false, if it suddenly upon them. David, having deoccurred, while they were altogether on the minions, (2 Sam. vii. 6. 1 Chron xvii. 6. road, and drawing near to Damascus. They saw the bright light, he says, as well as heand open manner, to all mankind, immediment at the wonderful phenomenon, and vielded themselves, as well as he, to the authority of the vision, by conducting Paul by the Rev. D. Gaisford, dean of Christs the hand into Damascus, in obedience to the the Rev. D. Gaisford, dean of Christs the Duke of Wellington, Exmouth, and Royal Levisa, for during the night an accidental thority of the vision, by conducting Paul by professor of Divinity, Cambridge, and of For every six mortar vessels a subaltern of voice. By stating all these facts so openly vourably known as author of a brief "His- When engaging the enemy or exercising they we had not been, and before morning the red, the narrator seems to appeal in the most tory of the Reformation." in Mr. Murray's Royal Marine Artillery, at whose disposal a full and decided manner to witnesses predis- Family Library; and Undesigned Coin- boat is to be placed for the purpose of enaposed to go against him, and puts himself cidences in the Old and New Testament." bling him to visit the different vessels, in entirely in their power, on the supposition Dr. Gaisford had the reputation of being langths of fuses may be under his immediate that his statements were not true.

SUMMARY OF THE CASE. The summary of the whole case then

1 A statement of facts is made by an eve-All the circumstances of the case ably the supernatural origin, and the divine A REMARKAB E MAN.-The Boston

was not until he hard the reply, "I am Je- a street called the Straight Street, and there advanced, and will rapidly glide away. Up tant from the gates. That portion of the plain on which the city is built, is devoted champion and friend—and that at ternatural words which he had heard were plain on which the city is built, is devoted champion and friend—and that at ternatural words which he had heard were plain on which the city is built, is devoted champion and friend—and that at ternatural words which he had heard were pense and agitation. At length a disciple the same time his moral cast of character referred to any origin. This circumstance of Damascus, named Ananias, was sent to be enough and the same time his moral cast of character referred to any origin. This circumstance does not prove the actual reality of the vision mainly to the cultivation of fruit, and forms mainly to the cultivation of fruit, and forms one wide expanse of orchard and gardens—
one wide expanse of orchard and gardens—
being morose, stern and cruel, he became in and to welcome him to the communion and turn to England having effected the all important object—that of greatly diminishing.

The domestian brother, and forms does not prove the actual reality of the vision and to welcome him to the communion and turn to England having effected the all important object—that of greatly diminishing. that the vision could not have been a mental illusion con jured up by an uneasy conscience faith which he bad before so bitterly oppos Russia in her Northern territories. and appearing like a reality only to the ex- ed, until at length, plots were formed against his life by the Jews of Damascus, arrived in the Baltic are unquestionably Besides this, the supposition that Paul was deluded in this case by a phantom of the imagination seems to be precluded by the character of the man. He was eminently the design of the supposition that Paul which had been intrusted to his charge.—

The danger at length became so imminent, the way are minerally augmented ere they can be productive of any important results. They may harras and annoy the foe by tiful. In fact, the richness and beauty of ing facts in the history of Julius Cæsar or character of the man. He was eminently and he was so closely watched and beset by throwing shells into Cronstadt and Helsing

> disciples there The street where Paul lodged in Damascus, or rather the one which acient tradition designates, as the same, and even the house of Judas, still exist, and awaken great interest in all Christian traveler, who visit the city at the present day. This, however. we shall have occasion to show more fully in the sequel.

EARLEST NOTICES OF DAMASCUS.

Testament history. These allusions date include back from the very earliest periods. The city is spoken of in the book of Genesis as a place even then well known. The chief sian military authorities encourage as much the natriarch, when lamenting his childless condition, that there was no one to be his bein but his steward. Eliezer of Damasons (Gen. xv. 2) During the reign of David. statements of Paul were made openly and publicly at the time, and were generally cumstances in which Paul was placed, had consider the circumstances in which Paul was placed, had considered the circumstances in which Paul was placed, had considered the circumstances in which Paul was placed, had considered the circumstances in which Paul was placed, had considered the circumstances in which Paul was placed, had considered the circumstances in which Paul was placed, had considered the circumstances in which Paul was placed, had considered the circumstances in which Paul was placed to the circumstances in which Paul was placed to the circumstance with the ci Then, moreover, if a man under the cirrenresented by Damascus. The kingdom at being liberated from the dominion of our approach, for they had been at work really were so-especially considering that feated the army which they sent against they were involved in the transaction, as him, advanced into their territory, seized Paul relates it. If was at midday when it and garrisoned all t'e principal towns, and

(To be Continued.)

the first Greek scholar in Europe.

The Rev. W. Selwyn, B. D., has been elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, in

dinary calmness and steadings of character, siding in this city who came here twenty and is of 250 tons burden. and the facts which he delares to have oc- three years ago from England, and brought and of greater beam than the English guncurred are of such a nature that he co ld with him some three hundred guineas of boats and superior in all respects. There are certain curious evidences to be drawn from the nature and character of the vision itself, and of the dialogue which who can not possibly be suspected of collusion with him—and he alleges that they were all convinced of the reality of the wore all convinced of the reality of the limit the present time he is worth more than any other man in Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral more than any other man in Massachusetts. show very conclusively that the vision was phenomena which took place and that in the same line of business. During the Admiratty, dated. "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou mer's the voccurred, in the most open and public nor ever called to the witness stand in any ship to the active exertions of Captain Fourth Division, with the pay and allowsome misgivings about it, might, under cerspiritual world which he professed to have although he paid thousands of dollars for large amount of shipping, discovered aftertam circumstances, especially if he were a received, by changing the whole course of his life in consequence of it; relinquishing known to buy a cargo of West India goods detailed in the enclosure to Captain Wardamounting to \$90,000, for which he paid en's report of the 2d inst. the supernatural world representing the de- enjoyment, and devoting himself to a life cash on delivery. He never deals in or

city stands in the midst of an extended and very beautiful plain, which is fertilized, and was perhaps originally formed, by the waters that descend from the ranges of Mount Letter that the New Testament coupling and remorse awakened by his perturbation, and decided that the New Testament coupling and decided steady and perpetual screnity. the prize off kinskov Lighthouse. the lifer Majosey during the war. He was not of with a neaf church on an elevated point of Rector of the Parish. The Masonic

EUROPEAN NEWS

WASHINGTON AND ASIA'S NEW

THE BALTIC SEA

Correspondence of the Lodonn Times.

CRONSTADT, July 9

The mortar vessels which have recently a man of very cool, calculating, and unima- those who had conspired against him, that fors, but are quite inadequate, from their ginative cast of mind. His speeches, his the only way by which he could evade the m present limited number, to destroy the large of this most extraordinary moral revolution. writings, and the whole course of his con- was to be let down by his friends from the hatteries and earthworks by which these We call it a moral revolution, for the nature of the case is such that we see at once very clearly that the change which took place of the case is such that we see at once very verse of that which is subject to morbid nervel to made his escape from the city, and proceed which took place vous excitement. He was severe in his ing to Jerusalem he joined himself to the brats, 50 mortar vessels, and as many floatng batteries, constructed on sound princi-

ples, are necessary.

No Commander in Chief, however well conceived may be his plans of operation. however gifted he may be with the energy and decision requisite to carry them out to a successful issue, could hope to vanquish the foe prepared as he is to resist most strenuously an attack in any quarter, with the pre-cent means and appliances afforded him Daily are seen large numbers of the The city of Damascus, and the rich and Russians busily employed in still further inpopulous province of which it forms the creasing the defences of Cronstade. On anital, are frequently alluded to, and some every available plot of ground facing the sea

According to the latest advices, the Ruscially those residing at Abbo and Helsingfors The artizans and poorer classes are compelled to remain to obtain the means ofsubsistence. Throughout the entire length of the Gulf of Finland, especially on the main

A Cossack sergeant, who had been 1 ed a few nights since from the garrison of Cronstudt, states thet there are 60.00 well-disciplined soldiers on that island, 10,000 of them hains Pales and the state of the st them being Poles, who would rejoice at an opportunity of joining the allied forces, and

se distribution of the troops; he says that moved.

belligerent parties. The troops encamped 000 infantry and three regiments of cavalry. They have been supelied with 32 nieces of artillery for field practice, and are com-

The English morter vessels intended for service in the Baltic during the present campaign are 15 in number. 4 of which have ar-DEMISE OF TWO EMINENT DIVINES.— rived off Constadt. They are to be attach- I told them they had no right to such a other and previous communications. In a the voice, too, though they did not, like Paul The Caurch has to mourn the loss of two each. Their complement of 20 comprises, so gressly violated at Hango. I then proed as tenders to the larger ships—one to guarantee, as the respect due to it had been understand the words that were spoken. of her most learned and able divines in I warrant officer 3 able and 5 ordinary sea-They were all overwhelmed with astonish- England. Late English papers record the men. 2 first and 1 second class boys, 1 sergean! I corporal and 6 marines of the Royal but did not set fire to them, as by so do-

are to be under the senior captain of the whole place was reduced to ashes. order that the charges of powder and superintendence.

ompliment of 50 men and four officers—the for Lovisa in 1752. lieutenant in command, two sub-lieutenants and one midshipman. Her internal arrange. NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF THE ments are of a superior description. She is

THE DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN SHIPPING AT NYSTADT.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, TOLBUDBIN?

HARRIER, OFF LITTLE WAHAII)

On the first night the ships destroyed

At 5 P. M. however, we steamed toward the land and anchored at about 7 30 P. M. and at 8 p. m. the boats were again despatched.

During the night and following day we discovered 42 ships, the whole of which were either burned or scuttled. I have the greatest pleasure in being able to state that these proceedings were so necessfully carried out without any casu-

Owing to the distance we got away from the ship (ten or eleven miles) and the blowing weather, accompanied with rain, that came on during the morning, we were prevented from bringing any vessel out with

We did not get back to the ship until after 6 p. m: this afternoon, the men having been on their oars 22 hours

I think, sir, I am only doing common jus tice to the men when I state how pleased I was t see the zeal and perseverance with which they worked for so many hours; neither can I omit stating my belief that this arose in a great measure from the good example of the officers, especially the Senior Lieutenant, Mr Annesley, from whom 1 have ever received the most active assist-

Having, then, in two following nights and one day, destroyed the whole of the Nystadt hinping. (probably upward of 20,000 tons.) I trust these proceedings will meet with

I have. &c., HENRY STOREY. Commander. Captain Warden. Senior Officer, 100 4 12 Her Majesty's ship Ajax.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SVART-HOLM, AND BURNING OF LOVISA.

In another desnatch of the same date, July 7, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Dundas savs :

The Magicienne returned this morning from Lovisa, and I annex a report which I instances figure as the scenes of very important occurrence and events, in the Old the last resting places of the dead are now the last resting places of the dead are now included in the line of fortifications of that tructed fort at Svartholm, in the entrance of the bay of Lovisa, but their lordships will observe with regret that, notwithsanding the humane desire of that officer, the town of Lovisa was unfortunately destroyed by re, which occurred accidentally, on the ight following the visit of her Majesty's ship. Captain Vansittart informs me that the authorities of the town have themselves admitted and explained the accidental origin

> HER MAJESTY'S SHIP ARROGANT, July 8.

close to Fort Svartholm.

The enemy must have had intelligence

He has given most important information acks and taking away stores. The guns

Svartholm was in good condition, and a work of great strength, entirely commandbeen far less conclusive than it is now. appealed to for the falsification of his stateed. The design of the Damascenes in this Sweden, but not with the view of an active 122 guns, and had recommodation in caseing the approaches to Lovisa; it has had important additions of late years, can mount mated barracks for about 1000 men, with governor's house and garden, and excellent officer's quarters. I made immediate arrangements for blowing up the fort and come plotely destroying the barracks; these have

> On the 5th I made a reconnoissance of panied by the boats of the Arrogant and orders of Prince Oscar, are to proceed to Magicienne. A strong detachment of Cos-Stockholm to join the fleet, which during sacks made their appearance at one time. the Summer is to put to see for the purpose but they were dispersed by the fire from the of exercising the crews in nautical evolu- boats, the rockets particularly throwing them into great confusion. On landing at Lovisa I sent for the authorities and explained the object of my visist; some demur was caused by our not having a flag of truce. ceeded to the barracks, and Government stores within the town, which I destroyed, ng the whole town must have been burn-

directions that were given to them by the Church, Oxford. Mr. Blunt is most fa- George respectively as supernumeraries — fire occurred in a portion of the town were I have &c.,

H. R. VELVERTON, Capt. Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief.

Lovisa was a town of about 6,000 inhabiants, situated on the coast of the Gulf of The first of the French steam gunboats Finland. It was built in 1745, under the oined the fleet to-day. The vessel has a name of Degesby, which name it changed

BRITISH FORCE.

Correspondence of the London Times. Light Division, before Sehastopol, July 3. -Major General Barnard succeeus General Pennefather in the command of the Second Division.

Major General Codrington gets the Light Division, vice Sir George Brown. Colonel Van Straubenzee, the Buffs,

takes command of the First Brigade, Light

jesty's pleasure is known. Colonel Barlow, 14th regiment, will for the present take command of the First Brigade Third Division.

The 3rd and 31st Regiments join, the

Captain R. Luard, 77th Regiment,

MIRTH AND CHEERFULNESS .- Mirth is were one mile from the town of Nystadt and placed on the staff of the army to act,

See second

ring officers proceed to Enghe recommendation of a medical going on well. -Major Pack and Lieutenant Malan Fusileers; Captain Quayle, 33rd regial tory. ment; Lieutenant Chamberlayne 13th light dragoons; and Lieutenant Stewart, 3rd regiment. And the undermentioned have also obtained leave to return home on their private affairs:-Lieutenant Colonel the sortie with three or four battalions, and cargo. Hon. J. S. Joselyn, Scots Fusileer Guards; Lieutenants Johnston, 33rd regiment, and Lukin, 17th; and Veterinary Surgeon Withers, R. A.

THE OBSEQUIES OF LORD RAGLAN.

The following are the most interesting portions of general orders that were published in the British camp before Sebastopol, in regard to the obsequies of Lord

HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. July 2, 1855.

The funeral procession of the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan, G. C. B., will move from the head-quarters to Kazatch Bay at 4 o'cloch p. m., on Tuesday, the 3rd

The Brigade of Guards will furnish a guard of honor of 100 men with regimental colors at head-quarters. Detachments of 50 men in review order, with one field officer, one captain and one subaltern from each regiment, will line the road from the British to the French head-

The detachments from each division will be commanded by a Brigadier-Gen-

The cavalry divisions will furnish guards of honor of two squadrons on the right and left of the line.

A salute of 19 guns will be fired when the procession moves off.

The troops on duty will be under arms at 4 o'clock p. m., and will remain in camp under the command of of a Brigadier General of each division, with whom one Major of Brigade and one divisional staff officer at least will remain.

The troops and staff at Balaklava will remain at their posts.

The escort to Kazatch will consist of four squadrons of Cavalry, one troop of Horse Artillery, and a field battery, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dupuis, R. H. A., and of detachments of the allied forces who have offered to attend.

The mourners to take place in the pro cession will be relatives and friends of the late Field Marshal, general officers of divisions with their staffs, staff at headquarters, one officer from each regiment of infantry and cavalry and from the Royal Engineers and Land Transport Corps, two from the Naval Brigade, Royal Marines, Medical and Commissariat Staff, and three from the Royal Artillery.

MORNING GENERAL ORDER. The Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces hastens to publish to the army the following despatch, received last night from the Minister of War:

"I conveyed your intelligence to the Queen. Her Majesty received it with profound grief. Inform the army that Her Majesty has learned with the deepest sorgow the great misfortune which has befallen the army in the loss of its late distinguished Commander-in-Chief.

"The country has been deprived of a brave and accomplished soldier, a true and devoted patriot, and an honorable and disinterested subject.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Lieut. Colonel D.

A. A. G.
The Patrie publishes the following general order of Gen. Pelissier on the death

of Lord Raglan: Death has just surprised in his command Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and has plunged the English army in grief. We share the regrets of our brave allies. Those who knew Lord Raglan, who were acquainted with the history of his life, so pure, so rich in services rendered to his country-those who witnessed his bravery on the fields of Alma and Inkermann who remembered the calm and stoic grandeur of his character during this severe and memorable campaign,-all men of heart, in fact, must deplore the loss of such a

The sentiments which the Commanderin-Chief expresses are those of the whole army. He himself severely feels this anforeseen blow. The public sorrow falls more heavily upon him, as he has the additional regret of being for ever separated from a companion-in-arms, whose cordial spirit he loved, whose virtues he admired, and in whom he always found loval and hearty co-operation.

PELISSIER, Commander-in-Chief. HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL,

June 29 The general-in-chief of the Sardinian contingent, who had always expressed a great regard for Lord Raglan, issued the following order of the day:-

Soldiers, -Died last evening, after short illness, the illustrious Marshal, Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the English army.

During his career the important services rendered to his country, his heroic courage and exemplary constancy, by which he supported with his army the severe trials and hardships of a Winter campaign, render his loss a great misfortune. He appreciated this army of the King, and did much to meet its wants.

Let us unite with our brave allies in lamenting his death and venerating his me-

DELLA MARMORA, General-in-Chief.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The following are the latest telegraphic despatches from the allies' camp before Se-

General Pelissier telegraphs: July 12, 11 p. m .--- According to the reort of a deserter, Admiral Nachimoff was ced by a thousand men. ed by a ball in the forehead yesterday g, in the Central Bastion. e consolidating ourselves in the new intrigues.

struction of the batteries of Cacarried on with all the zeal ur artillery.

General Pelissier telegraphs made vain efforts to carry on an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff Tower. Received by a brisk fire at close quarters, and

and wounded. The ground in front of the ambuscade was found covered with muskets in the morning; there were also five dead bodies on the ground, one of which was that of an Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to

by the fire of batteries 15 and 16, they re-

treated, carrying away a number of killed

The combat was obstinate, and does honor to General Ulrich, who was on duty in many thousands of dollars to Denmark, and a the trenches, and to the Lieutenant-Colonel

Our loss was 9 killed and 11 wounded Among the latter is Captain Catel, of the Zouaves of the Guard. WAR DEPARTMENT, July 16.

Lord Panmure has received information that a Russian sortie took place against the French rifle pits in front of the Malakoff on Saturday night, which was gallantly repulsed. The army is healthy.

THE BLACK SEA.

Another sea expedition is fitting out, but the destination is unknown. It is supposed to be either against Odessa, or to relieve the Turks hard pressed in Anatolia, and perhaps it may be for operations on the Danube. Four thousand Turks are in the Dodrudja, where reinforcements in French and English are expected.

ASIA.

Reliable accounts to June 23 state that he Russian army, under Gen. Muravieff. had invested Kars, while a small corps de armee had advanced upon Kutais, and was formerly in the service of Denmark. The Russians number 30,000, and the Turks the first two battalions have served during liams. The Russians are bringing siege guns from Gumri, and the situation of the Turks is critical, unless they render Kars a will be similarly officered. The staff is also second Silistria. The Russians hold the roads to Erzeroum.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionably reduced, and the men conveyed home to Hungary, some to Vienna.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure on the Government after debating at of Commons by a majority of 107, the numbers being---for the motion, 182; against it, have been assured that the English Government intends to execute the project of Lord 26 columns of the London Times.

The Palmerston Ministry has thus a new be commisssioner of Works without a seat terranean. in the Cabinet, and that Sir John Shelly will

be President of the Board of Health. Parliamentary business, other than the above has been unimportant. Anthony Gibbe & Sons of La

appointed financial agents of Peru.

The London Herald claims the small majority of three as a virtual defeat of the Go-The Times remarking upon the same oc-

currence, says :--prospects of the war, and the very existence of Turkey should have been saved from the propositions. most serious risk by the narrow majority of

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains a decree modifying the important duties on several articles. The sum set apart for the expense of the Fete Napoleon on the 18th of August, is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of

Five hundred Russian prisoners, now at prisoners of June 18.

SPAIN.

M. Escalante is appointed Minister to Washington in room of M. Cucto. A telegraphic message from Madrid says

the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Charge having demanded his passport on account of the passage of the Church Property bill.

The Black Warrior dispute with the

which the loss on either side was trifling. Among the killed, however, was Gen. Arnaos, brother-in-law of Cabreras. Barcelona had become quiet once more.

The treaty with the Dominican Republic s authorized by the Cortez.

ITALY.

France, England and Sardinia are said to have expressed their formal disapproval of duty on their part. Mr Disraeli and others arrests have been made at Spezzia, Carara, Massia, Levici, and elsewhere.

French garrison at Rome has been reinfor- curity, though an imperfect one, that would

Mazzini publishes a letter in the Genoa papers, warning Italians against Bonapartist refused he fell b ck upon his tormer opin-intrigue.

GERMANY.

Capt. Merryman, of the American barque Undine, has been the first to refuse pay-July 15, 6 p. m .-- The night has been a ment of the Hanoverian State dues. He uccessful one on the side of the Malakoff refused to show his papers, yet was permit-Tower. At 1 o'clock the Russians made a ted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his did not feel at all discontented at the posi-

DENMARK.

The Danish Government is understood to have replied to the United States in a long document, regretting that the Cabinet at Washington had not given notice of its in- contempt. tention respecting the non-payment of sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when And give your hearts to, when they once perdraw her into a war, and further that the draw her into a war, and further that the Like water from se, never found again abolition of Sound dues would be a loss of But when they mean to sink ye." saving of not more than two hundred dollars he said, but so had Lord Althorp and the anually to the shipping of the United States.

Denmark, therefore, considers it impossible on the short notice to comply, and beca's demand unfavorably.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION

The Independance Belge contains the following letter, dated Hamburg, 12: The corvette Otter not being sufficient to receive and transport to Heligoland the recruits enlisted by the English Agents in the North of Germany, the English Government has sent a second ship of war to that station. The last batch of recruits conveved by the Otter to Heligoland consisted of 72 men, enlisted on the band of the Weser. We have been informed to-day that two officers of the contingent of Lubeck had tendered their resignation to the Senate of that city, to take service in the English legion. Since the 600 men of the first bat-talion left for England, 300 others have arrived in the island, and as many more are

expected to form the second battalion, which

is to be commanded by Major Von Aller,

15,000, under Vasseff Pasha and Gen. Wil- the revolutionary period against Denmark in the Holstein army. It is probable that entirely composed of former Holstein officers The commander at Heligoland is a Prussian, who served in the army of the two duchies. Numerous workmen are still engaged in constructing barracks for the accommodation of the recruits. The provisions destined for the troops are regularly snpplied by steamers plying between Humburg and Heligoland. Our merchants have signed contracts to that effect with the English Government, which expire at the beginning of Winter. England appears to attack more importance than ever to the preservation of the old Danish position, which the reiterated requests of Lord Castlereagh. 1 ment intends to execute the project of Lord Liverpool's Ministry, which had resolved to convert Heligoland into a first rate fortress, intended to command the North Sea, as It is stated that Sir Benjamin Hall will Malta and Gibraltar command the Medi-

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S EX-PLANATION.

ult . Lord John Russell stated, that having The Turkish loan bill passed the House of on Thursday signified to the First Minister Commons on Friday night by a vote of 135 | his wish to retire from the service of the Crown, and Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept his resignation, he beld office only until his successor was appointed Recent events, he proceeded to say. having been complicated and perverted he wished to place before the House some account of his conduct in these difficult trans-"We can scarcely believe that within so actions. It had been said that he had short a time, the alliance with France, the pledged himself to use his influence with the Government to accept certain Austrian

This was not true, but it was true that he did lay these propositions before the Cabinet, and he did so in concurrence with persons of great weight and authority. He brough those propositions to London on the 29th of April, and a Cabinet was held at which they were not adopted, circumstances having oc curred quite independent of the merits of the propositions themselves, which made it to his mind, impossible to agree to them — With regard to the merits of those proposi-tions, he justified the opinion he had first ormed of them, believing then that they might afford the means of combining all the ions of Russia, and placing Turkey in a

secure position.

Having stated the general grounds upon propositions might have been accepted, he went on to show that further knowledge of the views of Austria as to the obligations im. posed upon her by the treaty of December the 2nd induced Her Majesty's Government to think that it was not worth while to enter into negotiations founded upon her last pro-position, and in these circumstances, things reverted to their original condition, and the war must be continued to obtain the objects United States is definitely settled by the in- for which it was commenced. It had been by the insurgents near Burgos. Ten Carlists were shot on the 10th at Gironne.

Some skirmishes occurred at D.

advocate of war." After the rejection of the Austrian propositions he had no other course But it had formed at the time of the fact of these Austrian propositions. He was not responsible, he said, for that; it was the duty of the Foreign Secretary to make this communication, but he thought it was quite right on the part of the Government to abstain from a premature communication which would have been unjustifiable and a dereliction of viewed the matter differently: they thought peace preferable to war; that satisfactory terms might be obtained, and that a limita-Owing to the troubled state of Italy, the tion of the Russian fleet would furnish a se-

justify a termination of the war. May, the Cabinet was as united a Cabinet as a tavorable view of the Austrian propositions

would be disadvantageous, he had pressed his resignation, which had been tendered tion in which he stood. He had acted on what he believed to be the begefit of the country, and with a view to the public in-He rejoiced to have left sincere friends in the Cabinet and although there

The least run in your fortunes, all away

He had been slandered and calumniated.

gallant and good Lord Raglan, who had been pursued by slander to the verge of the grave. Whatever errors he might have com lieves that other nations will regard Ameri-nitted, he had always endeavored to satisfy his conscience.

OUR TORONTO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our readers in the City of Toronto will will receive their papers at the Post Office.

OUR EXCHANGES. Will please send their papers to Hamilton for the future.



Mer Foundations are upon the boly bli s.

HAMILTON FRIDAY, AUGUST 10 1855

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Токомто, Јине 27, 1855 My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kings on .-- It is my intention to visit, for

Saturday 11 Beliamy's Milis 11 a m

rai	parishes, in	accordance with the following
st		
		l remain. &c.,
A	UGUST, 18	JOHN TORUNTO.
42	udus1, 10	JO.

Lamb's Pond. 3 p m

h	Sunday 12 Kicley's Corners	1	n	17
	" New Boyne	4	n	n
	Monday 13 Fewborough	11	a	n
	suesbay 14 Ininty Church, fear of	1000		
	Lansdown.,		ne	OL
1	Wednesday 15,			
1	Thursday 16 Perth	. 11	a	n
,	" Smith's Falls			
3	Friday 17 Franktown	11	a	111
	Carlton place	3	D	133
	Saturday 18 Lanark, St John's	11	8	m
	Ramsay	3	D	m
	Sunday 19 Pakingham	11	-	m
	Marie Witz oy	4	p	m
	Monday 20)			
	Tuesday 21 Penbroke, Renfew			
	wednesday se [. 11	2	71
	Thursday 23 County			-
,				
7	Atusiey		P	m
	THE CALL SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF			
	Parsonage			m
ě	March Church, near the			
	Hon Mr Pinkey's		P	
톟	Monday 27 Bytewn	3	P	m
ఠ	Tuesday 28 Wednesday 29 Riphmond			
9				
ä	DETTICE VILLE		P	
ğ	Thursday 30 Kempville			
8	Mountain		P	
	Friday 31 Edwardsburgh			
-	TAT SELLECTION OF SELECTION OF SECURITION OF SECURITICS OF SECURITION OF	1	5500	m
	* Williamsburgh		P	m
	SEPTEMBER.			
3	Saturday Osnabruck	10		m
-	" Moulinette			
9	Sunder 9 Corewell			

DIED .- It is our melancholy duty to re Toulon, are to be exchanged for French powers of Europe against the future aggres- cord the death of Mrs. H. B. Bull, wife of the Proprietor of this paper. It took place M. A., F. Mack, G. Elliott, J. G. R. Salwhich he had thought at the time that the lillness of two days and a half, having received a paralytic stroke, from which she

requires no apology from us.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BISHOP

OF TORONTO. Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hustran propositions tended at Gore's Landing,—a small village, preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hustran propositions tended at Gore's Landing,—a small village, menced by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, M. A., treal. A. N. B. Cobour tended at Gore's Landing,—a small village, preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hustran propositions tended at Gore's Landing,—a small village, preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hustran propositions tended at Gore's Landing,—a small village, preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hustran propositions tended at Gore's Landing,—a small village, preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hustran propositions tended at Gore's Landing,—a small village, preparing to disarm.

July 13.---The operations of the siege are coing on well.

Hanoverian Cabinet is hourly expected, and it is said Count Platen will be the new Prepressions, founded either upon errors be had of the Rice Lake; about three miles west of Chester Metzer. Esns, of Detroit; Mr. of the Rice Lake; about three miles west of Chester Metzer, Esqs., of Detroit; Mr. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF committed, or upon misapprehension and mis representation of his conduct, were so wide the bridge which forms the extensive via- Jordan, the Architect, and Mr. M. McKenand g neral that his presence in the Cabinet duct for the rail-road across that sheet of zie assisted in the adjustment of the stone. water. Fifteen persons were there confirm- The Rector then read the following Latin once before. Having taken that course, he ed; a satisfactory number for a congrega- Inscription: tion so recently organized and at a spot Anno Domini, MDCCCi V. Victoriæ Rewhere the population is small and scattered.

His Lordship, after service, proceeded to

Cohemen and Saints' Church, ad D. 1 gloriam, et. secundum Ecclesiae Anglicanae ritum, cultum in

> expected, St. Peter's Church in Cobourg,—
> though a very spacious edifice, capable of containing 1000 people,—was crowded in every part, Prayers were read by the Roy.
>
> Sacre-dotibus, et magno populi concorsu ad Stantibus.
>
> Quo tempore Edmundus Head, vir excellens, Barcnettus, publicus hujus provincia res pracfectus administravit et Johannes Strachan, vir honorabilis et researche. every part, Prayers were read by the Rev. J. W. Clark, the Lessons by the Rev. C. Ruttan, and the Anti-Communion Service by the Archdeacon. His Lordship the Bis ho preached a very impressive sermon; and after the conclusion of the Offertory, the result of which was upwards of £22, he confirmed 123 persons. The spectacle was most touching and gratifying, and made a deep impression upon the congregation geplease take notice that for the future they nerally, and it is believed, particularly so upon the young persons confirmed. The Bishop expressed himself in high terms of satisfaction with the beautiful and capacious new Church, and stated his great pleasure in seeing the members confirmed bear so encouraging a proportion to the increased congregation which the new Church was capable of accommodating.

A Confirmation was held the same day at

his Lordship proceeded to Grafton, where he confirmed 23 persons; and in the afternoon, at Colborne, 8 miles distant, 18 were confirmed. Both churches are very neat edifices, and the whole arrangements of the united parishes betoken the care and zeal of the purpose of holding Confirmations, your se- the respected incumbent the Rev. J. Wilson. A parsonage some time since was purchased at Grafton; and having been much repaired and improved, is a very commodious dwelling. The congregation are about purchasing 20 acres in the neighborhood as a Globe; and in Colborne, the payments upon a valuable Glebe purchased from Government, have been nearly completed. tality of J. D. Gosbec, Esq., proceeded to the village of Brighton for the night, --- intending to confirm at the Carrying Place, about 10 miles from Brighton, the following morning. A very extensive tour lies still before his Lordship; but he is wonderfully favored with health and strength for the discharge of these most laborious duties. Long journies, often under extreme heat,--preaching generally twice each day, --- and an address on every occasion to the candidates for Confirmation, delivered with great ed by Rev. G. Salter, energy and always with the happiest effect, That the occasion of laying the founda- as to inform us what denomination he means -do not appear perceptibly to impair the tion of a Church in this place, is a favo able vigor which was manifested at the outset of opportunity for organizing a Paraochial Ashis episcopal duties. The prayer, we be- sociation of the Church Society. lieve, is hearty and universal throughout the Diocese, that his Lordship may still long be spared as the father, friend and counsellor of now formed, to be called the Windsor Parothose who rejoice in his paternal and affec- chial Brauch of the Church Society. tionate oversight.

July 28, 1855.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH WINDSOR.

On Tuesday the 18th ult., we were present 2 Cornwall 11 a m at one of the most gratifying scenes which,

ter, M. A., and T. S. Kennedy. The morning was very hot and sultry, but a thunder storm cleared the air before noon, and when we set out for Windsor the wea-In consequence of the above sad event the ther was very pleasant. The clergy assempostponement of the issue of the Church bled at the house of Samuel McDonald, Esq. THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese has been by Mr. H. R. Baldwin, from Detroit, ern Railway, must shortly become a large turn and bite us at the first opportunity. engaged in a tour for Confirmation, east of "whose praise is in all the Churches." He town. The building once up, will before Mr Dis aeli, became "an uncompromising the the City of Toronto, since the 9th inst., informed us that the Bishop of Michigan, who many years, if Mr. Dewar be spared, re--having several parishes or missionary sta- was expected to lay the foundation stone, quire to be enlarged, though the present tions to visit, which, at his previous journies was confined to his bed, seriously ill; this design is a noble one, and will afford ample been said that the House had not been in- in this direction, were not organized or sup- was a great disappointment as all who know accommodation for a large congregation. plied with clergymen. Amongst the num- him look forward with joy to the time when ber are Lakefield, Warsaw, and Norwood, their intercourse will be renewed; the cause To Correspondents. -- We shall be in the County of Peterborough; at each of of his absence increased our regret. The glad to hear often from J. B. which places new churches have recentlybeen | Rector then requested the Rev. W. Bet- | We have received several communications erected. His Lordship also visited Sey- tridge to act as the Bishop's substitute.— from different parties, and we would beg to of expressing our hearty delight at the supmour for the first time, where a substantial After robeing, the Clergy walked, two and remind the writers, that it is hard for us to pression of the Protestant chapel at Rome. church of stone has been built two, to the corner of Goyran street, where find out what they mean, unless they write This may be thought intolerant; but when the proposed league of the Italian states.—

seemed to believe that there were but two, to the corner of Goyran street, where the proposed league of the Italian states.—

The Turin papers speak of an attempted insurrection in the Duchy of Modena, and surrection in the Duchy of Modena, and a parsonage supplied by the bounty of Modena, and a parsonage supplied by the bounty of Modena, and a parsonage supplied by the bounty of Modena, and a parsonage supplied by the Bounty of Modena, and a pars ty of a lady formerly resident there. In Lodge of Free Masons, whose ranks were Persons returning their paper will please consequence of the ill health and absence of swelled by brethren from Detroit and Sand- send their address in full with it, as we can- ted? On the contrary we hate Protestants. the Incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Clark, the wich, preceded by a band of excellent mu- not possibly tell from whom the paper comes ism —we detest it with our whole heart and duty of preparing the candidates for Confir- sic; on approaching the common we were unless the address is sent. We have re- soul, and we pray that our aversion to it may mation in this mission was undertaken by surprised to see so large a concourse of peoceived two papers of this kind, returned never decrease. We hold it meet that in When the propositions of Austria were the Rev. C. Ruttan, who has been for some ple of both sexes; a commodious stand had without saying who from. In ignorance of God should be tolerated, and we are sinceretime assisting at Cobourg. Notwithstand- been erected which was crowded with la- who the parties are, we must send them ly glad that the enemies of truth are no longing the comparatively short opportunities for dies. On reaching the site of All Saints another number. he had ever known, but the impression preparation, 35 persons were confirmed. Church, the Clergy and Masonic Body seemed to prevail, that because he had taken On Saturday the 21st inst., the Bishop at- formed a square, and the services were comtended at Gore's Landing, -a small village, menced by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, M. A., treal. A. N. B. Cobourg. W. L. Man- You ask if he (the Pope) were lord in the

Cobourg; where, during his stay, he was perpetuum, primus hie lapsis ceremoniis was another class of friends who were of a different character, he trusted they were few, and he regarded them with nothing but proved a very propitions do not be supported by the guest of the Rector, the Ven. Archdea-different character, he trusted they were con Bethune. Sunday the 22d instant verendissimo. S. T. P., L. L. D., multis Wa: wick, East, Captain

> the lamented absence of the Prelate, whose substitute he was. An appropriate hymn was then given out, and books having been Christ Church Albion..... 1 0 0 St James' Albion..... 0 13 11 Sandhill...... 0 7 0 per Rev H B Osler St John's, Portsmouth, per Christeles distributed to the people on the stand and the crowd generally invited to jom in the singing of it,—the effect was most pleasing. A collection, which amounted to fifty-three dollars, was then made, the clergy carrying dollars, was the clergy carrying dollars, was then made, the clergy carrying dollars, was the clergy carrying dollars. round the plates. Then another prayer was Trinity. Cornwall..... 3 0 0 read, and the Apostolic blessing pronounced by the Rector. The procession again form-

organizing a branch of the Church Society, We found a very respectable congregation assembled in the Congregational Meeting Simcoc, per Rev F Evens House. Evening prayer was said by the Rev. F. Sandys; the lessons were read by the Rev. G. Salter, and an eloquent sermon Rev F Evans xiii year was preached by the Rev. W. Bettridge, Rev Geo Salmon do. and heard by the large audience with the deepest and most marked attention. The Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the and operations of the society; after which, Arthur Rankin, Esq., M. P. P., moved the in regard to the removal of the paper to this first resolution in a very able and effective city, he says: speech. Dr. Dewson, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Paxthe other resolutions. The Rev. E. H. Dewar added a few words aud dismissed the

at the meeting:

Moved by Arthur Rankin, Esq., second-

F. Mack,

Moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Rev.

Gore Elliott.

Moved by Rev. W. Bettridge, seconded by T. Paxton, Esq.,

That while this meeting deeply regrets that the illness of the Right Rov. the Bishop fully representing it. But if otherwise, then Tuesday 4 Hawkesbury..... 11 a m in a twenty years residence in Canada, we cipated pleasure of his company this day, of Michigan has deprived them of the antithey desire greatfully to acknowledge the many tokens of cordial and brotherly sym- Church have been faithfully put before our We met at the parsonage at Windsor pathy which the Church in Canada has rethe Revs. W. Bettridge, B. D., J. Butler, ceived from the clergy and laity of the readers. If we have erred in our endeavors Episcopal Church of the United States.

part in its proceedings.

The Church is to be built of stone.

MISSIONARY FUND.

TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese, appointed to be taken up in the month of July 1855, to be applied to the Funds for the support of the Missionaries of the Society.

MISSIONARY FUND.

David 1 0 0 Strachan, vir nonorantis et reverendissinus,
S. S. P. huic Torotonensi Diocesi Episcopus
præfuit; Edvardo Henrico Dewar hujus
parochiæ rectore.

Deo opt; max; soli Gloria!

St Stephen's, Hornby.... 1 0 0
Grace Church, Milton... 1 0 6
per Rev F Tremavne Jr
Belleville per Rev J Grier...... 4 8 3
Franktown, per Rev R Lewis 1 0 0 We then returned to the parsonage, and In the evening we returned to Windsor, per Ghurchwarden _____ 9 19 1 Mersea, per Rev J Kennedy _____ 2 0 0 and attended a meeting for the purpose of Brock per Rev R Garrett ______ 0 17 6 64 collections amounting to £1 6 10 0 GENERAL PURPOSE FUND.

> 1 5 0 THE ECHO. In the Echo of the 3rd instant, we find After giving an extract no. _ 200 ont

PAROCHIAL BRANCH

ANNUAL SUBSORIPTIONS.

"As we do not believe that the Church ton, and the Rev. Messrs. Salter, Mack, faithfully represents or inculcates the doc-Elliott, and Bettridge, moved and seconded trines and teachings of our Church, we cannot wish it any greater success than it has; nor do we expect that it can prosper in a community where so many are to be found who can estimate, at its real worth The following are the resolutions passed the scriptural and pure Protestantism, which against Popery."

by "our Church," as if our memory serves us aright, some time since it was announced Moved by Dr. Dewson, seconded by Rev. | that he had publicly asserted that he did not acknowledge the Catholic Church,-That a Parochial Association be therefore and as far as we recollect the statement was never contradicted. Now under such circumstances, did the editor of such a latitudinarian paper, do ought but censure, we That the Incumbent, Dr. Dewson, and might have reason to think that all was not Messrs. Charles Hunt, Jacob Brown, and right with us. If "asking for the old paths," Mark Richards be a Committee for carrying and endeavoring to get others to do the same, and "to walk therein," is contrary to "the doctrines and teachings of our we would maintain that the old doctrines and teaching of our Catholic and Apostolic so to do, and the editor of the Echo will show Thus ended a day which we shall always us wherein,—we shall endeavor to repair remember with feelings of pleasure and gra- the evil cemmitted; but our co-temporary tification, at having been permitted to take must not expect us to lend a helping hand or itching ear to every sect or doctrine We most heartily congratulate the Rector that may spring up, causing dissensions in of the Parish on the complete success which "the Church," which should be at unity with the Warden of the County, who, though appears to have attended his zealous efforts itself.—He must not expect us because we obliged to attend to his official duties at to raise a sanctuary to the Most High, in a denounce Popery to nurture and encourage Sandwich, had most hospitably provided for village which is only now commencing, but dissent and disunion.—He must not expect their entertainment: here we were joined which, as the terminus of the Great West- us to warm a viper in our bosom, which will

INFORMATION DESIRED.

The Central Christian Herald, a print emanating from the contiguous republic, has taken the trouble to make a series of excerpts from sundry Popish periodicals and manifestoes, of recent date. A few specimens of these gatherings we subjoin:

For our own part we take this opportunity we would ask, did we ever profess to be tolerant of Protestantism, or favor the docer allowed to meet together in the capital of the Christian world .- Pitsburgh Catholic

land, and you were in the minority, if not in

numbers, yet in power, what would we do to you? That, we say, would entirely depend upon circumstances. If it would benefit the THE following address accompanied by a portion as you make a child sharp and knowyou for the "glorious principles" of civil quires no comment: and religious liberty .- Rambler.

church, used to be delivered over to the secular power, and punished with death. Nothing has ever appeared to us more necessary. More than 100,000 perished in consequence of the heresy of Wickliffe; a still greater number for that of John Huss; and it would with that entire rest of mind and body tem of ethics, or the teaching of the most not be possible to calculate the bloodshed which you have so long required, that you moral views with regard to the rights of caused by Luther; and it is not yet over. will return to us greatly restored in health. property, and the inconvenience of people Paris Univers.

As for myself, what I regret, I frankly own, is that they did not burn John Huss stir up a crusade against Protestants.—Ibid. Sir, the sincere prayer of

Heresy and unbelief are crimes; and in Christian countries, as in Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholics, and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the law of the land, they are punished as other crimes .- R. C. Archbish-

op of St. Louis. The absurd and erroneous doctrines of ravings in defence of liberty of conscience is a most pestilential error—a pest of all others most to be dreaded in a state .- Encyclical

inserts in her Catalogue of mortal sins; she endures it when and where she must; but still hates, and directs all her energies to ef-

possessed by every man to choose his religible lolove wife, whose health, equally with my tion of a very painful nature, not unaccomon, is one of the most wretched delusions own, stands in need of the restorative effects ever foisted on this age by the father of all which we have reason to hope, our visit to deceit .-- Rambler, 1853.

The church is of necessity intolerant. Heresy she endures when and where she energies to its destruction. If Catholics religious freedom is at end. So our ene- for the promotion of the best interests of all mies say. So we believe .-- Shepherd of the Valley, Nov. 23, 1851.

The liberty of heresy and unbelief is not a right......All the rights the sects have or can have are derived from the State, and rest on expediency. As they have in their character of sects, hostile to true religion, no rights under the law of nature or the law of God, they are neither wronged nor deprived of liberty if the State refuses to grant them any rights at all.--Brownson's Re-view, Oct. 1852, p. 456.

Now, we wish to propound a question to our confrere of the (Roman) Catholic Citi- New York.

Does he endorse the doctrings Should his response we in the negative, we have still another interrogation to put.

Why do not the Romish ecclesiastical authorities of Canada West (whose admitted organ the Citizen is) renounce and repudiate in the most distinct and unequivocal manner, opinions and principles which if Episcopal wigs, knee breeches and buckles the necessity of any distinctive Christian the Corporation act with the same prudence in course of erection. This project, howdeserving the name of freedom in this Province?

porary has more than once declared in ge- the Protestant Episcopai Church of the moral one, let them seek a moral remedy. In this Province. Just in proportion to the moral one, let them seek a moral remedy. The building, but even a large amount of convinced, appears impracticable, mainly neral terms, that the sect to which he be- United States, we presume it is not withlongs, is actuated by no hostility against po- out its auth rity in the mother Church of pular liberty. General assertions, however, England, and that it has been by lawful are of no value when weighed in the bal- authority constituted as a part of the cleriance with specific declarations, like those cal dress.

Unlees the (Roman) Catholic Citizen is prepared to express the most emphatic dis approbation of the teaching of the Catholi

The Citizen is striving with might and main, to promote the emigration of Roman Catholics at present located in the United States to Canada. There is reason, likewise to believe that such an Exodus, and that on an extended scale, may be anticipa-

ted before long. Now, the probability of this event, suggests a grave and most anxious considera-

Would it be safe to concede the elective franchise to people trained up to believe that "liberty of conscience is a most pestilential error?" Would it not be utterly suicidical to place political power in the mature digestion. hands of frantic zealots who hold, and openly declare that "if (Roman) Catholics ever gain an immense numerical majority religious ges: freedom is at an end?"

We have never ranked in the catalogue of polemical alarmists, but most assuredly there is cause for the most serious apprehensions in the present instance. The question is one look at the disciples of this system when they not of agression, or persecution, but of sim- go forth into the world---look at the rampan ple self-preservation. Man's law, as well unbelief, the hideous forms of misbelief, which as the law of instinct, justifies the disabling Look at the infidelity and pantheism which nations of the earth. While individual intelof a demented creature when he exhibits a are blighting Germany with the most deadly lect has given no better evidence of its powdrawn sword, and proclaims his intention of curse that can fall on man. What is the ers to regenerate, look at Alexander, Caesar, taken place. pass the opportunity.

To the Editor of the Church.

the census it will be necessary to have a last number of a certain religious print, I see among its contributors a member of quite a new sect, viz:

"One who believes in the Echo." I am, yours &c., One who believes in the CHURCH.

(Not the newspaper.)

DONATION.

cause of Catholicism, he would tolerate you; purse containing £495s. 3d., was presented ing in the ways of the world, as you would if expedient he would imprison you, banish to the Rector of Woodhouse, Simcoe, on impart to him the power which is a neces you, fine you, possibly he might even hang you; but be assured he would never tolerate you; but be assured he would never tolerate

A heretic, examined and convicted by the ceptance of the enclosed, which has been them, and to look to Him, and to a faithful sea shore, where we hope you will derive so much benefit from the bracing air, together

In justice we must say, that the business of collecting has been a pleasure, from the warm interests felt by every body in the object, in many instances the donations sooner, and that they did not likewise burn having been accompanied with kind thanks Luther; this happened because there was for the undertaking. That God may bless not found some prince sufficiently politic to the means used for your recovery is, dear

Yours affectionately and respectfully. CLARA CAMPBELL. GEORGIANA S. WATERS.

Simcoe, July 31st, 1855. Simcoe, August 1, 1855. experience has taught me not to be surpris-

ed. I can truly say I am most deeply affected by the valuable and well timed present which you have been the instruments in collecting from my beloved and considerate parisioners, in Simcoe, Vittoria and Port Letter of Pope Pius IX, Aug. 15, 1852. Dover in order to enable Mrs. Evans and Protestantism of every kind, Catholicicity myself to spend a month at the sea side. I am indeed rejoiced to learn from you, ing flame, to destroy his own soul. that your labor of love was lightened by the admirable spirit in which your applications THE LATE RIOTS IN TORONTO. were met. If I may not say I am proud o fect its destruction .-- St. Louis Shepherd at least, I am most thankful for such parishioners, and doubly so when I bear in mind Religious liberty, in the sense of a liberty that your thoughtful care extends to my

the sea will produce. joy a continuance of them, not only that my hodily health any strength may be improv must; but she hates it, and directs all her ed; but that, by the blessings of God's Holy Spirit, vouchsafed to me, I may be made far ever gain an immense numerical majority, more than ever an instrument in His hands

my dear and valuable parishioners. Believe me.

My dear and kind Friends. Your Faithful and attached Pastor and Servant for Jesus sake.

THE BANDS -The Bands as universally worn by the Clergy of the Church as part of their ministerial dress, is made the subject of one of the editorial effusions in a

"THE BANDS .- In another column article of ordinary clerical wear-the rer of its enterprising and English-looking Bands. They are utterly unmeaning, Capital. unnecessary and troublesome; and are in o sense a proper ecclesiastical vestment. They are nothing in the world but the at tenuated ghost of the departed shirt collars of a past generation; and there is just as much "authority" for them as there is for the first place, to those lax opinions as to dy? And answering ourselves we say,—Let at once to proceed with the structure now felt.

simply of hold assertion. However "con-We are aware that our Popish contem- temptible" the "little article" may be in

The learned Dr. Hook remarks that "this part of the clerical dress, which is too well It may be said that the mob of Toronto and State from all connection with Religion, we that would accrue to the Parish by the known to need description, is the only reits self-seeking Corporation are undoubted suppose this need not interdict any Municiclosed with the wish and prayer that all maining relic of the ancient amice. The believers in those doctrines most likely to pality, which has the discernment to do so, might, when they had ceased to worship Visitor, Rambler, Shepherd of the Valley, band is not however, an exclusively clerical deter men from open sin, as a Heaven, a from giving its assistance in the "better or- in the material temple now begun, meet vestment, being part of the full dress of the Hell, a Judgement Day, and so forth. This dering" of the temporalities of the city; egain to worship in that "House not made R. C. Bishop of St. Lours, he must be bar and of the universities, and of other may be so. But the real question is, have even though it should be accounted treason held as approbating their most outrageous bodies in which a more ancient habit is these awful truths such hold upon their con- for them to raise a bond to advance the silver, very chaste in design, and neat in

GODLESS EDUCATION.

Happy are we that the honourable name of very young man, already attracted marked ism of the age sneers at. attention as a writer on morals. He has put forth a lecture on " Education and Industrial Training," which is well deserving

Peculiarly adapted to the latitude of Canada West are the following vigorous passa-

It is easy to speak in glowing terms of schools---of the flourishing condition of prevail in the United States of America. moment that, in a great measure, it is owing to the fact religion does not hold its legitimate place in the education of the young ?--- lect, &c., &c. that this lite is too often made the first ob-SIR,-Upon the next occasion of taking ject--that temporal advancement and prosperity are too often considered as of more mportance than the Kingdom of Heaven or spoken, and He teaches that the only remedy new column for religious denominations the holding of a right belief? In the name for all our ills is the renewing influence of His the greater proportion of the congregation which £23,429 consisted of special funds the centre rises conspicuously the awning, I thought we had almost every possible of Religion---in the name of patriotism itself, own Eternal Spirit. The glorious name by together with a large number of spectators, appropriated to distinct objects by the which covers in the rooms more immediately. variety of "belief" already; but in the I protest against the attempts which are which He has now revealed Himself to man, assembled at the site of the building, donors. The general fund at the disposal ately set apart for himself and his family, which the voice of prayer is never heard--in has an infinitude of meaning, it is "Love" to conduct the proceedings with all the surmounted by a glittering gilt ball, out of the proceedings with all the proceedings with al which, (in many parts of Germany, for in- not "Mind"! stance), the teachers are notoriously sediti-

His blessing and His guidance; that, in prohour after hour, to rely upon himself-to use REV. AND DEAR SIR,-We beg your ac- his talents to the glory of God, who gave collected from your parishoners, in Simcoc, Christian life, for happiness and prosperity. Vittoria, and Port Dover, for the express purpose of enabling both Mrs. Evans and yourself to spend the ensuing month at the the attempt to deprive our teachers of their religious influence and religious character. Will the inculcation of the most exalted sysmaking untrue statements, be sufficient, think you, to deter boys from falsehood or from theft? To use the simile of a well-known advocate for real Christian education, you might as well expect to induce the lion to spare your flock by talking to him of the price of wool, as look to the maxims of the philosopher or the economist for any real power, when unaided by direct religious in fluence, to check the growth of evil-to fetter the strong power of human corruptionto withstand, either in the school or in the My dear and kind Friends,-Though past world at large, the overflowings of ungodliness, the outbreaks of lawlessness and crime. Give to a child knowledge without religion -the true Catholic religion of Jesus Christ -- and you are merely putting into his hands a weapon to serve in the cause of evil, and, except through the love and mercy of God he be snatched like a brand from the burn-

To all thoughtful residents in Canada these riots must have given rise to reflecpanied with feelings of shame and humiliation. They were totally without excuse; unpro-I thank you for your prayers, let me en- voked by social wrong, unurged by bodily necessity, they simply arose from the unrestrained lusts and passions of "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort"; but it is not the riots themselves, disgraceful as they were, whose position and principles place them above commercial trickery, the terrors or the bribes of a mob, -- at this moment, the Corporation of Toronto stands accused of truckling and want of principle; a state of

Whence then arises this unhappy state of affairs? It is to a brief answer of this ques

tion that we now address ourselves. We then unhesitatingly attribute it, in belief or profession, which have so long been and common sense which men of ordinary ever, he added, they were emboldened to rife on this Continent, and are, alas, too understanding do in the common affairs of undertake chiefly in consequence of a liberrife on this Continent, and are, alas, too understanding do in the common altars of al offer made by a gentleman, to furnish rapidly spreading their pestiferous influence life; and seeing that the root of the evil is a not only the design and working plans of uncertainty of our faith will be the decrease Let them aid in providing religious instructivaluable materials. To that gentleman, of its influence upon our moral principles and tion for the masses, by securing abundant James B. Spence, Esq., of the Grand conduct. And there is no more certain free room for them in the different places of debted, since without the assistance rentered to the conduction of the c truth than that the only safeguard for pub. worship, and if this will not do, sanctioning debted, since without the assistance rentered that the only safeguard for pub. lic morality, social quiet or national safety and aiding orderly out door preaching. What were at present engaged, would have been is a firm conviction by the mass of the though the Legislature has taken the last scarcely feasible. people of the awful verities of our faith. fearful step in dissociating the interests of the After glancing at the many benefits settle in their own minds, upon the precise of their people! course which is necessary to avoid the one As we stated above we hope to resume destiny and to secure the other? We trow the subject next week. not. Now there is such a thing as the Sanford bids fair to be worthily perpetuated. harmony of faith; and in order to any The Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, grand-son spiritual dogma having a sure practical effect

We are told that intellectual progress is all that is requisite for the good ordering of

God himself a myth! Audacious, because lington. it is contrary to all experience. Before Rome become in lust, selfishness and blood, by year projected and carried out to com-

The assertion of intellectual perfection is

ing to account for such evils and to discover and named the papers which were about ter collections,) the Society received £43, their remedy, and to disregard their moral to be placed within the cavity of the Cor- 765, being £3,200 less that the corresand religious aspect. Either all those stu- ner Stone. The bottle containing those ponding item in 1853; but £5,400 more pendous arrangements which Catholic and Evangelical Christianity teach us to believe Evangelical Christianity teach us to believe was duly adjusted by John Hibbert Esq., have been made by Infinite Wisdom and two gentlemen who have on all occasions Goodness for the entire spiritual renewal evinced a praiseworthy zeal on behalf of and moral renovation of man's fallen nature are worse than an idle farce, or else to neg- Dr. Low, one of the oldest and most influ lect their consideration when contesting with ential members of the congregation, after the very consequences of their fallen nature having tried it with square and plummet, as exhibited in the body politic, is both un- said: "This Corner Stone of the foundaphilosophical and irrational, --- and we cannot help adding that such evident determination, may God Almighty grant that the buildon the part of too many public men, to ing thus begun in His name, may be hapforget those relations which the Eternal has pily carried on to its complete termination, condescended to bear to us, betrays a besotted degradation of intellect and a contemptable bitterness of soul which we lack words to service to the honor of His name, and foreign parts, to which the Queen's

politicians of every grade, municipal and na-

ional, now, as a class, regard the Gospel and its exponent and administrator, the Church, with admirable effect. amounts to a phenomenon, it is something quite beyond that natural distaste with which, and degrading earthliness which so unhappily once proved the increase of the Church at God has deeply impressed upon the consci- Parish in particular; and awe in being an ence of Christendom, even the most unwil- instrument, though a humble one in astreat Her, shall yet, once more gloriously whose honor and for whose glory the house with the "United Presbyterian Church." filled with the graces of Her Heavenly was to be built, His feelings of pleasure With feelings of peculiar pleasure we ex-Spouse, rule amidst all the nations in purity, ent aspect the Church now presents to report of the proceedings: in sweet humility, ennobling subordination, what she did on his first arrival in the that are the worst features of the case, it is in the utter incapability or unwillingness this prospect, those who now rule after the ministrations of Clergymen could only be enjoyed the warm interest of the population, features in Teresto to being the of the authorities in Toronto to bring the fearful and recklessly selfish maxims of the had at long intervals, and even then were and especially the Presbyterians of all deno-Provincial humiliation consists. It is a fact Were not these things so, should we behold visit of the travelling Missionary. So rare prevailed that, if he would become their not to be denied, that, with the exception of its Mayor and a few other individuals is rapidly increasing, unaccompanied with its Mayor and a few other individuals, is rapidly increasing, unaccompanied with of committing to its kindred dust the earthignorance and incapacity, or of disgraceful yet amid all those difficulties in finding a described the old church, its first humble ed for holding the ordination services. It things which is sufficiently painful to every for aid, to what, after all, is the only real re- commodation, the rapid increase of the

surd and unchristian character of the elec- last Easter, the still increasing and urgent In the meantime we ask, What is the remeneed, and on the suggestion of the Rector

From the Bowmanville Messenger.

The Churchmen of Bowmanville occuof the venerable prelate of that name, and upon our hearts and lives, this "harmony" or py a prominent position in the Diocese of son of the late eminent Professor of Greek | completeness of faith is most essential. But | Toronto, on account of the zeal and energy in the University of Glasgow, has, though a this necessity is exactly what the indifferent- displayed by them in promoting Church objects; and many neighborhoods where fewer obstacles interfere with the accomplishment of even greater improvements, but where little or nothing has been effectsociety. But either this is an audacious ed, would act wisely in following the good lie, or, Christianity is a monstrous fable and example afforded by the Parish of Dar-

The history of the Parish from its forthe flood, when men lived for nigh ten cen- mation under the first Rector, the Rev. turies, we may well suppose that intellect has been marked by a perceptible and brisk. The Change of the Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto—and the Grand Trunk had the noblest opportunities, yet such was steady progress. Through the untiring expopulation in which every man, woman, and the insufferable wickedness of men that God ertions of the reverend gentleman just child is, or may be, well and efficiently in- swept them from the face of the earth; and named, aided by the ever-ready co-operastructed in all secular knowledge. But then so rank had intellectually polished Greece and tion of the principal members of his flock, improvement after improvement was year that the barbarous hordes of the wild north pletion. It has however been reserved Robert Armour, Thos. C. Sutton, Charles were sent to destroy them from among the for the present Rector, the Rev. Dr. Mac- C. Neville, Nathaniel Wilson, Robert S. most important improvement that has yet

Voltaire, Rosseau, Bolingbroke, Napoleon On Thursday, the 12th ult., a Church Lamartine, Satan, himself a princely intel edifice was begun, by laving the foundation stone, which when finished, will not for the Propagation of the Gospel, the treaonly be an ornament to the town and a surers made a statement of the income of no less impious than audacious; for God has ravorably with any church of similar dicredit to the parishoners, but will compare | the Society in 1854.

the interests of the Church in this locality. The stone was then lowered to its bed. and and that, when completed, it may be con secrated and set apart for Him and His

great cause of the Municipal troubles in To- ments that were successively made, aided

with hands, eternal in the Heavens." retained, as in some schools of old founda- victions, as to cause them to examine and to glory of God, or set forward the salvation workmanship, and was publicly and gracefully presented to Doctor Low by the hand of Mrs. MacNab, the Rector's lady. En graved on its face was the following inscription: "Presented to Dr. George H. Low, by the Rector and congregation of St. John's Church, Darlington, on the occasion of his laying the Corner Stone of their new Church, Thursday, 12th July,

The Church, when completed, it is estimated will be capable of accommodating at least 800 persons. The basement story "Which one are we to believe?" has been constructed for the convenience of the Sunday School, and will furnish a fine room ten feet in height, and fifty feet by thirty-six. The foundations of the building are of lime stone, from the Darington quarry, which article has been generously given to the Church as a donation, by George Tate Esq., of the Grand Trunk red brick. The Chancel Window is a very beautiful design and when completed will have one panne! of stained glass. And as God, in ONE BODY?" a guarantee that the new Church will be completed to the satisfaction of all concerned the name of the Building Commitee need only be given :- John Hibbert,

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION our Lord is the sent one of the Father. OF THE GOSPEL.

At the last Monthly Meeting of the Society

favorably with any church of similar dimensions in the diocese. About 12 o'clock transfers) amounted to £104,521; of nearly a hundred yards it. length. From the centre of a rich and flourishing agriculto conduct the proceedings with all proper cluding £27,710, the collection under the which rises a spear's head with pendant observances, and due solen.nity. The authority of the Queen's letter. It was horse tails. The guest-room, which is at We may perhaps excite a scornful smile usual prayers and sentences having been observed that this collection was less, by the farthest extremity of the tent, is laid ous citizens, and men without a creed,—as models for our imitation. It is because, I at our professional simplicity in writing thus models for our imitation. It is because, I henry Brent, Rector of Clark, the secreting the social disorders of a city in manufacture, along three of its sides runs a or

that not one step in life can be safe without ever, the real absurdity consists in attempt- the parchment, and described the coins lections, independent of the Queen's let-

Sermons for the Society having been, in under authority of the Queen's letter, there was a general decline in the remittances Wales. Some Dioceses were, however, mentioned as honorable exceptions to this tion we lay in the name of the Father and rule—namely, Canterbury, Ely, Exeter, the caresses of their innocent playmates. of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and Gloucester, St. David's, Durham and Chester, in which the zeal and activity of the Society's friends had causod a substantial increase, which more than balanced the without injury or accident, let or hindrance; amount of the seeming deficiency occasioned by the operation of the Queen's letter. The remittances from Ireland, Scotland, letter does not extend, manifestly showed But indeed the bitter dislike with which generation to generation, through Jesus a uniform and gratifying increase. On the whole, although the Society has now As the shades of evening class. Christ our Lord, Amen." A Prayer, and the Hymn, "Christ is our Corner Stone," at its disposal a smaller income than at the wanderers, in gradually lessening circles, followed—the Choir performing their duty end of the year 1853, there is no ground approach the patriarchal tent, and every for discouragement. But when the pecu-Immediately after the Benediction was liar difficulties of the past year are taken pronounced, Dr. Low briefly addressed the into account, there is reason to be thankassembly. He began by saying that he ful for such a token that the missionary alas, fallen man commonly looks upon the felt honored by being called upon to occuthe things of God. It is, however, to be py the present position; and he had cayed, and there is also reason for all the accounted for from the fact that the Gospel performed the duties devolving on him friends of the Society to apply themselves faithfully expounded, is directly opposed to that day with mingled feelings of pleasure with renewed cheerfulness and activity to the selfish liberalism, inane insubordination, and awe—pleasure in aiding at the commencement of an undertaking which at larging its present sphere of usefulness.

marks our age, and from the further fact that large, and the prosperity of this individual A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIREC-

ling, the conviction, or the dread, that the led to the service of the High and Holy One tains an account of the ordination of "Mr Church, the Bride of the Incarnate, despite who inhabiteth eternity; he felt awe as John Lees to the pastoral charge of the the contempt with which the nations now being now especially in His presence, to congregation of Ancaster," in communion

This settlement in many respects is to be and with that genuine liberality which ever country, some twenty years ago. Church- contemplated with much satisfaction and distinguishes intense brotherly love; and es were then few in number, and at re- hope. Mr. Lees, who was for some years usurping god of this world, deeply dread. chiefly confined to the necessarily hurried minations; and a very harmonious opinion corresponding means for extending the ordi- ly remains of many of his friends and ac- who had service in the village on each Sabnances of religion, exultingly confiscating the quaintances. He recurred to the time bath, withdrew, and the place of worship of Patrimony of God, and Corporations tremb- of his first settlement in the Parish, and the Free Church was offered and accepted ling before the wickedness of the people, and vet amid all those difficulties in finding. suitable remedy, never raising a single cry appearance, and limited, yet sufficient ac- is very pleasing, also, to mention that the Rev. Mr. Burnet, of St. Andrew's Church, medy the Church of the Living God?

great cause of the Municipal troubles in To
medy the Church of the Living God?

shortly before had been ample, the enlargements that manufacture of the Amilton, and the Rev. Mr. Irvine of Knox's

Church, Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. Irvine of Knox's

Church, Hamilton, were present, and, on invitation, took part in the "laying on of hands" in ronto, New York, Philadelphia, &c., the about on several occasions by the ladies, until mony of the people, and the ministers of the three Presbyterian Churches thus uniting as tive franchise, we intend to refer next week.

In the meantime we ask. What is the remean incorporated union becomes more heart-

Why should an "incorporated union" be

onlined to Presbyterian bodies? It would be well if earnest Christian men of all denominations, often revolved this question in their minds. The matter, we are because it is strange and unfamiliar. Let it once be fairly and honestly grappled, and what now seem mountains will dwindle down to the dwarfhood of mole hills!

The vital importance of the unity for which we plead, it is utterly impossible to over-estimate or exaggerate.

Just meditate upon the following simple aspect of the case, derived from a recent English publication.

In the city of Madras, one of the strongest holds of Heathenism, ascend one of the high buildings and what do you behold? You can count up, scattered among the Heathen Temples and the Mahomedan Mosques, as many as NINE Meeting Houses of different sects professing the Christian religion; all of them calling upon the Heathen to change their tenets and to come to them No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. to be taught.

With cause do the Heathen say that they are perplexed! Most reasonably do they ask the Christians to be united among themselves, before they call upon others to join them!

greatly hindered by these divisions. When Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, they behold NINE DIFFERENT BODIES, all Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers: worshipping God apart from one another, in separated, and independant Societies, well do they exclaim in their bewilderment:

Is not this enough to make us renounce the maxim-" agree to differ"; to think that the very Heathen are hindred by our divi-

Was not one of the petitions of our Lord's last prayer, for the visible unity of His Church? "That we all might be one"; so that there might be "no divisions amongst" -that we might be perfectly joined together."

Are we not all "called to the peace of

And for what end? Whence the necessity for this abregation of denominationalism? Christ himself shall answer the question: 'THAT THE WORLD MAY BELIEVE THAT THOU HAST SENT ME!"

But now the world seeing us not one, but divided into a multitude of hostile, jealous, discordant Sects, are not able to believe that

Thus is infidelity the sure and inevitable divisions !--- Hamilton Gazette,

AN ARAB EMIR .-- The space of ground models for our imitation. It is because, I believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot banish ignorance or subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot be a subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot be a subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot be a subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot be a subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot be a subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot be a subdue vice; Thomas believe that the subdue vice; Thomas believe that the subdue vice; Thomas believe that the subdue vice; Thomas believe that without the grace of God, we cannot be a subdue vice; Thomas believe that the subdue vice; Thomas believe that the subdue vice; Thomas believe that the subdue vice; Thomas believe that the

continual removals. The rest of the is partitioned off into divisions for the ception of the various stores of corn, rice, harley, oil, butter, etc., in which consist In consequence of the ordinary Annual the Emir's wealth and consideration. Around him, as far as his eye can reach, many parishes, replaced by the Sermons drove his flocks of sheep and camels accompanied by groups of thorough bred mares and horses, the latter occasionally bestridfrom most of the Dioceses of England and den by perfect infants, gambolling on the bare backs of those mild and tractable animals, which seem, as it were, to return and to acknowledge a mutual charge by the gentleness of their paces and the docility of their movements; but which, when a stronger hand reins them in, and urges their course, suddenly display the fiery and indomitable energies of their nature, " pawing in the valley and rejoicing in their strength." Then does this gentle Arab steed become beautiful in his greatness As the shades of evening close in, the nightfall brings along with it those various ncidents of pastoral life, that make even its very monotony a continual round of fresh recurring and pleasurable enotions, comp and glitter and riches of an empire. the early dawn again renews the grateful scene. Amidst the bleating of his flocks, the neighing of his steeds, the lowing of his herds, and tinkling of his camel bells. the Arab Emir wakes from his slumbers, and spreading his carpet, sits in the door of his tent, surrounded by his children, his slaves, and the principal members of his tribe. The dew-covered plains sparkle before him like a spangled robe; the morning breezes impart a cooling and delicious fragrance to all around; a still and melodious harmony seems to reign over the boundless tracts which melt away in the were great. He could compare the differ- tract the following portion of our confrere's distant horizon; and, child of Nature by his wants, sympathies, and tastes, he knows no joys but what she affords, and appreciates no gifts but what she imparts. Every hour taken from such exhilerating moments as these, except, perhaps the most stirring periods of a distant foray, when he leads out his tribe in search of a isputed pasture, or in retaliation for wrongs incurred, is one of unmitigated disgust.—Col. Churchill.

wrought into a variety of

pressly made of a thickness

calculated to stand the wear

"The Church," WILL BE PUBLISHED and and en

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. AT HAMILTON,

H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS:

Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one month ;-or Twelve shillings and siz pence, Church, Flamhton, were playing on of hands" in if paid within six months;—and if not paid the ordination service. When we see the har- within siz months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum. The volume commences on the 1st of

August, in each year. WILLIAM HAY,

Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 King-St Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.

T. BILTON, mi ogenb Merchant Tailor, No. 2. Wellington Buildings, King Street Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 1852.

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE,

BARRISTER &c. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street

Toronto. Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855.

HERBERT MORTIMER : boos He want to BROKER, beone add of ten House Land and General Agent.

ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company, odwesto vieva

(Opposite St. Jamet's Church.) References kindly permitted to T. G. Ri-

dout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. Mc-The learned and astute Brahmins are Master, Esq., Messrs. Ross Mitchell & Co., Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.

PREPARATORY SEMINARY

YOUNG LADIES.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES. will be reage, St George's Hill, Dundas Street, Etobicoke, and instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education, with French and Needlework

Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under 9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing ex-

Letters relating to the above may be ad-dressed (postpaid) to the Rev. H. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill, July 18, 1855.

Water Power.

TO LEASE, for 7 or 12 years, on the Waterdown Stream, in the Township of Flamboro' East, with a suitable quantity of Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from Thus is indidently the sure and inevitable consequence, of our miserable and sinful divisions !--- Hamilton Gazette.

25 to 50 feet fall, the most distant within 5 miles of the City of Hamilton, and I½ miles of the City of Hamilton, and Toronto Raiload. There is a constant supply of water, and the position most eligibly situated tural district.

> To Rent, from 1 to 4 years a good Stone Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, in excellent order, on the above Stream, a about 100 yards from the aforesaid Rail Apply to (post-paid)
> Mr. JOHN APPLEGAR

T. C. ORCHARD.

AND THOUGHTS FOR DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

givo thee the inheritance of my fathers 1 leave me to perish in sin. Kings xxii 3.

Ahab desired not the temporary possessions of the vineyard of Nabath, but its pro- Luke xix, 42. above all.

2. Hast then killed and also taken possession: 1 Kings xxi. 19.

The triumphing of the wicked is short. Although Ahab had taken no active part in Ahab's death, yet Elijah charges the whole upon him. His ungoverned disappointment at Naboth's refusal had stirred up the pride and wrath of Jezebel. He well knew that Naboth's death was not brought about by natural causes. He knew that, if he were dead, he himself had been the cause of his death. He knew that, when dead he left heirs, and that when he himself took possession, it was often that which still belonged to others. Therefore when Elijah confronted him, his spirit fell, and he knew that the curse denounced against him was just. O, that I may never willingly gain by the injury or loss of another.

AUGUST 13. I Because he humbleth himself before me, I will not bring the evil in his days. 1. Kings xxi, 29.

Grief and humiliation for sin are not always taken as permanent amendment. Ahab puts on sackcloth, but he does not put off his sin. Yet God is ever gracious, and rewards even the most fleeting marks of his fear: so that this mere shadow of penitence carries away mercy. Yet the reward was as the penitence. A temporary penitence had a temporary reward. Let me then take courage to believe that God accepts my smallest endeavours after repentance, and respect unto all thy commandments. that I have only to persevere, to ensure a full 2. The Lord bath put a dying spirit in

2. No man can say that Jesus is the Lord | xxi, 23. but by the Holy Ghost. 1 Cor xii. 3.

All approaches to good are from God, even the smallest. It is a simple and easy will still be doing evil, but their evil shall at night to his bedside, to see if he were thing to us to say that Jesus is the Lord; accomplish the will of God: not always di- comfortably and happily sleeping. No one yet we could not do it without the inward rectly as in this case, but on the whole sin influence of the Holy Spirit, We receive the end. Also had chosen false prophets influence of the Holy Spirit, We receive the end. Ahab had chosen false prophets, a favorite morsel. it from others, from our parents or teachers; men whom he knew to be deceivers, because No; he was "one set apart." He must none of us could have received it, without both his own desires and their false hearts. Poor little Josey! Even the teachers the Holy Ghost first revealing it, and then shall be used for his destruction. Lord give knew he had no mother, and neglected him, disposing our minds to receive it. Glory be me to trust thy wisdom and goodness for all. or remembered him m long tasks, so hope-lessly hard that none but a mother could to the Holy Ghost for all the good within Give me to put far from me the way of lying. have made easy. And when his head or me! And never let me forget that the smallest spiritual gifts are from Him. AUGUST 14.

1. There are diversities of gifts, but the joints of the harness. 1 Kings, xxi. 34. same Spirit. 1 Cor. xii, 4.

The gifts bestowed on different souls, or the different gifts to the same soul, vary in

new life from the Spirit therefore should the chance of life to my eternal good. use his gifts, for those ends for which the Spirit himself works, the good of man's soul, Kings, XX, 49 and God's glory. O"that all my powers. with all their might in his sole glory may

unite."

2. The manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit with all. 1 Cor. xii 9 All the works of God towards man are for the good of man. The Gospel, the developments of that life in powers of vari- all my sins, And give me that proof of reous kinds, are all for the profit of man, and pentance, victory over temptation. especially of those whom he has called out of mankind and united to him. And if the spirit his people, we should use our various gifts. not for our own credit or influence or elevation, but for the good of God's people. May that be always my aim.

August 15. 1. Dividing to every man severally as He will. 1 Cor. xii, 11.

The Holy Spirit is not a mere influence or emanation of God, but acts by his own will, and is therefore a person. And his will is sovereign; for he has power over all the spiritual gifts man can possess, and apportions them without accounting to any, because he is Lord of all. Let me recognize the fact, that his will is sovereign. and therefore to be submitted to with due reverence. Let us remember that he has condescended to consider what gifts he should apportion but for me, if I will use it aright.

2. He beheld the city and wept over it. Luke xix, 41.

od does not save men against their will; erefore, as the inhabitants of Jnrusald not believe in the Saviour, they npurity, and were doomed our, whilst he foresaw he has enjoyed ever since. 23 16,50 to 16,75 for new mess.

their ruin through unbelief, pitied their doom and, as a brother in the flesh, wept at its prospect; O compassionate Saviour, thou AUGUST 12.—TENTH SUNDAY AFTER remainest ever the same. Thou art moved with sorrow for our frowardness and sinful-

AUGUST 16.

perty is perpetuity; and the law of God God gives to all opportunity and means into the fire, magnetically drawn by the forbade the Israelites to alienate landed pro- of repentance, although he allows us to fall bright coals shining through the high fendperty in perpetuity. Therefore, though into sin; and to most, many such opportuni- er into an admiration of beauties. Ahab offered to give the worth in money, or in another vineyard, Naboth said, "The Lord forbid it me." He feared not loss, but clearness for them to know what they choose sin. He durst not please an earthly being, as right, but he does not constrain. And if if in so doing he must offend the Heavenly. He durst not please an earthly being, as right, but he does not constrain. And if be he had never been alone before; and the long through the head never been alone before; and the long through the l Grant me, Lord, when the ruler commands loose the power of seeing. The evil they at last of the value of £30 per analytic three of t lawful things, to recognize thy command in have chosen as good continues to enslave "mamma," mamma. him; but when unlawful, to obey Thee them, and they can no longer see the way to Poor little Josey! He did not know that 2 My house is the house of prayer, but

How merciful is God, that he has appoint- young face. ed a place where man may resort, and be assured that the High and Holy One is pre- her hand had been clasped in prayer, and nonest means! Who not only spurn the may make it truly a house of prayer.

August 17. I am as thou art, my people as thy people. cradle, sobbed himself to sleep. Kings xix, 4.

had transgressed the law of God by marrying his son to the daughter of Ahab, a worhave taught and warned to the contrary. Josey was an intruder. How rapid and sure is the progress of evil, He was always a shy, quiet boy, and grew when we once depart from the right way, ___ still more so among his childish throng. He especially when we despise the actual commandments of God; make thou me to have when alone, and shared no joys or sorrows. ed in

the mouth of all these thy prophets. 1 Kings, she impulsively caught to her heart some

All things serve God. Even the and -and they from those before them: but they upheld him in his designs; and now take what comes and be thankful. AUGUST 18.

1. A certain man drew a bow at a venture and shot the King of Israel between the his brow with its gentle, caressing touch.

All things serve God. Ahab disguised himself, so that he was not known. He good: up to the highest; from the common- row at a venture, and it shall fall in that est to the most unusual. But they all pro- spot of his armour; where it shall carry death them ceed from the same Holy Spirit, and there- to the hidden debtor. Little did the Syrfore they are all parts of the same plan of rian think whom he had stricken, or whose salvation; and are given for the same ends. instrument he was. Let me, O Lord make Every one who trusts that he has received thee my friend, that thou mayest direct

2 Let my servants go with thy servants in the spirit; but Jehosophat would not 1.

Jehosophat learned wisdom, though late. Although he had assisted Ahab, he would not accept the assistance of the son, lest he should be involved in the evil of his house. It is well if we repent through life; and the best proof of repentance, is when, under temptation and fear of loss, we refuse to commit the sins to which worldly policy has Church, the new spiritual life, the various formerly led and give me, O Lord, to see

THE BLOOM OF AGE .- A good woman has bestowed all those gifts for the profit of never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighbourhood she is the triend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness end mercy? We repeat such a woman cannot grow old .- She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits and active in humble deeds of mercy and bene-

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, infallible Remedies for Salt Rheum .- Edward Jackson, of Bridgewater, N. S., suffered unceasingly for four years with salt rheum, so bad was e that for four or five months me, and therefore that what he has given is at a time, he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the doctors told him candidly that he need never again expect to be Mell. Finding this to be the case he dismissed them, and immediately put himself under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these fine remedies soon made such an improvement in him that he was yollow. saved from their violence and enabled to resume his occupation, and by continuing them for a short time, he was restored to the blessings of health, which

THE ORPHAN.

Little Joseph had been alone a long long while; he had broken his china dogs, pulled the variegated hirds worked on the footstool, 1. The Lord forbid it me that I should ness. Therefore I rely that thou wilt not until he turned it over, had crawled to the BER natch of sunlight; resting on the roses on the carpet, and clutched to the golden rings, 1. But now they are hid from their sight and played with his transparent fingers. Still no one came. He fretted, then looked with a sudden, quiet and vague expression

walk in. Lord give me a heart of flesh, she who would have caught him in her arms that I may feel my sinfulness and flee from and covered him with kisses at his first token my sin, whilst it is still the day of salvation. of intellect, could'nt longer hear him; that she rested on her stately couch, pale as the snow-drops they placed beside her, her hand s ye have made it a den a thiores. Luke xix, calmly folded upon her meek bosom, and a calmly folded upon her meek bosom, and a continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The deep solemn smile settling upon her sweet

He did not know, lone little orphan, how that when her soul went on that long journey sent to receive and attend to his petition. it carried with it a prayer to the throne of And how impious are those who can make grace—that the thought of him was the that house the means of furthering their only cloud upon her breast, as she hastened own base and selfish ends, and that by dis- to join the beloved one who had gone be-

No, Josey knew not this. He cried stillmercy, but go contrary to the will of the pieously, until strangers came with kind- 3) merciful! O that I may cast out all selfish words and sad faces, and earried him down desires when I enter thy house. O that I stairs. As he passed her door he, instinctively murmured the new word, "mamma," until they hushed him. Then, bewildered, his head among the pillows of the familiar

Smiles dimpled his flushed face in that These were the words of Jehosophat to sleep. An angel mother had him in her Ahab, when he invited him to join with him arms, soothed his trembling lips, and whisin going to recover Ramouth Gilead. He pered words of love into his ear. Still he did not know that he was an orphan. Alas!

The fine house was sold and all its elegant shipper of graven images and false gods, al- cies. Expenses were paid, and the small though at present professing with this to sum remaining put in trust for the boy into Correction to the Registrar at his office in the A worship God. And now he joins with him his family. There were other boys and imself and all his people whom he ought to girls, but they were all "to the manor born."

sought out dark corners, and glided into them unperceived. He talked to himself, When alone, and shared no joys or sorrows. ed in torante; and also in each of the papers. He was unlike other children; they had in Upper and Lower Canada, which received dimothers. He would watch the mother as rections to copy the similar advertisement in little pratler, and turn away sadly-no one kissed him. No one looked with pride on spirits are made to prosper in his will. They his neck with care. No one stole on tip toe

heart ached, there was no breast to bear all his troubles-no hands to cool the fever of Poor Josey.

A change had gradually passed over Josey. He had grown thin and pale; his eyes were large and unnaturally bright; his form covered himself with armour of proof. He fragile and shadowy. Friends whispered every conceivable degree, from the smallest was sought diligently to kill him, but he was when he passed, and boys made room for degree of spiritual right and power and not found. Yet a warrior shall shoot an ar- him by the winter fire. Little girls shared their dinners with him. Everybody was so kind that he could never do enough for

One day as he sat by the fire sad and dispirited the tears would roll down his

"Why does Josey cry?" said a little child to her mamma. "The poor boy has no mother," returned

the parent. "Yes." cried the child, with eager voice and manner, "yes, Josey has a mamma, she is an angel in heaven.'

The lady took the child in her arms and kissed her, while these words sank deep in Josey's heart.

"I have a mother," he whispered perpetu ally to himself. "I will find her.

The sun rose proudly up one bright Christmas morning, and shone in upon Josey's bed, tinging his brown hair with gold, and calling him a sluggard, lighting up temptingly the dark corners where hung the

Doors opened and closed. Merry laughter rang through the hall. A gay throng came dancing in.

"Josey, I wish you a merry Christmas. They crowd around his bed. He sleeps so sweetly and lies so still. His face white, although the thin lips wore a smile They shudder and cry loudly-

"Josey is dead!" Yes, Josy has found his mother, and the angels in Heaven are singing, "A happy Christmas to you, Josey.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug 7. FLOUR .- Market heavy. Sales 5000 bbls at 7 62 to 8 for common to straight State; and choice State 8, 44 to 9 for common to good Western.

Canadian, steady.
Sales, 600 bbls at 8,25 to 9. GRAIN-Wheat market lower. Sales 2000 bush.

\$2,13 to 2,25 for common White Michi-\$2,60 for prime White Ohio.

Rye dull at 129. Barley fair. Corn better, with moderate supply. Sales 45,000 bush. at 90 to 92 for western mixed, and Southern white and

Oats better at 58 to 61 for State and West-PROVISIONS-Pork market heavy. Sales 300 bbls, at 19 to 19,621 for old mess

University of Toronto.

MARTICULATION.

fringe off from the table cover, admired the THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION will com mence on the 24th day of SEPTEM-The following SCHOLARSHIPS, will then he offered for competition amongst Candidates for admission, viz:
In Law seven of the value of £30 per annum
each (There amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaniously, who purposes extering on a course of study in Law. extending over five years; and four amongst Candidate for admission in Law and Arts simultanicaste, and Bachelors of Arts who purpose entering on a course of attndy in Law, In Medicine three of the value of £30 per anonm

> In Arls, fifteen of the value of £30 per annum. At the same period Undergraduates and Candi-

dates for Degrees in Law and Medicine : Students of the standing of one or two years from Marticulation, and Condidates for Diplomas, in Civil Engineering, or Agriculture are required to resign themselves The following Scholarships will then be offer

(1.) Amongs Marticulation: In Law there of the value of £30 per minum there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per annum

each

Oiril Engineering, two of the value of £30 and a significant of the value of £30 not ULCER IN THE LEG REMARKA-

vose for Marticulation;
In Medicine two of the value of £30 per annum each goog An oney students of the standing of three To Professor Holloway, a from Matricelations:

Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing it, their respective Universities.

Afterdance on Lectures is not required, a a qualification by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

I am, Sir,

Candidates who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mention-Parliamen Buildings, at least four weeks before the first sy of Ex mination Further information as to subjects of Exami-

ation to the Registrar. Harlightent Buildings Toronto sinilar to some

To be inserted twice in early week up to the Those ember, in noch of the expens in delish



PROVIDENT

LIFE ASSURANCE

INV STMENT COMPANY HEAD OFFICE TORONTO; C. W.

Capital, 200 000. Divided into 5,000 Shares, of £20 each with nower to in with power to increase to £250,000.
The Stock may be paid either in one sum of in instalments of one pound each,
Directors Elected Annually by the Share-holders. Stock Saleable or Transferable. Interest Payable Half-yearly

The Stock Books o't is Company will be opened at the following places in a few days, and will continue open till the 15th May, when they ill be closed, namely :- At Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brockville, Bytown, Chatham, Ch. wa, Cornwall, Goderich, Hamilton, King Lindsay, London, Montreal, Niagara, Port Hope, Port Sarnia, Quebec, St. Catharines, Stratford, and Windsor, at the Agencies of the Upper Ca-

At Bowmanville, Brantford, Cobourg, Picton Port Stavley Whitby, and Woodstock, at the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal. At Galt, Guelph. Paris, and Sincee at the generics of the Gore Bank.
At Oshawa, Peterborough, Perth, and Presont, at the Agencies of the Commercial Bank.
At Drummondville, John Orchard, Esq.

At Dundas, Thomas Robertson, Esq. At Milton, Gilbert T Bastedo, Esq.

At Napanee, Robert Eaton, Esq.
At all of which places a Prospectus of the Com ny may be obtained on application, as well as the office, 54 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

University of Bishop's College.

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COL-LEGE being empowered to make enuiries for a suitable person to fill the office of ROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY and MINER. ALOGY, are prepared to receive applications ough the undersigned J. H. NICOLLS,

Toronto Dec.26, 1854 .

January 10, 1855.

130 and 132 King Street West.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN AND WOOD,

FROM LONDON.

Principal of B. C. Lennoxville July 20, 1855. 52 6in

MUSICAL TUITIO For any two of the four Reviews -MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organiast of St For any three of the four Reviews - For all four of the Reviews - For all four of the Reviews - -Music in the Normal School, begs leave to For Blackwood's Magazine acquaint his Friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a for Blackwood & the four Review portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King st.

24-12m

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY

ronto at the Publisher's prices by HENRY ROWSELL.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!



HOLOWAY'S GINTMENT

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED! Copy of a letter from George Sinclair, Esq , of Paris, Canada, dated 18th

July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, feeling of itching and burning, which affected m both night and day, rendering life a misery t me, as well as to all around, -so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies withou deriving the least cossation to my misery. last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills after taking them for a few weeks, a visibly improvement took place, and If el considera-ble better, in the course of three months, by ly cured, and row enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here here

I remain Sir,

Your's faithfully,

GEO. SINCLAIR.

(2) Anno as Studens of the standing of two Capy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

Sir,-My sister, Miss, Jane Tomkinson, suffer-In Melleine two of the value of £30 per annum ed for a great number of years from a bad leg; Each of the scholars in established in this Uni- old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most ersity is tenable for one year, but the Scho- eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of re-result as hyear are eligible for the Scholarshits medies were also used unsuccessfully, and it f the succeeding year.
Graduates or Undergraduates of any University ble of mitigating the agon cs. she endured. At in her Mejesty's dominions are admissable ad length, she had recourse, to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks.

Your faithful Servant,
ED TOMKINSON.

BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several toles in at, one as large as hand, all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at

Yours very truly, (Signed) HENRY MALDEN-

The Prins should be used eonjointly with the OINTMENT in most of the following cases :- Rheumatism Burns Contracted Contracted and Sore Nipples
Stiff Joints Sore-throats Bite of Moschetoes and Fistulas Sand-Flies Gout Scurvey Glandular Swell-Tumours Coco-Bay Wounds Chapped hands Piles Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Hollo way 244, Strand [near temple Bar.] London, and 80, Maiden Laine New York also by all the respectable Drugs gists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots, at

1s 3d., 3s. 3d., & 5s. sterling each. There is a considerable saving by taking N B - Directions for the guidance of patients every disorder eie affixed to each Pot JOHN WANER, Deuggist, King Street Jan. 25, 1855.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S LIST OF SRIGISH PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

in all the principle Cities and Towns FREE OF POSTAGE.

(Conservative) 2-THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3-THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
-SLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGA-ZINE (Tory.)

LTHOUGH these works are distina guished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of the contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value; and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the fournais of their class. Bedeencook, still dider the fatherly care of Christopher North maintains its ancient celebrity and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the social works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel." (both by Bulwer, "The Green Hand" "Katie Stewner," and other serials, of which numerous rival ditions are issued by the leading publishers of his country have to this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott, & Co., so that Subcribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these

ascinating tales. TERMS For any one of the four Reviews - -

Blackwood & the four Reviews - - 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at

Remittance and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publish-

79 FULTON STREET, (Entrance 54 Gold Street, Subscriptions received for the aboveaamed periodicals which are de'ivered in To-

> Bookseller, S.c. King-street Toronto.

Private Education for Young Ladies.

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, receives into her house at Yorkville near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. next quarter will begin on the 6th of

Further particulars may be obtained by leter, addressed—Box 284, Post office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855

DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE. Maps and School Apparatus.

TO MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL CORPORATIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

FETHE Logislature baving granted annually from the commencement of the curt year, a sufficient sum of money to enable Schools, upon the same terms as Library Books are now supplied to Trustees a d Municipalities, the Chief Superintendent for Upper Canada will paratus, and Charts, and Diagrams, to the value list of the articles required by the Trustees Department of Public Listructions, U.C.)

ne uly 18, 1855. Totolito. J by 24, 185.



SPRING.

NEW GOODS.

TOHN CHARLESWORTH, would rese pectfully intimate to the ladies of Toronto and the public generally, that he is n receiving his SPRING STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,—consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Muslin, and Crape Sleeves and Collars in great variety, Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery, Ladies Silk Neckties, Black and White Lace Veils, Muslin Work, Children's Fr ck Bodies and Robes. Printed Cashmeres, Delaines, Muslins, Bareges, and other fancy goods for radies dresses, Black and Colored Silk, Black Satinets, &c., &c., Prints, Ginhams, Derries, Denhams, Plu the expiration of that time her breast was almost well, by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, the was activals and and tremain, Str. Towelling, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetand Unbleached Tab'e Oiled Clothes, a large lot from 10d per yard upwards of Dressed and Undressed Holland, Irish Linen, Diapers, Drab and White Jean and Satin Stays Flannels, Quiles, Counterpanes,-together with a general assortment of Dry Goods for

family furnishing. His Millinery department will be well supplied with all that is seasonable in Bonnots, Cans. Head-dresses, Canes, &c. &c .-Children's Fancy Hats and Bennets in greet

J. C. bas a few patterns of ten-ply Carpets that he will sell very cheap for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the

trade, also a few pieces of Printed Drug-His stock of Straw, Tuscan, and Fancy Bonnets is unusually large, and will be offered very low, to insure a speedy clearance

ous stock of cheap Silk and Cobourg Capes for the summer. An early call is respectfully solicited. No second price.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH. TORONTO HOUSE,

No 60, King-street, Toronto. 37 ACARD MR. HENRY J. MAYCRAFT,

(FROM LONDON,) GORGE BARNS & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR MILTON. Pupil of Mendelsson and Sterndale Bennett, HE LONDON QUARTERLY NEVIEW Associate of the Royal Academy in London. and Member of the Conservatorium

> in Leipsic, Professor of Harmony, Piano Forte-and Singing. DEGS respectfully to announce his arrival

Din Toronto, and will be happy to receive Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy of Music. London.

East. Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto

INSUR S Dwellings, Houses Warelize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufac-

DIRECTORS. JOHN McMurrich, Esq., President,

W. A Baldwin, James Shaw William Mathers, Alex'r McGlashan, Thomas Clarkson, Jeseph Sheard. John B. Warren, Franklin Jackes. B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, J. RAINS, Secretary.

tories, &c

ters by Mail must be post-paid. 21-tf Toronto, June 5, 1850.

b ow bluow to SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Pinehurst, Toronto, C. W.

MRS. FORSTER having now become residence, will be prepared, on the 1st or September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS. Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of

experience in teaching, and by the best For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst, Te-

July 18, 1855, and to toda for re bliff ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

Children and Young Persons

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with Illustrations, each No. in a neat printed gover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New

Single copy per annum 1..... 0 1 103 1000 Value 0 10 0 Twelve copies 0 18 0 Forty 2 10 0

THE STANDARD BEARER, An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 eages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Pub-ished anouthly by the Protestant Episcopal Si-ciety for the Promotion of Evangelical Know-One of more capies (less than (welve) 1s (d. per copy per annum

Twelve copies and upwards, to one address,

1s. 31, per copy per annum.

The andersigned has made arrangements for

the regular recipt of the active publications, and will receive orders for them at the above raite delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Provi ce. HENRY R WSEEL and to hadd a lo szane of Church Depository, dar sid asooda of a King Stret, Toronto.

July 1st, 1855. CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President-J. D Ribour, Esq. Vice-President-PETER PATERSON, Esq. . G. Chewett, Esq., J G Beard, Esq., Thos. D. Harris, E.q., Thos. Maclear, Esq., E. F. Whittemore, Esq., A. Nordheitter, Esq. Solicitor, E. C. Jones, Esq-Surveyor, Mr. W. B. Crew. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Herbert Mason

Office The office of the Farmers and Mechanics Building Society, Toronto-street, Toronto. THIS Society is intended to succeed the Toronto Building Society, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society, both now approaching a successful remination; se-veral inaportant improvements in the mode of

Bankers, The Bank of Upper Canada.

operation having been adopted. Investing members may join any time, and will share in the profits from the time of their ubscriptions commending. Money will be received by the Society on Deposit, for which interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum on sums over £10, and five per cent, under that amount will be paid.

As a means of providing a Stoking Fund to quidate the debts of a Church, on similar Insti-ation, or for other purposes, the facilities offered y this Society are believed to be superior to any

her mode of investment.

Further information, with copies of the Proectus and Ry laws, may be had on application by letter (post-paid) to the Secretary as above

Toronto, June 12, 1855. THEOLOGICAL AND

RELIGIOUS JUVENILE BOOKS, PUBLISAED BY PUDNEY & RUSSELL

79 John Street, New York. THE END OF CONTROVESY, CON-TROVERTED, by Bishop Hopkins, of before the season is gone : also a tremend-Vermont. This is now universally acknowledged to be the answer to Milner's End of Controversy, the most popular proselying book ever circulated by the Romanists Bishon Hookins's work is intensely interest ing contains a complete epitome of Church History, showing the causes and the necessity of the Reformation; and exposes the trands and refutes the arrogant claims of Rome in so masterly a manner, that his book cannot but become a standard with all

true Protestants. THE PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH .- The leading work in the controversy between Episcopaey and Presbyterianism. It is conclusive in argument; brilliant, glowing and eloquent in style; and has never been an-

usages and technical Ch rob terms arranged, alphabetically. It is indispensable for every intelligent Churchman. THE SACRAMENT OF RESPONSI-BILITY —The best summary of the doc-trine of Scripture and the Church in regard

STAUNTON'S DICTIONARY OF THE

CHURCH .- A full explanation of all Church

Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street of the Bishops. ble manual of devotion, preparatory to the receiving of the Holy Communion, and a companion during the celebration of the

> THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED. -A capital supplement to the Catechism, very conveniently arranged so as to help the ADAMS ALLEGORIES .- The Shadow of the Cross-The Distant Hills-The Old Man's Home—The King's Messengers—and the Cherry Stones.—These are delightful stories for Chitdren and Sunday Schools—

> the deepest truths of eligion adorned with the most charming style and play of fancy (with fine illustrations)
> MONRO'S ALLEGORIES.—The Dark River-The Combatants-The Revellers-The Midnight Sea-The Wanderer-and the Way through the Desert,-Another captivating series of instructive and touch-

ing allegories for Children and Sunday Schhols (embellished with cuts). THE HOLIDAY WEEK—NORTON houses, Buildings in general, Merchan- HARDGRAVE-THE PRIZE DAY. Three volumes of sprightly sketches, illustrating, in a religious spirit, all the vicissitudes and varieties of the life of children during their school days.

> Southgate, especially devoted to the consideration of the religious interests, involved in the i sue The author's long residence in the East makes his views peculiarly valu-Beveral good Agents wanted to cir-

THE WAR IN THE EAST, by Bishop

All losses promptly adjusted. Let culate the above Works, to whem very liberal terms will be allowed.