TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 7, 1855.

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

Vot. XVIII.]

HYMNS FOR SUNDAYS IN THE YEAR. BY, JOSEPH FEARN. From the Church of England Magazine TRINITY SUNDAY. "Marvel not that I said unto thee, ye must be

Poetru.

bern sgain." John v. 7. When Nicodemus sought the Lord, Twas in the silent night; He knew the teacher sent from God Could fill his mind with light.

And in that quiet midnight hour The Saviour breathed the strain, Which smote the rabbi with its power-" Ye must be born again."

The Jew sought evidence to show This truth, but sought in vain: Enough the wondrous fact to know-"Ye must be born again."

The wind thou hearest as it blows, In zephyr or in blast; But who its birthplace knows? Or where its bounds are past?

"That which is born of flesh is flesh:" We see the outward man; But when the soul is born afresh, The change no eye can scan.

How solemn is the Saviour's word! How oft, 'mid objects vain, My soul the utterance bath heard-"Ye must be born again!"

But ()! this sceptic heart-of mine, Its meaning could not see; And reason asks the Lord Divine-Say, "How can these things be?"

Lord Jesus, 'tis enough that thou Hast breathed that solemn strain: Before thy truth my soul would bow-"Ye must be born again."

Selected.

NO. IV. THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

Some few years ago my engagements as a merchant obliged me to live for a time at Liverpool. There I became acquainted with a young man of the name of Edward Collins. He was of a serious dispo-Pobling the Independent Preacher. There to pray, but neither to baptize, nor to auminister the other Sacrament. His ordination was often talked about; and he on the subject, and was therefore at first rity to do so." quite at a loss what to say to him. Havsome attention to the matter. At first we the will of GoD?" seemed to agree very well, but after some further reading and consideration we came vinced that in order to make a true and lawful Minister of the Church of CHRIST, dained, according to the will of GoD?" a man ought to have not only an intourd preparation of heart and mind, but as well a lawful outward call to the office; just publicly received the Divine Commission of the pretended ordination, make any difat the hand of Moses. For indeed, what ference?" person, we said, would venture to take upon himself the office of an ambassador, or of a magistrate, or even of a constable (however well qualified for it he might be) unless he had a lawful outward call to the office, and received a commission from the Head of the State? In like manner, we argued, by common sense. Who can properly obtain and execute the sacred office of a Minister in the Church of CHRIST, unless he receives a commission, in some way or other, from the Divine Head of the Church! And then to go beyond common sense, which in such a case might not be a sufficient guide, we were quite convinced from the New Testament that members of the Church never took upon themselves the office of the ministry, but received it from those who had power to give it. Here therefore was our difficulty. Our LORD Himself as the Head of the Church, gave a Divine Commission at first to the eleven, as we read in S. Matthew xxviii, 18, 19, 20. And from the twentieth verse it is plain that that commission was intended to be continued in force even unto the end of the world. The question then at issue was this, " How was that commission to be applied to individuals in the successive generations of the Church? What was the right manner of receiving office in virtue of that Divine Commission? How was it to be handed on even to the end of the world?" The true answer to this I conceived should be sought for in the answer to another question, namely, " What method was established and practised by the Apostles in this Here I found myself arriving at a different conclusion to that at which Edward Collins did. Here I perceived sion was the one established and practised was a fundamental and wide difference by the Apostles; and, you cannot find the between Churchmen and Dissenters. And slightes: trace of any other method." here I really could not obtain from my friend a fair hearing. He always seemed usual candour failed, and he made use of we have no truly ordained ministers; we ness. I was convinced however, that it nothing to hang upon." was only needful for him to exercise a "Well: don't be afraid of the truth; little common sense on the point in ques. follow it, wherever it leads you, never altion; I felt sure that the right principle low yourself to argue from consequences;

"Your ordination," I said, "has been put off for a long time. How inconvenient it must be to you."

"Why, ves," he replied, "it is: I wish it could be done soon : I have often spoken to Mr Robins about it, but he says he is unable at present to obtain the assistance of some other ministers who have promised to attend the ordination."

"Well," said I, "I wish you would let me do it at once for you." He looked at me with surprise, and ex-

claimed, " You do it ?" "Yes," I answered, "unless you have some objection to me; if you have, I will say no more.

"Well, but how could you do it?" "But why should I not? Or, if you

have some objection to me, there is Mr. Croft the sadler, or Mr. Smith the miller: perhaps you would like them better than myself; they are both older men than I am; and I know they are men in whose piety you have full confidence; why not ask them to do it? They are members of your congregation.''

"Well, but how could they do it?"

"Why could they not?" "Why not! Because they are like yourself; they are not, you know, ministers; they are not, I mean, ordained." "Indeed! then you think that it is ne-

cessary that they should be ordained themselves, before they could ordain you?" "Why, yes, to be sure I do; does not everybody think so?"

"Then you hold the doctrine of the apostolic succession."

"That I certainly do not." " Pardon me : but you have just declar-

"How do you make that out?" "You said that you believed Mr. Croft the sadler could not ordain you to the office of a minister because he was not ordained

himself, did you not ?" "Well, I believe that, but what then?" "Why, you believe that a man cannot be ordained to the sacred office except by one who is already ordained to that office. "Yes; that is the same as you said be-

"Then, at least, you believe in the doctrine of a succession. That is, people, you believe, cannot ordain one another at their own pleasure ;--there must be a sucsition, and seemed sincerely desirous to their own pleasure;—there must be a suc-serve God in his generation. His friends cession of some sort: the sacred office must were chiefly Dissenters; and soon after I be derived from one who holds it himself: knew him, he became an Assistant to Mr. | a sudler and a miller cannot meet together,

"Well, I don't see anything wrong in what you say. Surely a man cannot give spoke of it on several occasions to me. I a spiritual office to another unless he himconless that I had never seriously reflected | self has received proper power and autho-

"Well: but suppose Mr. Croft, Mr. ing, however, some little time to spare for Smith, and myself, were nevertheless to reading, and feeling a sincere interest for proceed to ordain a man; would be be my young friend, I determined to give really ordained, do you think, according to

" Why no, I can't say that they would." "Suppose, however, that we were to to one point on which we began to differ ordain twenty men; and then that they very materially. We were both quite conthese last persons be really and truly o

"I can't say that they would." "But, however, suppose that this were to go on for a hundred years; would the as Aaron had, who was called of GoD, but length of time, or the continued succession

> " No: I don't see that the mere length of time adds any strength or validity to the presended ordinations.

> " Do you think that the last man in the series ordained in this manner, would be any more rightly or truly ordained than the

> " No: I don't see that he would: the whole series has nothing to hang upon: it is all without any authority."

> "Well, then, where should the chain hang?" "Where should the chain hang! Let

> :ne sec." "Yes: on rehom should it hang, in order

that all these persons, whom we have been supposing, should be really and truly ordained?" " Well, I suppose, if we follow that rea soning the chain ought to hang upon the

Apostles, and then the First Link of a series would be our LORD JESUS CHRIST Himself." "To be sure: from Him alone, the Di.

vine Head of the Church, must be derived all spiritual office and authority to minister in sacred things: from Him it must come, by continual succession, through the Apostles."

"I never saw the thing in that light before."

"Then now you must say that I am right; you hold the fundamental doctrine of the Apostolic Succession. You believe that there must be an orderly and regular succession, and you believe that that succession must begin with the Apostles. And if you search the New Testament, you will find sufficient proof that this method of handing on the original Divine Commis-

"Stay, stay; you must give me time to think. I am frightened. For if what you hurt and surprised at what I said. His say is true, we Dissenters are in the wrong; suce words as bigotry and uncharitable. have no true Sacraments; our chain has

was actually although secretly rooted in take more time to think upon it. But of his mind, and that he only wanted a fair this I am fully persuaded, that you must apportunity to bredk through the prejudeither believe that all people may ordain dices of his sectarian education. And so one another, just as they olease, the miller throughout the world, which is contrary to our

the subject to him in the following manner: you must believe in the fundamental doctrine of the Apostolic Succession. There

is nothing between the two."

1. The common comparison of the continua Succession of bishops from the Apostles, to the continual succession of the links of one chain, is, in one respect, a very unfair one. For it is, in one respect, a very unfair one. For it conveys an exceedingly wrong impression to the minds of many. They are led to think, "If one link be wanting, if you cannot prove the proper succession of every single link, the chain falls to pieces; your argument fails."

Now this is an exceedingly ridiculous conclusion. As three bishops are always required for

the consecration of each bishop, it is plain at once, that at every step you go back, the links are increased threefold. So that in this respect the continual succession of bishops ought to be rather compared to the continual succession of the meshes of a very large and broad net; if one intermediate mesh is broken, the last row depends firmly upon the first notwithstanding. For each ordination now depends on innumerable others, all of schick cannot be supposed to be wrong and false, without the extremest ab-

surdity.

2. The fundamental principle of the Aposto and valued in the Church, as of vital important to its right constitution, that it is just as absurd and ridiculous to suppose that any person coul get wrongfully or secretly into the office of a bishop, as into the office of a king. Or even if such a very extraordinary thing should have happened in one or more cases in 1800 years, it does not in the slightest degree affect the act of the succession of other bishops.

3. The doctrine of the Apostolic Succession seems secretly rooted in the minds of all Christians. No valid argument has ever yet been brought against it. It is just as plainly to be nferred from the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, as the doctrine of the Sacraments hemselves, or the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. Consider such passages as these:—Acts xiv. 23. 2 Tim. i. 6. Titus i. 5. 1 Tim. v. 22. 2 Tim. ii. 2. Perceval's Treatise on the Apostolic Sucession should also be read.

4. It requires but a very little serious con-

sideration to see that it is contrary to all the elementary principles of good order and unity, that any person should at his pleasure take to himself any office of authority, either in Church or State. It is an act of great ignorance and presumption indeed. Nor is it any better that my person should pretend to confer an office on another, when no one has given him power to do so. It is also the same act of ignorance and presumption, when a congregation pretend to rive an outward call to the sacred ministry, although no one has given them the power to do so. It is only to cover and disguise the absurdity under cloak of numbers. There appears no one eingle instance, from the beginning to the end of the Bible, in which the people have lawacred office. Quite on the contrary, many plain warnings are given against such a proceedg. Consider such passages as these:—Num-ers xvi. 1 Kings xii. 31. 2 Chron. xxvi. 18. Tim. iv. 3. Heb. v. 4. Heb. xiii. 17.

nd continual succession, one from another, and so through the Apostles from the Divine Head of the Church. This the one only way menninister in His Church. The History of the Church gives no notice at

ce from CHRIST was established and practised by the Holy Apostles, who were men especially irected by the HOLY GROST, it is right to say that this method is according to the will of God and that it is Divinely sanctioned. All other methods are the invention of men, and carry

with them no authority at all.
7. It is never pretended that this method seares a right qualification of heart and mind for the proper discharge of the duties of the sacred office. Neither did the Divinely appointed method of obtaining the sacred office in the Jewish Church do this. Neither did the call of the twelve Apostles do this. No conceivable me-thod can necessarily secure this. The evil will ever be mingled amongst the good, yea ever amongst the pastors of Christ's flock. All that is here contended for is this; that this me-thod of continual succession from the Apostles is the one only method that we read of in the New Testhment; and that no other method of receiving an external call to the Ministry has world has any right or power to interfere with

6. If it he objected that Gon blesses the ministrations of persons who have not derived Holy Orders from Christ in this way, it may readily orners from charst in this way, it may readily be granted. For the very same reason that his infinite mercy, we may humbly believe, may save some of the very heathen, although they neither believe in Charst, nor are baptized into His Church; so it may please Gop to bless some who truly seek Him, although, through ignorance or necessity, they are destitute of the Divine Institution of the Christiau Ministry.

Members of the Church also may be residing triots. in countries where they are unable to procure the Ordinances of the Church.

Church, although it prevents the right constitu-

tion of the Church.

But when the Divinely appointed rule and reler is wilfully broken and rejected, then the case is very different. To withdraw of set purthe precept given in Heb. xiii. 17. They dis-regard the institutions of the Apostles of Christ, trust rather to their own inventions.

9. But, again, a well-disposed person may say, "What am I to do, if I were to live in a parish where the clergyman was an evil and ungodly man !" The answer is, that whatever your disadvantages may be, yet they would in the end he greater, if you were to forsake a Divine Institution on account of a temporary evil eril in it; for so you would commit the rin of schism. Rather you should do all in your power to have the evil remedied, with prayer and fast-

ing, faith and patience. This case is more fully considered in No. 11.

just as the grace of a Sacrament is not hindered by the unworthiness of the minister, so the corruption that prevailed in England before the Reformation did not then prevent the existence of the lawful ministry of the Church, nor hinder the power the bishops then had of ordaining

11. Lastly, some say that it is uncharitable to exclude from the Church those who are destitute of a ministry thus descended from the CONTINENT OF AMERICA. Apostles. But it is a question of truth not of harity. If it be true that some are living in the neglect or contempt of a Divine Institution, then it cannot any how be uncharitable to warn them of their mistake and their danger. It is truly uncharitable not to do so.

THE NUMBER OF JEWS IN THE KNOWN the officers of the sloop of war Decatur. WORLD.

It is a most difficult task to form a correct estimate of the number of Jews in the known world. Jost and Lewisohn give some grounds upon which calculations can be formed; and a statement was pubbeen much relied on by many; but all, whose special attention has been directed bers given too small. Milman has also to these various authorities I am indebted total of the various estimates differs from there are from five to six pullions, in all approximation to the truth is most difficult: how much more so must it be then in Africa and Asia, where we have no stahabits of the people are essentially noma-

In Africa, but little is known of their numbers; they are found along the whole coast from Morocco to Egypt; they travel as has been already stated, they exist in

mee magnificent city, Alexandria, which occupies so sanguinary a pre-eminence in Jewish history, where the blood of the devoted race has flowed like water, and where their wealth ever excited the rapathere are 2,500, including several Karaite sive priests, through half a hundred centufamilies. The Weimer statement gives ries. the following numbers as those of the Jews Habesh, 20,000; Tripoli, 12,000; Egppt, 12,000. Total, 504,000

It is impossible to assign a limit to the number of Jews in Asia. The total given 5. In the New Testament there is no other by the Weimer authority is three quarters be met with in China and the far interior, where undoubted traces of them are known tioned for deriving from Him a lawful call and to exist. In Malabar, there are about high, built of the purest pantile marble. and commission to execute the sacred office of 1000; Bokhara, 2000 families; and Bulkh, 150. In Persia they number close upon all of any other way of obtaining Holy Orders 4000 families; their chief communities are

> In Palestine, of late years, they have Aralia 1 Bene-Khabir still maintain their Jewish descent and faith: in Yemen there are synagogues and four colleges; Mesipota-5,300 families, exclusive of those in Bassora and Bagdad.

In the Turkish dominions, irrespective of Barbary, their number is estimated at 800,000 : in Asia Minor they are numerous and fanatical. There are 40,000 in Constantinople: they are at perpetual variance with the Greeks, and sanguinary tumults any Divine sanction whatever. This is the provision made by the Apostles, and no man in the anople numbers 800 families, with thirteen are of no unfrequent occurrence. Adrisyagognes; Salonica, 30,000 with thirty synagogues. This has ever been one of the great strongholds of Judaism. In the mountains of the Crimea there are 1,200 Karnites. In the Russo-Asiatic dominions and Religion has been made a pretext for the of Georgia and Circussia they are nume-

But the great seat of modern Judaism The absence of an Apostolic Ministry does is the ancient kingdom of Poland, includt under all circumstances, exclude from the ing Moravia, Moldavia, and Wallachia. In Austria there are 68,000: in the Prussian territory 50,000; which is about the number in the rest of Germany. There are many Jews in Denmark and Sweden: true ministers of the Church of Christ, excludes from the Church itself. Persons who do so are living in open schism; in plain violation of the census of 1819, their number of the property is the property size in the census of 1819, their number of the property size is the census of the Nathandard statement of the property size is the census of the census of the census of the property size is the census of the census o was 1,492; in the Netherlands there are 80,000; in France from 60,000 to 65,000. that "a great door and effectual" will be opened for the introduction of Christianity amongst In Spain there are few or none; Gibraltar the benighted followers of the false prophet; has 3,000 or 4,000. In Italy their numbers are considerable; Milman estimates liever—will be laid prostrate in the dust, before them at 100,000, but this is exaggerated; the alrancing banner of the cross. And that in the Austrian possessions in Italy they bis own will shall cause those dark places of are also numerous; and they abound in the earth to be enlightened by the bright beauts Mantua, Tuscany, and the States of the of the glorious gospel of Christ. Church. In Great Britain there are from 30,000 to 40,000; they are entitled to ing the future destinies of nations, we have every privilege of British subjects, except every privilege of British subjects, except consequences of the deepest importance to our-certain corporate offices and seats in Parliament, from which they are excluded by Province has been wrested from her and apple of the Apostolic Succession is this; that according to this method our ordinations are derived through the Romish Church, and therefore are rendered invalid by the corruptions existing in that Church. But it may be realised at the present time going on, with regard to this last remnant of explosion. The property of the Church in this Province has been wreated from her and applied to secular purposes, with the act which requires an oath to be taken the incomes of the present Clergy. This is a heavy blow, severely struck against the future regard to this last remnant of explosion. and there can be no doubt, however acri- ment support for the carrying out of future moniously it he supported, that its days are missionary enterprise, our hopes and expects numbered, and that, ere very long, the tions would, in that case, have come suddenly Jews will have the full and unrestricted to an end. But it is a remarkable fact, and

class of British subjects.

one day when we were alone, I proposed the sadler, or the sadler the miller; or else Saviora's promise, given in S Matthew xvi. | cord to them such privileges, there were 18. Moreover, a pipe of the most common and unworthy material may serve to convey the most precious liquid from the fountain. An earthen vessel may hold the greatest treasure. In a word, we can receive Holy Orders, just as wanting.—Extract from Past Bible Hiswell as the Bible itself, through the Romish tory of the Jeus.

We copy the following strange story from the Hamilton Spectator :—A discovery, which even in this ago of almost daily revelations of antiquities and wonders and remote times and people, must strike the world in wonder, has just been made by

The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st inst., publishes a letter received from O. H. Green dated on board the Decatur, "off the Straits of Magellan, Feb. 15th," and which contains some statements so startling that we make the following statements:

There being no apperance of a change lished some twenty years ago, which has of weather, I obtained leave of absence for a few days, and accompanied by my classmate and chum, Dr. Bainbridge, Assistant to the subject, concur in thinking the num- Surgeon, was landed on Terra dol Fuego. With great labour and difficulty we scrampaid much attention to the subject; and bled up the mountain sides, which line the whole south-east shore of these Straits, for the following statistics. The grand and after ascending 3,500 feet, we came upon a plain of surpassing richness and three to six millions. At the present time beauty, fortile fields—the greatest variety of fruit trees in full bearing, and signs of probability; but, even in Europe, a close civilization and refinement meeting us on every side. The inhabitants were interly astonished at our appearance, but exhibited Arrica and Asia, where we have no sta-tistical data to go upon, and where the habits of the negation are assentiable none. first white man ever seen by them, they imagined that we had come from their God, the Sun, on some peculiar errand of good. They are the noblest race I ever saw, the men all ranging from 6 to 63, well proporwith the caravans into the far interior, and, tioned, very athletic and straight as an arrow. The women were among the most perfect great numbers in Ethiopia and Abyssinia. models of beauty ever formed, averaging 5 In Egypt, 150 families alode inhabit that feet high, very plump with small feet and hands, and with a jet black eye which takes you by storm. We surrendered at discretion, and remained two weeks with this strange people. :

Their tenchers of religion speak the Latin city of their Macedonian tyrants. In Cairo language, and have traditions from succes-

They tell us that this island was once end of the Bible, in which the people have law-fully made their onen ministers; or in which people have lawfully taken to themselves the 000; Tunis, 130,000; Algiers, 30,000; years ago, by their records, their country attached to the mainland; that about 1900 was visited by a violent canthquake, which occasioned the rent now known as the Straits of Magellan; that on the top of the mountain which lifted its head to the sun. whose base rested where waters now flow-to their description, as compared to the one now existing we saw, must have been 17,200 feet square and over 1,100 feet

They number about three thousand men. women and children, and I was assured the population has not varied two hundred. at lepahan, Shiraz, Kashaan, and Yezd; as they prove by their traditions, for immeway of making a minister of the Church of Christ, let it be plainly proved.

6. As this method of deriving the sacred ofthe four of Christian and the sacred ofthe four of the Church of children actions.

In Delowing a first part of the children actions. the priests. This order comprises about much increased; it is said that 10,000 one-tenth of the population, and what the inhabit Safet and Jerusalem, and among nucient Greeks called "Gymnophists." They are all of one popular race, neither will they admit a stranger into their order.

They live for the most part near the nearly 20,000. Damaseus counts seven beautiful stream called Tonucan, which takes its rise in the mountains, passes nia and Assyria, the ancient seats of the through the magnificent valley of Lenvu, Babylonian Jews, are still occupied by and empties into the Atlantic at the extreme south-western point of the island.

Erclesinstical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Report of the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society, for the year ending March 28,

The past year will be long remembered as a year fruitful in great events, and involving in its issues the most momentous consequences. The peace of Europe has been rudely interrupted by the inestiable ambition of one individual-who most worthless aggression, together with the invasion of the rights and liberties of men. A rous; but an exact estimate is wanting—
In Georgia some of them are serfs attached to the soil; and some among the wild tribes of the Caucasus are bold and manading horsemen, like their tartar companions and the companion of the loss of the caucasus are bold and manading horsemen, like their tartar companions of the loss of the caucasus are bold and manading horsemen, like their tartar companions of the loss of of the widow and orphan has ascended up to Heaven, as a withess against the cruelty and

wickedness of man. But amidst there unparalleled sufferings and privations, this terrific loss of life, as well wasting disease as in the strife of the battlefield, the Christian is bound to recognise th hand of an overruling Providence, and to hope that out of all this evil paramount and final

But the year to whose transactions, as affectrights that are enjoyed by every other time when the Legislature of this l'rovince were lass of British subjects.

In America, which was the first to actually deprive our Church of all further support

able lishop, with his elergy and faithful laity, were assembled together in Synod, to take such measures as might be deemed expedient to counfor the future sustentation and extension of the church, by for ever placing her beyond the reach of legislative interference and control. The proceedings of that Synod were of the most important character. A basis of future

is with us is mightler than those that are against us. With our Discouss Synod and Church Society we have abundant means for the future organization and settlement of all matincurs organization and tors affecting the interests of our Church: and in the increasing prosperity, the christian liberality, and the elightened seal and plety of our ality, and the elightened seal and plety of our

The limits usually assigned to a District Report, especially where the different missions consist of settled parishes, affords little scape Churchmen throughout the Diocese. for novelty of matter or variety of detail. Your Committee, therefore, now proceed to lay before you a fluencial statement of the proceedings of each l'arochial Committee, as far as they have each rarodist Committee, as far as they have been reported during the past year;—premis-ing that no change in the number or appoint-ment of the Clergy labouring within the district has taken place during that period. In the course of the winter parachial meetings were held in all the front townships, which were generally well attended; and the result, so far as yet ascertained, may be considered satisfac-tory. Your Committee deeply regret, that by reason of a heavy fall of snow, which for a time completely shut up the roads and rendered them impassable, they were unable to extend their visits to some of the back townships; and the same cause prevented their brothren in those missions from attending the meetings on the

Cohourg.—Since the last Annual Meeting of the Church Society this parish have completed what was then in progress—the new Church of St l'eter. This handsome and substantial structure, capable of containing 1000 persons, and which it is expected will be sufficient for the congregation of the town and neighbourhood for some years to come.—was annual for bilder.

Darlington.—The Committee of the Church of Milibrook; and Darlington.—The Committee of the Darlington.—The Committee of the Church of Milibrook; and Darlington.—The Committee of the Church of Milibrook; and Darlington.—The Committee of the Church of Milibrook; and Darlington.—The Committee of Milibrook; and Milibrook some years to come,—was opened for Divine Service on the 16th October last. The whole cont, from the commencement of the tower, will special to record at the course of the tower, with a deep sense exceed £4000; and this large sum, with the exceed £4000; and this large sum, with the exception of about £180, has been raised entired by within the parish. After the best exertions on the part of the Building Committee, a debt of about £500 still remains to be discharged; they have rejoiced to find that the contributions of about £500 still remains to be discharged; but it is confidently believed that, by the appli-cation of a portion of the ordinary Church re-venue, two annual collections in Church, and some aid from the local Church Society, this in-cumberance can be entirely removed in the

some aid from the local Church Society, this inoumberance can be entirely removed in the
course of two or three years.

It would reasonably be anticipated that the
very large expenses attending the undertaking
**Millulator thy problem of a molderillimits of
offerings on Easter Sunday towards the Building Fund amounted to £70, and those on the
day of the opening of the new Church to £63 11s.
besides nearly £100 obtained by a sale of useful and ornamental articles furnished through
the exertions of the Ladies of the parish. Notwithstanding this large outlay, the quarierly
collections for the Church Society have nearly
maintained their average; and the subscriptions for the present year amount to £90 6s. 6d.

The expenditure on the part of the Parochial
Board since the last annual meeting has been,

Manners.—In consequence of the severity of

Manners.—In consequence of the severity of Board since the last annual meeting has been,

For Sunday School reward and other£11 11 3 " Scholars paid for at Mr. Down's

..£16 1 8

Port Hope .- From this Parochial Association

Grafton .- Great exertions have been made during the past year to increase the funds of this Parochial Committee; and the appeals which have been made to the people have, with scarcely an exception, been met with the most generous and literal spirit. A small congrega-tion in the 6th Con, of Haldimand, about 8 miles back of Grafton, have shown their apprecintion of the services which they occasi port of the Church Hoclety. And they have evinced a disposition to receive fustruction from their minister in the principles and doctrines of the Church which is exceedingly encouraging, and may well stimulate us to further missionary exertion on behalf of our spiritually destitute brethren. There is one very gratifying feature in this congregation, which deserves to be no-ticed; and that is, that the men will lay saids their worldly occupations and intermit their daily business on those occasions when their daily business on those occasions when their minister visits them, in order that they may at-tend Divine Service. Surely such people may humbly hope that the blessing of Almighty God will rest upon themselves and their fami-

A venerable and highly esteemed member of the congregation at Grafton has also been ex-ceedingly liberal in his contributions to the Church Hociety; and altogether this committee has been enabled to raise the sum of £31 16a, being a much larger amount than has ever been raised in the parish for similar purposes. The proportion allotted to be expended for local purposes. portion and the reserved to assist in making a payment upon a small endowment for the parish, recently purchased from the Hon. George S.

When the smaliness of this congregation is considered, the result of their contributions ap-pears very satisfactory; and it can be said with truth, that they abound in good works.

Collegene. - The people of this parish continue to be occupied in paying for their Glebe; and gladly avail themselves for this purpose of the proportion of the Society's funds appropriated to local objects. During the past year a large payment has been made to the Government on this land, which leaves yet due snother and final instalment, which it is hoped will be paid off in the course of a few months.

The amount collected for the Society by this Parochial Committee during the past year is, £32 12s. Gd. Sing the largest amount yet contributed for this purpose. Those gentlement who have kindly undertaken the work of collection in this parish deserve the special thanks of the Committee; as, but for their untiring exertions during the last two or three years, many subscriptions which now appear on the list would never have been received by the Society. It thus appears that there has been raised in the Mission of Grafton and Colborne the sum of £61 7s. Gd. for the Society during the part year. If a few faithful and realous members of the contributions: for, in addition to paying £50 to ributions: for, in addition to paying £50 to ributions: for, in addition to paying £50 to wards the maintenance of their wards the maintenance o The amount collected for the Society by this

the Church in each parish would only give a little time and attention every year to the pro-motion and duly carrying out of the various excellent objects of the Society, its income might easily be doubled or trobled; and the efficiency and usefulness of such an institution, for all such purposes, be very greatly improved and increased.

No. 45

Clarke.-This Parochial Committee have no-The proceedings of that Synod were of the most important character. A basis of future important character. A basis of future operations have been carefully laid down; and there is little doubt that its future meetings will be attended with the most beneficial effects to the cause of the Church in this country.

Thus we see, that although we have been severely tried, injured, and persecuted, yet we have no cause for despondency; although the hand of the spoiler has been lifted up against us, yet we have not been forsaken; for lie that is with us is mightier than those that are

The subscriptions for the part year amount to £25; the usual proportion of which will be transmitted to the Parent Society.

The Committee regret that their piedged engagements require all the available funds at their disposal for local purposes; as they are thereby prevented from recommending the appropriation of a larger sum to the use of the parent Society, than the proportion required by the constitution. They regret this the more. in the increasing property and the distribution of a larger sum to the use or use people, we have the best guarantee for the furness special of the despel, and the support of parent Society, than the proportion required by missionaries through the instrumentality of the constitution. They regret this the more, because they are deeply sensible that the proportion of our ecclesiastical affairs de-

Caran. The Churchmen in this Mission have set a good example of Christian enterprise and benificence; for, in addition to the sum of £24 contributed by the l'arcchial Committee, in £13 10s from St. John's Church, and £10 10s. from St. l'aul's, they are taking active measures to eroot a Church in the thriving village of Millbrook. For this purpose the sum of nearly £400 has already been subscribed by nearly £400 has aircony pour autorities con-the parishioners, about £300 of which is con-tributed by the inhabitants of the village. Be-

tributed by the inhabitants of the village. Besides these liberal contributions a suitable building site has been procured, valued at £100, the joint offering of three individuals.

During the past year the people of this flourishing township paid £100 towards their Minister's salary; and from what your Committee can learn, their is every probability of a like sum being contributed this year also, Let us hope that the Divine blessing may rest

parish during the year have far exceeded those which were obtained in the previous year. The sum collected is nearly £30. To the Ladies who voluntarily undertook the task of collecting,

Manuers.—In consequence of the severity of the weather, the annual meeting in this town-ship was very small. The Collectors of last year were reappointed. The limbert has been been completed; but the Incumbent has been authorized to say that a some not been the your will be transmitted to the l'arent Society. The Committee have to report a very impor-tant local improvement, viz: the fencing of the

After making this deduction, and remaining complished with a balance of £12, where seemplished with a balance of £12, w the other side.
Up to this date, the sum of £6 17s 6d. has

been paid towards the salary of the Clergyman Donations in meney,..... 0 17 6

Cartwright.—The annual meeting in this township was well attended. Several of the Laity present forcibly advocated the claims of the Society. The people came forward and paid down £6 bs. on the table. This sum has been increased to £8. Une-fourth of this sum is now ready to be sent to the Parent Society.

The Committee have to report the painting

and scating of the Church since last year. This has been done at an expense of 2.32 5c., one bull of which has been collected in the township. The sums collected and expended in the township are as follow :--

Annual subscriptions for last year's salary for the Clergyman,......£86 1 6 Donations for the same in money 14 6 9 unactions for the same in an authoritions for seating and painting the Church, including \$ of the

A balance on hand of £24 fe. given
by the Society for promoting C. K. 18 0 0
Collected in the village of Bowmanville.....

Saymour .- This Parochial Committee, in consequence of the heavy hurdens still pressing up-on the congregation, have not felt justified in incurring any additional pecuniary responsibi-lities, in the shape of contributions to the Church Society. Engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits, and for the most part atruggling to obtain a livelihood from such occupations, they have not at any time been exceptions. puble of accomplishing very much for the advancement of true religion; but during the last year especially they have been rendered lass able, by the direct withdrawal of the heunites of Providence, on what they particularly lean

ticle of commerce.
But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, they

Rice Lake .- This Parochial Association preents nothing calling for special remark; but be Committee have agreed to send to the Parent Society the sum of two pounds ten shillings as their contribution for the past year.

From this abstract of the Society's labours in the different Missions comprising the District, it will be seen that the result, if not equal to what might reasonably be expected, Is on the whole encouraging. But when your Committee consider the admirable constitution of the Society, and the various excellent objects which it is intended to promote, they cann avoid expressing their regret that a more decided, vigorous, and united effort is not made on the part of both clergy and people to sustain and foster so valuable an institution. And they feel persuaded that this backwardness of which they complain does not arise from any opposition on the part of our people, but from the want of a better acquaintance with its organination and working; and from the fact, that their duties in this respect are not sufficiently explained and forced upon their attention. Our people must be exherted to lay aside all secal differences, to avoid party spirit, strife, and contention, and to give their scalous support to those Church Institutions which have for their aim and object the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, by promoting the edification and salvation of the souls of men.

We should feel deeply thankful, that in order to meet the pressing necessities of our Church and to unite all our people in missionary enterprise, we have established among us such an institution as the Church Society. And various instances are mentioned in this report, where individual parishes or missions gladly avail themselves of the medium thus afforde them of premeting and sustaining Church ob-jects of a purely local character. For it is a most important feature of our excellent Societ that, while it enables us to unite with the Churc at large in promoting the general good of the de, it also affords us the best means of ear rying on in our respective missions the various objects which it was instituted to accomplish.

And here your Committee would venture suggest, that the Church Society affords to every Parish or Mission in which a branch is established a most valuable means of precuring a small endowment or Glebe, which might be gradually paid for, by allotting from year to year the three-fourths of all monies raised year the three-fourths of all monies raised within the parish, together with wintever donations and subscriptions might be collected for that purpose. It should be well borne in mind, that in all great undertakings much may be ac complished by regular combination and metho dient management. And none should feel them solves exqueed from assisting in the extension and support of Church ministrations, when we consider the peculiar and trying position of our codesiastical affairs at the present time.

That properly which was intended for the sustemance and extension of true religion has

been alienated and applied to secular uses This circumstance, therefore, throws upon to the responsibility of averting, as for as possible the direful results which might otherwise en-sue from this act of cruel injustice. To fulfil this duty, we must all bear our part, both in se curing to ourselves, and extending to others the ministrations of that branch of the Church Catholic to which we belong. To carry on we feel persunded that we cannot do better than employ the agency of the Church Society: its organization contiling it to give utility to the smallest effering, and to accomplish objects be smallest entering, and to account the pre-yond the reach of individual effort. In the pre-sent exigency lukewarmness would be a disgrace, and indifference a crime. Something more is required from us than more profession, or th scanty offering doled out by worldly prodence and which is at once disproportioned to the magnitude of the object for which it is solicited and unworthy the enuse to which it is to be ap-

Rather, as God has prospered us, so let us gins, let us be found faithful in the use and improvement of the talents committed to us. If we all do this, the cause of the Church will not languish; the enemy will not prevail against us; the destitute will not want spiritual nearishment; nor the vineyard of the Lors faithful and devoted labourers, to collect the scattered and wandering sheep in the highways of the world, and to labour among them in the

word and doctrine.

All which is respectfully submitted. Joun Wilson, Secretary. Grafton, Mar. 28, 1865.

Annual Meeting of the Church Society, St. Paul's Newmarket. The Annual Meeting of this Association wa

held on Easter Monday, April 9, 1855.

It was resolved that after April 30, 1856, the

entire sum collected by the Association should be forwarded to the Parent Society. The re-

held Easter Tuesday, April 10, 1855. I am glad to be able to report that this Association is in a flourishing condition, and that from this time forth the whole of the proceeds will be remitted to the Parent Society.

Report of the Markham Parochial Branch of th Church Society, D. T., for the year ending April, 1855.

In presenting the report of this Parochial Branch, your Committee have to announce that the amount collected in £8 4s. 44d., being an increase over the income of last year of £2 This Branch has determined to for ward, as it did last year, the whole amount collected to the Parent Society, believing that the Society will never be able to carry out all its objects in a antisfactory manner until the whole iocese pours its offerings into the common fund, and thus the strong will be enabled to help the weak. Under the present system of

portion to their poverty a very small sum. This Parochial Branch is happy to be able to say that its offerings to the Parent Society do not interfere in any way with the carrying out of matters of local importance. Last year the congregation of St. Philip's Church purchaseds meladean this year they are painting the Church: while the congregation of the Church in Markham village are raising by local subscription, a sum of money to pay off the debt of the Church, and also to erect a fence around the Churchyard. Gao. T. J. Hill., Chairman.

Markham, April, 1865.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Treumseth Para-

Branch of the Church Society, to give an account of monies entrusted to the care of your should be the only test required to entitle a committee, and to tell what God bath done for and by us.

Ex.

for many months past, and which has almost | The great object which we have long kept incapacitated him for active exertion, and con-steadily in view has been to relieve the prittant sequently precludes him from that pastoral in-destitution of those poor people who reside in the more backward townships of this county. tercourse with his people which, under the Di-vine blessing, may be viewed as the mainspring | Year after year we have hoped to obtain for of ministerial success. But, notwithstanding this and and grievous affliction, your Commit-tee feel warranted in cherishing the helief that, amongst the people of his charge, there exists an increase of vital godliness, and of warm af-fection for our beloved Church. And they Duke labored with much success in that capa city, until obliged by ill health to resign th appointment. During part of 1854 Mr. Brereton was temporarily appointed to perform the same duties, which he faithfully executed. Now your committee rejoice in being able to state that the tev. J. Languy, a graduate of Trinity College, lately ordained, has been appointed to labour in the townships of Nottawasaga, Essa and Cookstown, and the hopes we long entertained are about to be realized. In the season ye shall reap if ye faint not," is the language of inspiration; we are about to experience the fulfilmen of the promise; may we learn from it ever to trust, and not be afraid. But the Lord hath ordnined that those who

preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel; and having obtained for our poorer brethren the blessing of the ministration of religion, the next important consideration is to support it. Hith orto very material assistance towards the sup port of travelling missionaries has always beafforded from the Clergy Reserve Fund; of the the Church is now deprived; her lawful patri-mony has been taken away and her enemies included in the vain hope that by depriving the Church of her endowments she would soon blaid low; but they romembered not that the Lore is with her; she must go forth and prosper and it devolves upon the members of the Church in this Province to make up by their individua contributions the loss which has been sustained We have ever devoted our Church Society fund to the furtherance of the Gospel, and now more cheerfully than before you will cost into the treasury of the Lord, with the knowledge that what you give will be appropriated towards the support of the travelling missionary; and the Church people of this and the neighboring ownship of West Gwillimbury have the gratif cation of knowing, that owing to their liberal contributions to the Church Society and the manner in which those fouds have been approprinted, a duly ordained missionary is not about to go forth to preach to those long perish-ing for lack of knowledge the unscarchable rishes of Christ.

It has been a source of much sorrow to you minister that during the past year the Sunday schools have not been in a prosperous state. The protracted and dangerous illness of one who had indefatigably superntended the female de-partment, the want of suitable teachers, and the heavy Sunday and parochial duties of your minister will account for it; in a little time it is hoped they will be resumed with energy; and qualified young persons, both male and female, are carnestly requested to take part in thi good work.

The Sunday and week day services in the different churches and stations have been kept up during the past as in the preceding year In pecuniary matters your committee have the gratifying fact to autounce an increase of £14 on the subscriptions to the Church Society during the past year; this may be attributed to the more systematic manner in which subscrip ions were usked for, increased love to the Church, and especially the activity and zeal displayed by our young friends who kindly

icted as collectors.

There was received in the united parishes of Tecomseth and West Gwiffinbury the sum of £61 12s. 114d; viz: in Tecomseth £41 18s. 144d., and in West Gwilliadury £22 14s.

It is hoped that the subscriptions this year will again show an increase, so that the liabili-ties incurred for the travelling missionary may be readily met. Let your prayers accompan your contributions, ever remembering, that a Paul may plant, and Apolos water, but God alone can give the increase.

been received in this township as subscriptions

to the Church Society, being an increase of £19 over those of last year. £18 has been remitted to the Parent Society, and the remaining £ 13 is retained to meet our liabilities for the travelling nissionary.
Thus we find in this purely rural parish the

people give more willingly and liberally to the parochial branch of the Church Society, as they know that their contributions are applied, in to local wants, of which there are always many in every parish, but to relieve the spiritual destitutions of those poorer than themselves

Romanism and Dissent.

Furner Prety and Pleasure.—The Pari-correspondent of the Guardian thus writes, or

Enster Monday :— The churches were crowded on Good Friday and so was the Avenue de Longchamps, and you might trace the splendid equipages and their no less splendidly attired occupants from before the columns of the Madeleine, within whose interior, dimly lighted and arranged with most artistic effects, M. I' Abbe Father preach ed for three hours on the "Seven Last Words." interspersed with the strains of Usudel from magnificent orchestra; you might trace the same crowd and the same faces to the centre of fashion and frivolity. The display of luxury, and the desperate resolution to outdo and not to be undone, exhibited, in these spectacles by French society as at present is something hight ful to contemplate, but by no means easy to describe. Even Lauis Napoleon appears to have been struck by it, and to have thought, either that things were going a little too far, and might erente invidious feelings amongst his friends-"the people," or that at all events the georgeoudisplay was a fit subject for the application of assumething in the suspect for the approximation of Accordingly, just at this moment, the everyour-dened and deeply-indebted municipality of Paris has been authorized to introduce the nevelty of name oven untorties and carriages within the city.
But the real mischief of all this display is, that
very few of the individuals making it are in a
position to afford it. "An Englishman and one
of my countrymen," saidan American to no the other day, "were once travelling together in great and equal style. Intimacy induced a comparison of expenses, of fortunes; when it was found that the fortune of the one was answering

the purpose of the income of the other." sian fashion, in too many cases, rests on ne safer foundations.
The grand jets of yesterday presented us with similar features to the above. The morning was devoted to "face ser Pagaes;" but the afternoon entertainment was varied a little. All over the town were posted gig intic bills, in gigantic cha ractors, announcing " Sports do Longchamps, help the weak. Under the present system of each parish rataining (this, the more wealthy a parish is, the more it receives from the Society, while the poorer branches only reserve in proportion to their materia, a very small sum leading out to the direction indicated resembled the road to Epsom on the old-fashioned Decly days before the railroads. Eashion, Sourceone and "the people," all seemed equally begt upon sport. We are constantly twitted here by cerain parties, with linglish straightlacedures, on "Puritanism." We may, perhaps, push such things a little too far; but, after all I think most of your readers will agree with me that it is at least more respectable that Newmarket should not be opened for Government prizes to

be run for on Easter Sunday ! NOVEL RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT .-- The Poughkeepsie Engle says that Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, and a few other spirits of that order, have lately been holding a meeting of severa chial Branch of the Church Society, read in days at Oswego, to adopt measures to break up Trinity Church February 1st, 1853. Again the good providence of our God has tions, and build up a new system of their own permitted us to meet together, to commemorate to take the place of every other. They hadd the thirteenth anniversary of our Parochial that all sectarianism is wrong, that there should

The state of the s He was born at Milan in 1769, and received some uncertain restore-place, deprived of the Commons have a right to loope that the carbinal's hat in 1891 from the hands of the gentle guiding of the true Supplierd! Impartiality and energy of the Government, in Bologua for the last fifty-two years.

ALLIED INFLUENCE AT JERUNALEM .-- The Union, of Paris, mays: --

We have received interesting news from Jeru alm. It is to the effect that the attitude of the Western Powers towards Russin has at least caused her partisans in the East to be prudent in their conduct. We learn that the Bishop of Fire—that is, the Greek schismatic History who, on thool Friday, presides over the sacrilegious ceremony of the sacred fire, and who occupies the first rank in the absence of the patriarch and made an official visit to the Latin l'atriarch after having refrained from doing so more than two years. The monks of the Greek convent two years. The monks of the Greek conven-have besides consented to sell to Mr. Vaterga piece of ground near his residence, which they had long obstinately refused to cede him. If this conduct be inspired by sentiments of con ciliation, it does the greatest honor to the monks. Four nums of Nazareth had arrived at Jerusalem Patriageh before going to their port. painful royage they arrived at Juffe, and went to land in a small beat, sear to them by two Franciscan monks, who had come from Jerusalem to preach the Jubilee. As they were not expected, their journey to the Holy City was accompanied with some difficulties; two of them were even obliged to allow themselves to be placed in pan-niers on the back of a mule, whilst the other two were abla to altain horses. The winter this year in Palestine is of annual severity; snow overs the mountains to a depth of nearly four

RELIGION IN GERMANY. -The German correnondent of the Christian Times says: --Everywhere the Lutheran Church is strug gling to throw off the chains of servitude to the political powers which paralyses Churches and is the death of regligious liberty. Our friends abroad do not understand why religious liberty makes no progress among us, but we must repeat, again and again, that it is impossible under the present order of things. As long as the National Church is a privileged corporation, governed by the State, which maintains for that Church an exclusive exercise of worship, and a monopoly of muls, all dissent assumes the char acter of revolt, and Government regards it as State within a State, cluding their control They have the same fear of religious as of political liberty, the one will only flourish with the other. Calappily, the ministers of the National Church, to whom this monoply is not displeasing, are nearly all in favor of the national system The movement for ecclesinstical independence proceeds from the laity. Whenever they suc-ceed in liberating the Church, they will have made a great advance towards religious liberty.

The Jews, it is said, will hold a large meeting of their people in New York some time during the present month, to consider the subject of the prophesical restoration of that people to

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 6. G. H., Hawkesbury; W. M. H., St. Thomas W. P. T., Fitzroy Harbour (the books sent by mail); Rev. J. M., London; F. S., Fredericton, N. B. (much obliged); G. E. J., Cobourg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. New English Books. New Books Just Received. Royal Insurance Company.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. It is my intention to visit for the purp Confirmation your several Parishes and Stations in accordance with the following list.

1 remain, &c. John Toronto, o following Parishes and Stations are no

pamed for t	wing Parishes and Stations are post (week—viz. :
Jane 185	
	11, Sydenham 3 p.m
Tuesday	12Credit 11 a.u
	Palermo 3 p.m
Wednosday	13 Streetsville 11 a.m
••	Churchvillo 3 p.m
••	St Peter's Springfield 3 p.m
Thursday	14 Stone Church 10 n.m
••	Woodbridge H a.m

ANNUAL MEETING, CHURCH SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this Society took place yesterday, in the City Hall—the Lord Bishop in the Chair. The Report was read by the Secretary, and various speakers addressed the meeting on the important objects for which the Society was originated. Owing to the late hour at which the meeting broke up, it is impossible for us to give a synopsis of the proceedings in this issue; but we purpose giving the Report and full particulars in aur next.

UNITARIANISM.

We see by the Morning Post that the English Unitarious have received three conspicuous accessions to their ranks, viz: John Panton Hume, William Forster, and orthodox (so-called) dissenters." The word in italies is doubtless used advisedly, since, when men have once left the only true Church of Christ, no such term can consistently be allowed to designate any form of dissent whatsoever. The case in question fully justifies this assertion, as we will proceed to shew. Among Unitarians there exists not in fact any creed or standard of faith which the general body have ever formally recognised as of authority, -- it follows as a matter of course, that each member is at liberty to determine for himself his own peculiar views on unsettled points of doctrine. This wil closely approximate to believing what our old friend deuce Davie Deans' was pleased to designate "ony thing ye like ornaething at a'. " There can be fittle diffienlty in showing the connex on between such a state of trings and rationalism; and which of our separated brothren will be good enough to draw the line between that and open infidelity? The Unitarians of the present day, (says a competent authority on the subject) are chiefly the descendants and representatives of that branch of the early Nonconformists who received the denomination of Presbyterians, and they are still known by that name, though May it Please your Excellency : no Presbyterian form of Government, It perly so-called, has ever existed, either lits assent to a great number of lows, some of among them or their predecessors. A which affect the gravest interests of society, smaller body are Baptists, and a few The Segnorial tenure, and the Clery Reserves. societies, now Unitarian, originally belonged by their tendencies and results, deeply affect wholly or partially to the Independent the political, civil, and religious interests of the country. The settlement of those two questions denomination. In the proper sense of the is an event of the highest importance. Consid-word they are all Congregationalists, inasmuch as every society is a distinct religious manifested in them, and the prospective, mate-community, acknowledging no external rial, and social progress which must result from

The second of th Cardinal Opizzoni died at Bologno on the 14th. dering in darkness and error in search of will be more or less favorable, according to the Azoff, but returned without landing. No defidence in Ministers came up in the House of Lords on the 14th. His Lords on the 14th. His Lords on the 14th.

the body.

ance of one Paith.

We cannot be unjust enough to draw any invidious distinctions between the religious pretensions of different sects; neither can we allow that sincerity is the only test of religion; if it were so, " he who persuades himself he is right in his faith, believes all that is necessary to ensure his own salvation. If this be true, it cannot be necessary to believe any particular doctrine of Christanity; it cannot be o receive the blessing and instructions of the necessary to prefer Christ to Mahomet; and therefore belief in Christ cannot be (as the Gospel says it is) the condition on which men shall be saved." It follows inevitably then, that there is no truth in the gospel. We thus see the perillous foundation on which stands dissent.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections Made in the beveral Churches CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCEBE TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE Turological Students' Fund of the Church

Previously aunounced......£194,19 rinity Church, Chippawa, per Rev. ____ 0 15 0 James' Church, Paris, per Churchwarden 138 Collections amounting to......201 4 5 WHOMA AND ORDERAL SEED St. Phillip's Ch., Mark-ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Correspondence.

THE NEW COMMON SCHOOL LAW.

We consider this net, a copy of which was given in the last "Church," as one of the brightest spots which has occurred in our Provincial Legislature for years. It is a step in the right direction, evincing a spirit of genuinliberality, and we would fain hope, an awaken ing, though it may be late, to the solemn truth, that it is "righteousness alone which exalted n nation.' Our strong conviction not only of the iniquity

of the late school law from its total abnegation of all practical godliness, but also of its suicidal character both morally and politically, are well known; but apart from this, it was essentially tyranucal, manifesting either a total ignorance of the principles of real freedom, or else a most scandalous contempt of them by their ennoting that law, so long as their own party wer uppermost! Let us thank God, however, that a better spirit is displayed in this new act; one which respects the principles of excuest-minde Chritishing and charrely the the mirrire and admonition of the Lord." It is a change for which we cannot be too thankful; in the neighbouring Republic its best and most calightenes citizons are verily greaning in spirit over their Common School system; openly acknowledging that they fear it is fraught with the future ruin of all that is dear to them; at the same time they are so oppressed that they sit down in despair, literally saying that "there is no re-

But now we would carnestly impress upon our own people, yea and upon true-hearted vince by an impro-christians of every denomination, the importance of losing no time, but at once energetically setting their shoulders to the wheel, and establishing schools wherever they are strong enough to do so, under the religious supervision of their own pastors and congregations. Let our Clergy especially, be awake to the impor-tance of the subject. It has been said that schools under Church influence do not get the benetit of much parachial religious instruction;

et this be proved a slander. In very truth, most prompt and energetic action is necessary, the snake of a semi-infidel liberalism (it is not genuine liberality) is not killed, it is only scotched! Already its votaries are growling in bitter wrath, and threatening that a Toronto Parliament will repeal the act of justice just passed. Let it be ours then, before that period, to have so availed ourselves of its provisions that it will be impossible to recall it. We have petitioned for such an act year after year, we have declared that our feelings as mon, and our principles as christians, were deeply involved in the relief we sought; and now, though the act may not be all that is desirable, still when we have even beyond our hopes, substantially obtained our wishes, let us John Panton Hume, William Forster, and not, for our children's sake, our country's sake. John Bailing, "all of them converts from yea and our thod's sake, hous not permit it through our own in litterence to be again snatched from us. Should we neglect our duty in this respect, we may be assured that the Ro manists will not, and the result would probably be, that we as Churchmen would be again robbed of our rights while they would retain theirs.

own people, and others who may be willing to send to us, if rightly used, will do more for the Church of Christ in this land, than all the inury it has sustained from the unhallowed spoliaon of the Clergy Reserves, or else the Church of England has not the influence here which we tave long declared it to have!

Sirs, the eyes of the Province are upon us, I we fail in now maturing a Diocesan Church Common School System, we perhaps fail for ever. It is a crisis in our history; let us prove surselves equal to the time; securing the eachers, the most thorough supervision, the shall obtain the Divine aid and blessing; doing loss than this, we betray our trust! A. F.

Colonial.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

PROPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSESSES At the Proregation of the Legislative Assem-'y, the Speaker addressed his Excellency as follows :-

The Legislature bas, during this Session, given continuity, acknowledging no external rath and sector progress which must result from a control upon earth in spiritual concerns, which interation of the soil, the reform in the liberation of the soil, the reform in the right of property for the benefit of the masses mained almost unchanged.

An Expedition of 15,000 allies had embarked brief history of this one sect present, wan-benefit of the even laws at Kamiesch, and put to sea in the direction of the soil of the even laws.

Pius IV. He was the oldest member of the What wolves have ravaged this one small its action with respect to these laws, will secure flock, when the larriers were thrown the advantages anticipated by the country from down which once kept them within the the abolition of a tenure affected with the burtrue fold! Well might the Apostle, anti-cipating in his spirit the fearful course, past public opinion had outstripped the laws on nucnees of division among Christians, so these two points, and the parliament, ceasing the body, and insist on the strict observance of one Path.

The Commons have devoted considerable time to the investigation of the charge of prevarication brought against certain returning officers. with a view of preventing a recurrence of at tacks upon the freedom of elections and the in terest of political rights under constitutional government, in the free and unrestrained exerise of the right of suffrage. The Comm have punished with just severity several of the

The municipal system of Lower Canada has been thoroughly remodelled. More comprehen-sive and practical enactments, granting greater freedom of action, will facilitate municipa ganization throughout the country. It is to b desired that the accustoming themselves to de-pend upon their own efforts, should employ their local influence in the development of their local resources and interests. The Legislature, by the enactment of an order of things, desire to engraft upon the customs and usages of the people essity of the administration and g ment of the municipalities by the people themselves, have placed in their bands the tive and powerful means of civil and political dvancement.
The Commons have hastened to give their

sanction to the acts necessary for the establish-ment of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada—this legislation, and the numerous laws which have been passed to facilitate the means of communication and com-merce in general, lead to the hope that the prosperity which Canada has enjoyed for several years past will not suffer any diminution.

The struggle which England and France are sustaining against Russia in the cause of civili-

eation, has aroused the deepest sympathies of our population, and the Commons have thought proper to manifest their sympathy by coming forward in a liberal spirit to the assistance of

the victims of the war.

The Commons, desirous of rendering the secoul branch of the Legislature more in harmony with public opinion and with our social system, have declared that that branch ought to d dered elective. We regret that the second deli-berative body of the state were unable to arrive it the same conclusions on these points.

To enable your Government to defrny the expenses of the public service, the Common their liberality, have voted the supplies re The bills which I have the honor to present

to Your Excellency on this subject are entitled:

An Act to amend the Act amending the Act
granting a civil list to Her Majesty, by increasng the salaries of certain judicial functionaries and other officers therein mentioned, and to fix those of certain other public officers.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain

cums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Government connected with the ublic service; and I crave that those bills may eccive the Royal assent. After which, His Excellency was pleased to

lose the session with the following

llon. Geatlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The session which is on the point of closing ill have been marked by the adoption of mea sures of the highest importance. An Act as sented to by my predecessor has finally settlethe long pending dispute on the Clergy Re-serves, and he has done so in such a manner as to indicate liberal principles, whilst it treats the કેઠાંગાઇટોન્જ જેતર વક્ત∗કેશકે. કેમોજ *રેક્સ*મે પ્રતામિતાં તાત ન મુક્તાં ત of the Seigniorial Tenure. Great changes can ot be made without some hardships, but Canada vill appear, in history, as the only country in the world in which the fearful system has ex pired without violence or revolution.

The Trenty between Great Britain and on eighbours in the United States, negotiated by the Earl of Elgin, has been brought into opera tion, and the country already feels the benefit of reciprocal trade. You have provided for the defence of the Pro

vince by an improved organization of the Militia The Public Accounts will be ew and more efficient audit.

I may congratulate you on the reforms in the of Newspapers shows your zeal for the diffusion

f intelligence.
The judicious alterations in the tariff large lessened taxation and promoted trade. You will thus with proper caution have husbanded he resources of the country, so as to enable i greafter to meet its engagements and carry out its material improvements, notwithstanding a

commercial crisis or financial disturbance, whether originating in war or other causes. The Municipal Institutions of Western Canada have stood the test of actual experience, and you cannot doubt their success if fairly carried out in the Lower Section of the Province. Nor have other legal reforms of great importance and value escaped the attention of the Legislature hiring the present Session.

Our system of Railways have required your special consideration, and however much we may egret the necessity for a further advance of provincial funds, we cannot overlook the immense value of the great line, which binds a whole country together and guarantees its future progress.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In the Queen's name I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public ser vice. You may rely on my doing my utmost to secure the due and economical application of the funds placed at my disposal. Your liber-ality towards the Patriotic Fund has been hailed Europe as a proof of patriotism and humane sympathy with the two great countries now bound together in the prosecution of a just and necessary war.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen : It is no doubt to be regretted that our mate-

rial prosperity suffers in some degree from the disturbed state of Europe. The lumber trade is depressed, and peculiar circumstances have occasioned temporary want in portions of Lower Canada. In spite of all this, I relieve you from holiest training in the hand! Acting thus, we your duties with a confident belief that the country is in the main prosperous, and with an carnest prayer that our progress may be such as to show that Providence blesses the efforts of our people.

The speaker of the Logislative Council then

Him. Gentlemen of the Legislatice Council and o the Levislance Assembly :-

It is His Excellency the Governor General' wish and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday, the 7th day i of July next, to be held here, and this Provin cial Parliament is accordingly prorogued.

European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Few York, May 30. The steamship "Pacific," arrived here this morning at eight o'clock, unannounced, owing to the dense fog and smoke in the harbour. Her news is to the 19th inst:

tails known.

and Austria are more intimate.

The French Exhibition was open. The cereagainst them.

Layard's motion of want of confidence comes nony was rather dull.

Pianori was executed. Russia notifies the German Governments that | son's on the 21st. the Czar will only hold the two first guarantees on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

FRANCE.

France and England have presented an ultinatum, which Sweden seems inclined to reject. General Canrobert has resigned, nominally from ill health, and is succeeded by General

LIVESPOOL COTTON MARKET.-Brown, Ship ley & Co. report Cotton 1-8 advance. Consols 898 and 893. Breadstuffs—Flour and Corn advanced 1s. a 2s.

New York, May 30. The Pacific brings 135 passengers, among them the Hon. R. McLane. U. S. Commissioner to China. The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on eve of the 13th, and sailed about noon for New

York, on the 19th. The St. Lewis arrived off Cowes on the 16th. Siege of Sebastopol makes but little if any progress Latest dates by mail are to April 30th. By Telegraph, so far as published, to 12th May.—General Caurobert reviewed the entire French

army, and assured them they would soon ente stopol either by the door or window. Symptoms have transpired of extended oprations being about to commence on the part of the allies. A force of 15000 Turks, French and English, hastily embarked on board of all the available ships near Sebastopol, and stood away in the direction of the Sen of Azoff, they

returned in a day or two, and as hastily disen Omar Pacha and his troops were making all speed to ensconce themselves again in Eupa

The French Government is understood to have received despatches, announcing heavy rains, and that the trenches were full of water, thereby suspending operations. (R)
Count Corinin, the Austrian commander-in-

chief, had proclaimed martial law in the Princi The Capitation tax on Christians in Turkey

is finally abolished.

A new manifesto from the Czar orders a new evi of 12 men in every 1000, in the 17 Western Provinces, to be completed by the end of July. The combat on the night of the 14th, between the Russians and French, was a desperate one. The Russians attempted to take new rifle pits, and the French partially prevented them. 200 11s. 9d. French were placed hors de combat. The French a 51s. managed to put their suppers considerably for-ward and mounted several guns.

A despatch, of May 1st, says advances ar progressing slowly though surely.
Lord Reglan's despatch of the same day says
the Russians had constructed a new battery on

the lett of the Mamelou, and there was every appearance of the establishment of a very large camp on the plateau above the Balbek, and on the north side extending towards McKenzie's The Russians made a sortie on the night of

the 11th, on the advanced works of the left attack, but were repulsed with considerable

A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th, to allow the Russians to bury their dead in front of the allies' advances. Gortschakoff telegraphs that the allies on the 5th and 6th were engaged in augmenting their batteries and reinforcing their approaches against

the central bastion. ... men at Saki near Eupateria. patoria.

A despatch states that Russia will not consider herself bound to abide by the first two soints, unless the whole of Germany remains strictly neutral.

Indications of a more intimate relationship between Austria and Russia are apparent, and an armed neutrality is becoming more and more

An important conference between the representatives of the two powers has been held The allies are understood to have sent an ultimatum to the Swedish Government, and as an

The French Baltic Squadron had arrived out and the allied fleet was pushing forward.

A despatch from Caurobert, dated May 16th, says, we continue our works before the place—it took place. The reason assigned for it was various attempts to smoke the enemy by stink-that two divisions of Russian infantry had left says, we continue our works before the placepats, have perfectly succeeded. Our troops continue in excellent condition.

Vienna, Friday Evening. give her material support to the Western Powers should they accept, and Russia reject her

propositions. Varna, May 17. There is a heavy firing every night at Sebas-

topol.

The expedition to Kertsch has not been re-Three divisions of the French army have left Naslak for the Crimea.

The cholera has almost disappeared.

Berlin, Friday. Eight Russian merchantmen have been captured off Dunamunme. At Revel a flag of truce was flying, cause not known.

London, Saturday, A. M.

Quiet has been restored in Ukraine. Telegraphic intelligence from Berlin and Vicona fails to confirm the fact that Nesselrode has resigned. He had issued a new circular, contents as vet unknown.

Marseilles to embark troops.
In Parliament, Friday evening, Lord Panmure Turks. stated the details of certain proposed reforms in the army, having for their object the consolidation of the Civil Departments of Military affairs. Rumors of dissensions in the British Cabinet

gained ground. Lord J. Russell was said to be the impracticable subject. To the present time, between 8000 and 4000 recruits have been obtained for the foreign legion by British agents on the continent, independent of the Swiss.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The democratic movement is gaining ground. The Queen had condescended to bestow medals on private soldiers who had returned wounded from the Crimea. The distribution took place at the ilorse tinards, where a throne was creeted on purpose. A fine military spectacle was pre-sented. Vietoris handed medals to over 500 men in the space of an hour, commencing with the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Cardigan and the Buke of Cambridge, Lords Cardigan and Lucan, Sir De Lacy Evans, and ending with the private men. Great enthusiasm prevailed. In the eve the Queen gave a grand banquet, in the Riding School of Buckingham Palace, to a party liding School of Buckingham Palace, to a party of muskery incessantly directed upon them. of 4/0, comprising all the non-commissioned of-ficers, soldiers, seamen and marines who had been decorated with a medal. The Queen and Prince Albert visited the riding school during the repast.

bill to abolish church rates had been carried to a second reading in the Commons, against the Government, by 28 majority.

Mr. Roebuck had submitted a report from his fire directed upon it. At dawn the conflict fire directed upon it. At dawn the conflict many and a part of their left attack, which had been rendered that the conflict many continued.

Committee of Enquiry.

A notice of enquiry had been given as to by the French. whether Russia and the United States enjoy any There was a review of the Second Division

Lord, but returned without landing. No de-ails known. Lords on the 14th. His Lordship opened the Omar Pacha's force has retired to Eupatoria, idebtte with a bitter speech against ministers, Large allied reinforcements were expected and denunciated making appointments by favor Negotiations between Austria and the Western instead of merit. Lord rammure reputed, and Negotiations between Austria and the Western others continued the debate, when, upon a division, there was 70 for the resolutions and 185

up in the Commons on the 24th, and Milner Gib.

son's on the 21st.

Administrative reform meetings have been held at Norwich and other towns; but the mayors of London and Liverpool refused to accrete to the requisition of citizens.

An enquiry into the loss of the Emigrant Ship

John has resulted in a verdict of gross and
culpable negligence on the part of the Captain

and crew. The King of Sardinia is romoured to be negotiating a n arriage with Queen Victoria's eides

daughter.

The Universal Exposition was opened on May 15th, with much form and ceremony, although the arrangements were anything but complete. The Emperor and Empress were present, with all the great officers of State, and some 8,000 per-

Pianori, the would-be assassin of the Emperor, was executed at 5 o'clock in the morning in the l'rison of Roquette. He admitted his guilt, but refused to make any developments, exclaiming "Vive la Republic," just as the

An extraordinary story was rumoured in the Faubourg, that the pretended attack on the Emperor was a sham; that the real Pianori was a police agent, who is sent out of the country, and a hay figure executed in his stead. The l'oles in l'aris presented a congratulatory address to the Emperor.

It is said the Emperor is about to issue a ma-

nifesto to the Army in the East, stating the reason of his not proceeding to the seat of war. Paris papers assume a tone of outspoken hosility towards Austria. Admiral McKan, successor of Senor Cueto, as minister to the United States, will defer his de-

parture until after the arrival of the next mail rom Havana. The India mail had been telegraphed, with

A treaty had been signed by the British and

Calcutta dates to April 10.

covenanted for.

Dost Mahomet, in which perpetual peace was

Friday Evening, May 18. LIVERPOOL MARKETS .- Cotton-Brown, Shipley & Co. report speculative business with 1-8 to 3-16 advance; market closing firm; week's sales 112,000 bales. Breadstuffs-in consequence of the favorable change in the weather, the market is quiet at last week's prices.— Western Canal flour 40s. a 42s. Ohio 4s. a 46s. White Wheat 12s. a 12s. 8d. Red 10s. 9d. a 11s. 9d. White Corn 5s. a 51s. Gd. Yellow 50s.

Provisions .- Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef active, holders firm. Pork firmer; money is easy. Consols advanced to 60\\$ a 50\\$. LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. report fair amount of business doing. Lard quiet—fair business in Breadstuffs. American securities steady, unchanged gene-

rally. THE TURKISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

From the Times Correspondent.

Eupatoria, April 27. Since I last wrote to you from the Turkish Camp before Sebastopol the failure of the renewed siege operations, which after the first 48 tours of bombardment was clear to every one who had his eyes open, has become a fait accom-ple, in consequence of which our plans have been altered. The first step in this respect seems taken up their position on the heights along the road leading from Balaklava to the camp, rumours were current that they would not remain long before Sebastopol; afterwards it was said that they would advance in company of a por-tion of the English and French armies. At last, on Sunday the 22nd inst., the order came suddealy in the afternoon for two regiments of infantry, the 2nd and 4th, and for a battalion of chasseurs to strike their tents and proceed to

Kamiesh to be re-embarked there on the same Omar Pasha himself, with all his staff, led the timatum to the Swedish Government, and as an interest of the indication that it will be accepted. Swedien is said to have ordered an immediate envoluent of the militia.

The French Baltic Soundron had animed and the bag-grape followed on board the Terrible, the French line of beatter than the property of the transfer of the militia. line-of-battle ship Jean Bart, and an English transport steamer. This move was so sudden that nobody had the slightest idea of it until Sebastopol and gone in a northerly direction, and that, consequently, an attack on Espatoria was expected. The next day the rumours incroased so far that it was reported that an at-

April 28.—The rest of the Turkish corps which went from here to Schastopol are, with the exception of one regiment, coming back.—
The first is every moment expected. The Egyptians will remain for the present. Rumour says that French troops will likewise arrive

shortly. April 29.—The rest of the Turkish troops, which Omar Pasha had left at Sebastopol, are beginning to arrive. The Sidon and the Valorous brought the first batch of them. Yesterday several French and a Turkish steamer brought part of them, infantry as well as artillery. So the only result of this precipitate movement will have been the expenditure of some hundred

Schastopol for the benefit of the Turkish troops.
Yesterday a new batch of Tartars (about 150) went to the camp before Sebastopl to act as scavengers. This is, I think the fifth. There must be now at least 600 or 700 there. The as resigned. He had issued a new circular, most marvellous thing seemed to me their strong and healthy appearance, which can, at any rate, not be attributed to good living, for they are all larvailles to comback troops. of the class of paupers, who must be fed by the

> From the Times Special Correspondent. Weilnesday, April 25.

Last night a considerable number of Russian workmen came out of the Flagstaff Battery soon after dark, and began excavating rife pits close to the French saps. Our allies perceived these operations, and at once advanced on the Russians and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, stronger than before, returned once again to their labour, and, covered by their guns, succeeded in making some progress in excavating the work, but they were driven away after another struggle of some duration by our gallant allies. The conflict lasted from eight o'clock till thre o'clock in be morning, and the expenditure of ammsnition must have been prodigious on both sides. In the morning it was discovered that the enemy were in possession of several pits, which they had succeeded in throwing up in spite of the strengous attempts made to dislodge them. The To compensate for the partial success of the Russians, our allies, however made very.considerable progress with their sap towards the Quarantine Fort and works, and placed several new guns in their entrenchments on the right of their left attack, which had been rendered

private privileges with Japan. to-day by General Pennefather, on the vacant Lord Ellenborough's motion of want of conground in rear of the camp. The men turned

escences order, and the strength of the the Second Battalion of the Royals—a whom the Moniteer amountees that the lass received the tollowing despatch; thy a field day, or general drill, which rei by a new hours. A number of jauntwounded men, and drawn by two horses, neel here, and are very much approved, arretners, and are very much approved, are light, easy, and manageable. A grantificers and drivers, with quaint hats, and sleeres with the devices of their lats, and thousand have a local transmit been also be a local transmit. air dered thereon, have also landed at

ers for the Land Transport Corps, as an aumber of carts to carry 12 cwt. each. Thursday, April 26. be one of the grandest military spectacles of the one of the grandest military spectacles of the feet the lot of most of us to witness. while of General Bosquet's arms of obserconsisting of 45 buttalions of infantry, ming 60 pieces, were reviewed by General

ert who was accompanied by a large and trail over the chief command to that Generals, rail'
rai immense incliff of our officers. The The telegraph from Vienna yesterday reports assume a decided attitude. greef the hattle of Balaklava on the 25th of an with flashing lines of steel, as they inless crowning its summit. The ground ros limited to contain such a body of men in the dense manner in which the men formed, and there was soon a double wall he to the Russians on the heights over the maya, and to the Cossacks on the redoubts on Carrobert's hill in the valley. The cacie of the review was magnificent in the el by his staff, and by general Rose, Colo-Foley, and Major Claremont, arrived on the and, and was received by General Bosquet

oth presented arras.
Asson as General Caurobert had reviewed a gie of divisions there was "an officers' call" some 16 battalions.

General Canrobert reviewed the Imperial hard and the troops on the right to-day, and ne spectators pass the highest eulogiums on he appearance of the men; but I was only de to witness the review from a considerable astance, and cannot say more than that the

There are still rumors of peace, and people are wonderful letters from small diplomatists nices, which enable them to assure the outer torid that peace is certain. Russia is to get me place in the Mediterranean (why not Willy at once !) and we (the allies) are to perts in the Black Sea, and we are all to dance such the Museovites in Schastopol long before there lines reach England. Turkey, of course, with every mindependent," and special corresandents will cease to tell fibs.

Tuesday, May 1. May-day in the Crimen! Worthy of the secrets and brightest May Queen in merry England! A blue sky, dotted with milk-white deals, a warm, but not too hot a sun, and a scale breeze faming the fluttering canvass of the wide-spread streets of tents, here pitched on innumerable feet and hoots, and scooling up by cast over the vast plateau of the Chersonese. It is enough to make one credulous of peace, sal to listen to the pleasant whispers of home, nstwithstanding the rude interruption of the cannon before Sebastopol. This bright sun, teking earth, saturated with dew and rain, pours forth poisonous vapours, and the sad which rise in all directions above the soil, impregnate the air with disease. As the atmosphere is purged of clouds and vapor, the reports of the cannon and of the rifles become more distinct. The white houses, green roofs, and the domes and cupolas, of Sebastopol, standeut with tantalizing distinctness against the sky. and the ruined suburbs and masses of rubbish inside the Russian batteries, seem almost incorperated with the French intrenchments. The french on the left are indeed too near the enemy's lines; they are exposed to constant annoyance and loss by frequent volleys of hand grenades and cohorns, and their works are interrupted by little sorties of a few yards—out and back again. On the extreme right, however, the English works toward the Round Tower are in advance of the French works towards the Mamelon. On our proper left we can make no considerable approaches in advance of our actual works up to the Redan, in consequence of the deep ravine before our batteries. The ravine winding from the right between the two attacks sweeps down below the Green-hill, with a precipitous ascent on the Russian side, lowards the Redan, and a gentle rise up to the Green-hill. The French approach towards the Round Tower is obstructed by the Mamelon, which is due south of it, and we cannot approach much nearer towards the Round Tower working from our right, till the Mamelon is taken. The distance from the Mamelon to the lielan is about 559 yards. From the Round Tower to the sea (of the harbor) behind it at the distance of about 1,700 yards. The French are now within a few hundred yards of the Mamelon, and our advanced parallel, which is connected with theirs, inclines forward of their line towards the Round Tower. Although the Mamelon is pierced for eleven guns, there are not apparently more than five guns mounted, but all the embrasures are screened. The Russians have been checked in their attempts to advance upon our right towards lnkermann, and as I have said, the French on the left towards the has have pushed their lines inside the old Rus-fan outworks, but the centre protected by the Garden Battery, Road Battery, Barrack Battery, and Raden still offers considerable difficulty to and Raden still offers considerable difficulty to an approach, and presents a very strong posi-were about to be commenced. A detachment of

the idicin of General Canrobert. Poor Cap. Christie, lately in charge of the transpart service, who has been the mark of so many well meant but unjust vituperations, is lying sick 63 hoard ship, without the smallest chance of ferorers. He was attacked by brain fever, and he been given over; nor am I sure that he is he salive. His many friends still hope against

An expolition from the British and French feets, consisting of the smaller heavy armed force was ordered to retire, the train covering steamers and gun-boats, is to sail this evening the retreat, and the troops as they withdrew set for Kertch, to test the strength of the fortifica-F Elmand Lyons will accompany and direct way. They reached camp at 41 next morning, the Baitish Expedition, and that Admirul Brust after a long and fatiguing march of thirty miles. will take the command of the French ships. If Our loss amounted to 9 sepors killed and 27 for flotilla reduces the forts which guard the wounded; 19 of the bill-men are said to have thirance to the Sea of Azov, and leaves the been killed. On the 24th of March the Moterrice-always supposing the Russians are not front of Mutta to attack the garrison of Abuzai, Lowed to build them up again, and that we will take some efficient steps to cut off the and three companies of the 62d native infantry; source of supplies from which the Russians are these at once turned out to meet them, and an mainly furnished with their provisions, if not action commenced which lasted several hours; File their materiel of war.

The latest piece of news from the camp is the resignation of General Canrobert, from whom the Noniteur announces that the Emperor

> "My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in the chief command, my duty towards my Sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to tiene ral Pelissier, a skilful and experienced leader.
>
> The army which I leave him is intact, hardened to war, full of ardour and confidence.

beseech the Emperor to leave a soldier's place place de combatant) as commander of a simple

ents of heavy Dragoons, and two regis gratulates you upon the sentiment which makes of Chasseurs d'Afrique, together with a you ask to remain with the army, where you ask and well-appointed field artillery, shall have to command, not of a division, but of the corps of General Pelissier.
"Hand over the chief command to that Gene

ran immendation the ridge which forms that "Austria has agreed with the western Powchea man process of the plateau on which the ers on an ultimatization to be presented to rate encamped, and the troops took ground Russia. If this decidedly final atempt for peace are encamped, and the troops took ground Russia. If this decidedly final atempt for peace are changed of it opposite the first Russian should fail, Austria promises that she really will

"A fresh circular from Count Nesselrode has At half-past two the block columns arrived here. It merely consists of a full narra-

with maximus many with the rays allied forces in the Crimes at 150,000 efficient may bright sun redected from their arms, and men. The writer allots 20,000 to defend the or bright sun reducted from such and, and the bright sun reducted from such of their bands filling the air with the works before Sebastopoland the position at Bala-see of operas. For the space of four or five klava and Kamiesh, 20,000 at Eupatoria, and they could be seen converging and drawtenter converging

Buol, Buron de Bourqueney, and Lord Westmore-land have met several times to hold final conin the dense manner in which the high formed, and there was soon a double wall feed by the arrival of fresh regiments. The and London." So that diplomacy is still busy, although nobody had any hope of its being the to the Russians on the heights over the l'etersburg merchants give a deplorable accoun of the pressure on all classes in that capital of the review was magnificent in the business being comparatively at an end, and At 3 o'clock General Canmbert, at the continuance of the present state of things regarded with the greatest dread in all quarters.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The steamship "Africa" arrived at 4 o'clock this evening, with one week's later news. She was off the harbour yesterday, but was unable to enter on account of a thick fog. Her news is of a highly interesting character, and commercially highly important.

Austria has proposed that the conference meet again at Vienna. The English and French ambassadors had not given a reply.

The meeting is with a view to arrange the 3rd Austria also insists that the German States

Liprandi's army.

Omar Pacha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol with his Turks, if the French will upport his advance. The allied forces in the Crimea are now

200,000 men, viz.: 120,000 French, 30,000 British, 40,000 Turks, 11,000 Sardinjans. with luxuries as well as necessaries of life, but

during the night, along the right attack. The affair lasted an hour and a half, when the Russians retired united the coronact "high a might of Loss controls of Talamenth line on the night of the mide on Telegraph line, on the nights of the mide on Telegraph line, on the nights of coasions they were guinntly repulsed.

The attacks of the Russians were spiritedly

continued up to the 22d. On the 25th the French occupied the large place between the central bastions and the sea shore, where the

several prizes to Elsinore.

exception of 8 liners. All the fortified harbors in Finland are to be placed in a state of siege.

The mortality in the Austrian army in Galicia

continued great. 15.000 had died. The Austrian proclamation of martial law in the Principalities only referred to persons inducing Austrian soldiers to desert.

to aid the Queen in the prosecution of the war until a safe and honorable peace is obtained. The Queen visits France on August 16th.

covered in Saragossa.

dull throughout the week, and quotations are generally the same as by the previous steamer. The weather continued favorable for the growing crops. Market for provisions rather firmer, and in some instances slight advances had been

obtained over previous rates. Cotton markets active beyond precedent, and prices considerably higher.

Money market easy and Consols have ad-

FIGHTING NEAR PESHAWUR.

gives the following:

We have had some sharp fighting around Peshawur. A field force under Colonel Craigie, consisting of the 4th, 9th and 20th Bengal mative infantry, a mountain train of two three-pounders, and two twelve-pounder howitzers, and a troop of cavalry proceeded out to Musha Khail, where they arrived on the 7th of March. On the 19th orders were issued for the troops to march at midnight, leaving the camp stand tion. Not only must we have ample guns and the 4th regiment descended on the ridge to the ammunition to fight the Ruzsian batteries again. left, and burned a village on their way. At the same time the 9th regiment descended the ridge on the right, closely followed by the mountain train and 20th native infantry, the cavalry remaining on the heights. The people now began south side, which must be entered by hook or to retire rapidly, carrying with them their fami-tions,—by the window if not by the door, to use lies and their cattle, and the advance were soon afterwards engaged with a small party of hill-men, the conflict being of short duration. The 4th regiment baving borned a village rejoined the main body, which now penetrated about a mile and a half into the hills, and here the enemy were found in force to oppose them. They were posted behind rocks and earthen fences-

by logs throwing stones. Mayor Dow then appeared, flourishing a sword, with two military companies which he had ordered out. The apan admirable position for giving effect to their matchlock fire. The mountain train now opened in support of the infantry, but after the discharge of a few rounds from the guns, the whole fire to the stacks of wood prepared for the Pe-chawur market and such cottages as fell in their munds came down in force from the hills in

consisting of two troops of the 10th light cavalry

A public meeting of citizens was held this morning and a committee was appointed to investigate the cause and particulars of the riot
A coroner's inquest has been empanelled to

The steamer Key Stone State, bound hence to Peoria, Illinois, was burned to the water's edge in Illinois river; five persons perished in the flames, and a number of others were injured. The boat and cargo proved an entire loss. She

At the Parsonage, Penelon Falls, on the Sth ult, the wife of the Ret. John lieute of a daughter.

Aust regard to Saturday's meeting in the city of London, according as hope or fear, prejudice or At his residence, Queen Street Bask on Wednesday morning, the 6th inct, Samuel Ridott, Eag. Registrar of the County of Verk, and Sciencely Shesiff of the Home Pastrict, in the 7th year of his age.

The functal will take place on Friday meat the 5th inct, at 3 p.m., from his late residence to 3t. James's interest, sways his judgment. Some will dwell on the absence from the list of requisitions of TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 5, 1855.

are disposed to consider this incerting as a de-	Tokosto, June o, 1800.			
monstration of good sense, backed by a very	0, D. 6, D.			
large amount of social and commercial influence.	Flour-Millers' extra sup per traces 50 0 a 52 d			
The want of the prominent leaders in city mat-	Farmers' per 196 lhs 47 6 a 50 0			
ters was compensated by the undoubted re-	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 ibs 11 0 a 11 5			
	tlatment, per burret 45 0 . 51 0			
spectability of the audience, and the speeches	Hye, per bushel, so the			
breathed a tone of strong English feeling, and	i restrict to the state of the			
firmness tempered with moderation, honorable	1 1/200, 121 0/10/11 01 100, 11 11 11 11 11 11	,		
to the assembly itself, and very impressive to	I tab, per takents,			
	transfer and the transfer to t			
those who carefully consider its proceedings.	train bes some constitution of the constitution of			
We miss altogether in the proceedings of this				
meeting the declamation of the practised agita-	Control - 1 and 1	•		
	Fresh, per lb	•		
tor, or the arts of the hackneyed debator.	Pork, per 100/be	3		
There is a just indignation at the mismanage-	tirass Seed, per bushel, 7 6 4 15 0)		
ment of the war, and a reference of everything	Cluser Seed, per bushel 40 0 a 45 f	4		
to the standard of plain business rules and	Figes per dozen 0 18 a # 9	,		
	Fire wood per cord, 25 0 a 26 d	8		
familiar common sense; a fairness in dealing		_		
in the speakers even with those against whom		~		
they are most irritated; and a downright	New Advertisements.			
	ATTO ATTOCKTOOL			

New Advertisements.

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The Reserved Fund on the 31st December

1851, amounted to £400,000 sterling. MEM.—The above amounts are irrespective of an ample sum kept apart to cover Life Lin-

bilities of the establishment. LIFE BRANCH .- Quarantee of an ample capital. Moderate Premiums with large partiipation of profits by the assured, amounting to wa-thirds of its nett amount.

Extract from J. II. Hartnott's letter to the President of the Hourd of Trade: "I fear the comments which have been made from time to time in the 'Post Magazine' or the success of the Royal Insurance Company have had the mischievous effects of exciting desire of the new Life ()ffices to 'try their luck' in the Fire line. Several engraftments of the kind have already been made, others are ancounted and more privately talked of. The ceding summaries of accounts are not, however very encouraging for such experiments.

"It is as hazardous to outer upon a little

certain. Those who ask for administrative reform ask exactly for that which all concerned in returning members to l'arliament believe themselves to have a common motive in resist-ing. Administrative reform calls upon every voter to surrender those secret influences by Fire Insurance business' as the good old Duke used to say it was 'to enter upon a little war.'

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rumptly attended to.
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Nour English Rooks

the commission for his eldest son, and the assistant surgeoncy or cadet ship for the younger; and, worst of all, administrative reform threatens to make rude havec in those haleyon abodes contrived especially for the benefit of young men of family—the public offices, where work is doled out on the most humane principles, and the wind is tempered so a lroitly to the shorn lamb. Nay, more, administrative reform does not respect even the very highest positions, but assumes to carry change into the very councils of the sovereign. No demonstration less signal, no disclosures less	ı	its interest in displaced to competer reducing	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
assistant surgeoncy or cated sup for the younger; and, worst of all, administrative reform threatens to make rude havec in those haleyon abodes contrived especially for the benefit of young men of family—the public offices, where work is doled out on the most humane principles, and the wind is tempered so a lroitly to the shorn lamb. Nay, more, administrative reform does not respect even the very highest positions, but assumes to carry change into the very councils of the sovereign. No demonstration less signal, no disclosures less	I		New English Books
		younger.; and, worst of all, administrative reform threatens to make rude havee in those haloyon abodes contrived especially for the benefit of young men of family—the public offices, where work is doled out on the most humane principles, and the wind is tempered so a lroitly to the shorn lamb. Nay, more, administrative reform does not respect even the very highest positions, but assumes to carry change into the very councils of the sovereign. No	Humbolt's Travels and Researches 7 6 Robinson Crusos 7 6 Robinson Crusos 7 6 Robinson Crusos 7 6 Robinson Crusos 8 7 6 Robinson Crusos 8 7 6 Roberts 1 8 7 6 Roberts 1 8 7 7 6 Roberts 1 8 7 7 6 Roberts 1 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

demonstration less signal, no disclosures less startling and less complete than those which recent revolutions have afforded, and are still	For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto
recent revelations have afforded, and are still class of men in this country succession of copy with an evil so thoroughly intertwined with	New Books Just Beceived.
every fibre of our system. Another difficulty with which the originators of this movement will have to contend is the abstract and remote nature of the subject, appealing directly to no popular sympathy and resting on so little that can be brought down to the level of the vulgar apprehension. This is no question of the extension of rights of fran-	Pathways and Abbiling Piaces of our Lord
chise, of the persecution of one set of opinions and the toleration of another, of the large or small lonf or even of the great and little shilling. Still, a nation that has been found capable of clearly apprehending and logically applying the abstruse doctrines of political economy involved in the question of Free Trade may well hope to	Last Days of Eminent Christians
	Another difficulty with which the originators of this movement will have to contend is the abstract and remote nature of the subject, appealing directly to no popular sympathy and resting on so little that can be brought down to the level of the vulgar apprehension. This is no question of the extension of rights of franchise, of the persecution of one set of opinions and the toleration of another, of the large or small lonf or even of the great and little shilling. Still, a nation that has been found capable of clearly apprehending and logically applying the abstrace doctrines of political economy involved

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

INE COMMITTEE appointed to superintend the building of a CHURCH in the immediate vicinity of the FALLS OF NIAGARA. character, and to prevent it from being used by selfish and ambitious men as a means of politi-cal aggrandizement. It was for the Whige that deeming it a matter of great importance that a building worthy of the object should be erected in a place of so public a resort, would earnestly solicit aid from those who are in the habit of visiting The Fulls during the summer season, and from all others, whom they cannot but imagine must feel with them the vast importance of the work. They would mention that great exertions have been and are still being made by the effect of a vigorous agitation for administrative resident congregation, yet the amount is far too reform, in which the gross misconduct of our military departments must be exposed, will undoubtedly in some degree tend to disgust the many friends will yet assist, and enable them to erect a Church worthy of the locality and of the holy cause, the interest of which they have much at heart.

Signed on behalf of the Committee. W. LEEMING. Rector. CHAS. LEYCESTER INGLES, Curote. Drummondville, Falls of Niagara, C.W., May 31st, 1865.

P.S. Any subscriptions or donations may be orwarded to II. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto, who has kindly consented to receive them.

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reekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st February, 1855. and a company of the second contract of the s UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS of the year 1855, will be held at two periods:-vis in se, commencing on the 4th day of the month, and in September, commencing on the 24th day of the month. At the first of these periods, Students in Arts of the standing of one, two, or three years from Matriculation, and Candidates for the degree of B. A., are required to present

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In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per an-

In Arts, fifteen of the value of £80 per annum In Civil Engineering, three of the value of £30 per annum each.

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from Matriculation : In Law, three of the value of £30 per annum In Melicine, three of the value of £30 per an-

num each. In Civil Engineering, two of the value of £30 per annum each, In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 per annum each. 3). Amongst Students of the standing of two

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rships of the succeeding year. Graduates or Undergraduates of any Univerity in her Majesty's dominious, are admissible

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nation, and other particulars can be obtained on Senate Chamber. 19th April, 1855.

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tie arrangements. MASTERS. Singing Mr. Humphries.
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HENRY BOWSELL

Toronto, April 4, 1885.

36

i his staff. The troops received the General

but we must be prepared with a siege train and restored to move up to the height inside the town, commanding the fleet and the northern forts and batteries, as soon as we get into the south side, which must be entered by hook or

hope; and this evening they say he is better.

"Скімва, Мат 16, 10 а м.

The Minister of War has addressed the follow-

ing reply to General Canrobert :-

REFORM MEETING IN LONDON.

(From the London Times, May X)

names familiar in the annals of civic agitation

an others may consider that, since members o

l'arliament were admitted, a stronger cast in

that part of the performance would be desira-

ble. For our own part, making all allowance for these and other reasonable deductions, we are disposed to consider this meeting as a de-

honesty in the language employed, which has

in it something wholesome and refreshing after the quibbling, the evasion, the "explanations"

by which nothing is explained, and the "com-munications" by which nothing is communi-

cated, which occupy so large a portion of our Parliamentary columns. Let those who have

persuaded themselves that this country exists

for the benefit of a few great families, and that

for the sake of being governed by them we are willing to renounce all control over our own

affairs, remark how keenly the acts of our public

men are watched, and how thoroughly appre-

ciated by the mercantile classes, and how strong

record against the system under which they live

What makes this meeting still more formida-

ble, not only to the present Government, but to the system out of which that Government

springs and which it has so marvellously cari

catured and exaggerated, is, that the speakers

earnestly protest that they have not left their

counting houses for the mere purpose of making

speeches and passing resolutions, but with the view of inaugurating a movement which shall not cease until the reform they seek be fully

and effectually obtained. To such a movement

we can only wish all the success it deserves

and trust that the discontent so justly excited will not be allowed to evaporate in mere words

but leave clear and distinct traces of its action legibly inscribed on the institutions of the

country. At the same time, let no one suppose that the conquest will be easy or the victory

Customs, and devotes to the public service

be able to unravel the mysteries of public of-

fices, the causes of defective organization, or the ways in which interest and favoritism shroud

themselves from public view. It will, however

require not a little tact, judgment, and moder-

tion to preserve to this movement its neutral

experience has shown, fought and conquered:

and it may well be that there are persons in the

political world who are mentally appropriating

to their own use and behoof the labours of this

We have but one more remark to make. The

effect of a vigorous agitation for administrative

undoubtedly in some degree tend to disgust the nation with the continuance of the war, and

render those classes whom such an organization

aders of the Anti-Corn Law League, as

Everybody will have his own opinion with

PARIS. MAY 16. 11 p. w "The Emperor accepts your resignation. He regrets that your health has suffered; he con-

reach infantry formed in front of the white tive of the late negociations—of course drawn french infantity or streaked the plain of the up in a Russian sense."

In of cantass, or streaked the plain of the up in a Russian sense."

A letter in the Frankfort Journal estimates the

till they formed a solid wall, living, yet campaign in the field.

A despatch from Vienna says:—Count de

HALIFAX, May 5.

shall specify distinctly the line of conduct each intends to pursue.

General Pelissier is very popular. It is surmised be will make a bold attempt to cut of

The army in the Crimea is now well supplied some fever and cholera prevailed.

(In May the 10th, a severe combat took place

enemy formerly collected large forces. The English cruisers in the Baltic had brought The Russian government had ordered the ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk, with the

CREAT BRITAIN Parliament has expressed its determination

A conspiracy on a small scale has been dis-Liverpool, May 26. Our markets for Breadstuffs have continued

attacks more anxious than ever for peace. We hear already much less than we did in certain quarters of the "vigorous prosecution of the war;" we trust, however, that it will be the vanced to 9} effort of the new organization to remind the people of their own inherent strength, and to point out to them that the remedy for existing evils is not in an ignominious peace, but in a The Overland Bombay Times of April 16th thorough and unsparing redress of abuses. Even while we write, Lord Ellenborough has raised the whole question of administrative reform in the address of which he has given notice in the House of Lords; and the will have the opportunity of showing how far they sympathize with this commercial movement sooner than the representatives of the people, since Lord Palmerston has, with rather scant courtesy, desired Mr. Layard to find a day for himself. Doubtless, such a day will soon be found, and the ministry which has just been enlightened as to the views of the city of London will not long remain in ignorance of those

held by both branches of the Legislature. Boston, June 4. The Portland papers of to-day contain some. Saturday night. The commencement of the dis-turbance, it appears, was caused by the purchase of the liquor by Mayor Dow, and the transfer of the same to the city sgency by his casting vote in the board of Aldermen. The attack on the building was begun chiefly

pearance of the military exasperated the crowd, who received them with grouns and hisses.

Mayor Dow ordered the military to fire, which Capt, Green refused to obey, saying that the circumstances did not call for such severe measures. The Riffe Guard soon after approached, when the mob burst open the door of the liquor room. A section of the company, by order of the Mayor fired, and six or seven were severely

report on the death of Genege Robins.

the enemy were beaten and compelled to retire. . was owned by a company in St. Louis.

Mr. Henry J. Haycraft,

(YEOM LONDON,)

Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett,

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upils.

Reference to his friend and fellow-student,

Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy

JUNE 10 .- FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. 1. Pear them not; for I have delivered them

This was the encouragement given by the Lord to Joshua; and we have the same encouragement in our struggle with the corruptions of our own hearts, and the evil habits of our lives. We are not under the law, but under grace; and consequently the Holy Spirit striveth within us against our flesh : therefore sin shall not have dominion over us. On the contrary sin in our flesh is condemned, so far as we walk by the Spirit. Let me not then fear that I shall not goin the victory. Let me only submit myself to the law of the Spirit of life, and my victory is certain.

2. There was no day like to that . . that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of man. Josh. x. 14.

It was a great condescension that God should permit the run and moon to stand the road to life. Let us then cleave to him still in the heavens the space of a day at in love and service who has been so grathe voice of Joshna. But God puts honour on those whom He has chosen to send and guide his people, that his people may trust in them, and through them in him The Captain of our salvation is greater than Joshua; and at his intercession still greater things are done. By his word the fiery darts of the devil are held back; the influence of the world over our hearts is stayed Let me avail myself of this mighty help and whilst our Joshua stays the course of evil, let me fight on during my day, until the evening.

JUNE 11 .- ST. BARNAHAR. 1. He was a good man, and full of the Holy

Chost and of Faith. Acts xi. 24. He shewed his disinterestedness by selling his land, and yielding up to the Apos tles the full price of it; and he obtained his name-" Son of consolation," from the power he possessed of cheering and comforting others. Thus he encouraged Paul when after his conversion other disciples feared to associate with him: and when chosen by the apostles to visit the new converts at Antioch, he exhorted them to cleave to the Lord with purpose of heart. Grant, Lord, to all thy ministers and people this faith and fulness of the Spirit, that they may live for thee themselves, and cause others likewise to cleave to thee.

2. I have chosen you and ordnined you, the ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit abould remain. John xv. 16.

And the Lord's purpose has been necomplished. They did go and bring forth the fruit of souls brought near to God and saved forever: and their fruit has remained, treasured up in the holy rest of those who sleep in Jesus, and passing in the snirit of godliness from age to age. And the same commission he gives to us, each in his sphere. We, if we will, can bring forth the fruit of sinners saved or little ones trained up for heaven. O that my light may so shine, that I may draw others to the service of my Saviour and King. JUNE 12.

1. Herein le love : not that we loved God, but that he leved us, and sent his then to propitiation for our sins. I John iv. 10.

Love in its proper sense was well night lost in corrupted man; but God revived it by showing it towards man, in sending his only begotten Son to die as a propitiation for our sins. He thus both gave us an example of self-denying love, and drew out love in our hearts towards Him, and through him to those who are united within as objects of his love. O that love for denying love to others.

2. Hereby know we that we dwell in him and he in us, because he hath given us of his Spirit God is love, and his Spirit is a spirit of

love. If we have love prevailing in our hearts, it testifies to us that God bath not only visited us, but dwells within us: because his Spirit dwells in us. Not only so, but whereas we were once east on from God, he has taken us back into him self, so that we may hope to be in him for ever. O that I may have more of that evidence of the intimute umon between God and my soul.

JUNE 13.

1. Perfect love casteth out fear. 1 John iv. 18 The fear which love easts out is that fear which has torment; the fear of punishment, the fear of death, the fear that God may forsake us: but not that childlike reverence for God, which dreads to displance him and which is the best conding of true love. Love easts out formenting fear, so far as it is perfect in degree; because it makes the soul feel that there is no barrier between it and God, and that all he does towards it is done in love, and for its true and eternal good. Lord, give me to become more and more perfect in

2. The beggar died and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom. Luke axi. 22.

How little does ontward appearance show the true condition of man. This show the true condition of man. This beggar, covered with sores, lying at the frech man's gates and living from the refuse of his table, would seem to be in extreme misery. But he had the fear and faith of God in his heart, and was thankful with that provision which God had made for that provision which God had made for his wants: and when he was dead, he was tended by angels and received into the society of the good and honoured and blessed, with the assured hope of eternal felicity. Lord, give me in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content.

The rich man also died in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torment. Luke xvi. 22, 23.

This man seemed happy, whilst he abounded in riches, and fared sumptuously every day; but he had lived to himself and not to God: he had served the flesh and not the Spirit. He had chosen his happiness in this world, and he could not take it with him to the next. The good things which Good had given him to use in serving him and doing good, he had abused serving him and doing good, he had abused in serving earthly lusts and pleasures. And so, when all is taken from him, conscience and the evil spirits claim his soul for their portion. O may I use this world

as not abusing it. 3. Between us and you there is a great gulf -fixed. Luke xvi. 26.

Vain is the thought of changing our condition after death from sin to holiness, from misery to happiness. No desires, no prayers of ourselves or others, no length of suffering of ourselves or others, not even the application of the atoning sacrifice of Christ, can avail to transfer us from death unto life. Let it then be my care, whilet it is called to day, not to harden my heart: whilst it is the accepted time, let me fit myself for a place in Abraham's bosom JUNE 15.

1. Cleave unto the Lord your God. Josh

As the false gods of Canaan were a temptation to the Israelites, accustomed to Egyptian idolatory; so the objects of earthly desire are a temptation to us, corrupt by nature and surrounded by those who make them their gods. But the Lord has graciously made himself known to us ns our God,-as the only source of true life and happiness to the soul; when, it left to ourselves we should have missed cious to us.

2. One man of you shall chase a thousand Josh, xxiii, 10.

They knew that God was with them and their enemies likewise were inside to know and feel it. No wonder then that a multitude of enemies fled before a single Israelite. And so, if we cleave to God in our hearts, no power of the evil spirits shall stand against us. Our lusts and passions shall yield more and more, until they are entirely subdued. Let me never lose sight of that victory. That I may gain it, let me by sincerity and singleness of mind ensure with me on Almighty Arm.

1. Take good heed unto yourselves, that yo ve the Lord your God. Josh. xxiii. 11. It is not sufficient that we endeavour to serve the Lord: we must love him, and give ourselves with heartiness and goodwill to his service. For that end we must take heed to ourselves; for it requires effort on our part to fix our affect tions on him; it requires that we notice the acts of his goodness towards us and all men; it requires care, not to allow other things to seduce our affections from him. O Lord God, draw out my affections towards thee. Suffer me not to drop off by

degrees into unobservance of thy goodness

The progress of the Christian life must be ever onward. If we stand still, we go back; and if we go back in our hearts towards earth, then our victory over our corruptions ceases; they again resume their place in our souls, and we fall again under their dominion. For we conque only when God is with as; and although he begins the good work without us, he requires our will and energy to carry it on. O gracious Lord, suffer me not to go back from thee; and if thou seest me grow cold, arouse me, even by the sharpes afflictions, that I draw not back to pordi

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In doors and out, or views from the Chimney him may more and more prevail in my Saling for lattle thus and Powns for Mothers 0 3 14 heart. O that I may more abound in self-the Machington Irring's New Work, Wolfert's Indiana. Resist
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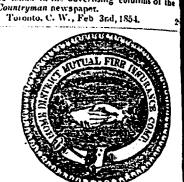
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