TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 21, 1855.

No. 47

ON THE FUNERAL OF MISS SMYTHE. ONE OF THE HOSPITAL NURSES AT SCUTARI. The streets were hushed in Scutari, As onward to the grave They bore the young and gentle nurse Of England's wounded brave.

The first young Christian martyr Is carried to the tomb, And busy marts and crowded streets Are wrapt alike in gloom.

And men who loathe the Cross and name Which she was proud to own, Yet pay their bomage, meet and due, To her good deeds alone.

. Oh! would that it were ever thus-That Christian deeds would shine With such a pure and holy light, To mark the source divine;

That they who can but bless the deed, At last may bless the name Of the despised Nazarene, Whom now they treat with shame.

So on the glorious Easter morn When saints and martyrs rise, And gladly wing their angel way To meet Him in the skies,

Some happy souls reclaimed, and won From heathen night and gloom. May bless the lesson taught that day Beside the Christian tomb.

London Guardian DOWN WITH THE TRACTARIANS! " Down with them! down with them! hunt them, worry them, mob them, persecute them, call them every name that comes to hand, burst into their churches, drag them from their pulpits, gag them, don'tlet them away with such fellows from the earth." Such are the rude sounds which are on all Socinians, Baptists, Methodists, Jumpers, able man who had come from far to a land undettered, and roligious liberty secured. they kneel, and they stand, we don't know slandering them and calumniating them, how many times in the prayers, and they pointing at them as unclean and polluted, say we are to come to them if we've got and doing all they can to drive them from anything on our minds, and they chant, their cures and from their homes; I conand they put up Crosses, and talk of the fess I stand astonished at the effrontery of Prayer Book and the Church and the human wickedness, and can only fall on Bishops! and we won't stand it,—we are my knees and pray, that their eyes may be a going to be made Papists of, we are Protestants, we are liberal, we are enlight- after all they have said and done, really ened, we don't want Priests, no absolution the unfaithful sons of the Church of Engfor us, forgiveness of sins, no Virgin Mary, land." we don't want Saints' Days, we don't we don't want the Church, we don't want Bishops, we don't want the Prayer Book, we don't like fasting, we don't like giving our money away, we don't like daily prayers; and if we don't like it that's a reason why others shan't have it, and so we will 'put them down,' we'll get rid of them, down with the Traitors, down with the Priests, down with the 'mummeries,' we won't have our intellects confined and our souls enslaved'; we've got Parliament and Lord John Russell on our side, and so three cheers for the Queen's Supremacy'-down. with them, down with them." And they hegan to" hew the carved work with axes and hammers," and one of them tore from its place the sign of our Salvation, and cast it into the flames which his fellows had

to teach that the Body and Blood of CHRIST are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Loru's Supper, when the Catechism says the same, -treason to recommend confession when the Communion office says, in cases of troubled conscience tet him come to some discreet and learned minister of Gon's word and open his grief, that by the ministry of Gop's holy word he may receive the benefit of Absolution,'-treason Book gives so many minute directions as to posture,—treason to prefer the name of Catholic to Protestant, when the one is in the Creed and the other nowhere in the formularies,-treason to fast, when the Prayer Book has marked more than one hundred days in the year for fasting or abstinence,-treason to refuse to call the Queen Head of the Church, when the Prayer Book dares not give to any mortal that attribute of JESUS CHRIST,—treason to recommend almsgiving, when the offertory sentences lay such stress upon it.—treason to labour day and night as these men have for Christ's poor, to have their churches open for constant prayer and frequent Communion, and the daily hearing of God's word,—this is strange treason. No; these men are not what the people say they are, faithful to the Church of England. And though I would not rashly judge others, or pass sentence upon them, yet when I read this Book of Common Prayer which all the Clergy have sworn to obey, and when I find thousands of these Clergy who openly disobey it, and then glory in it,--when I see their churches closed from Sunday to Sunday, though the Prayer Book says they are to be open daily;—when I find that though they talk a great deal about the Bible, they only read it to the people once a week instead of every day ;—when Thear of Clergymen mocking at Fasts and Festivals, when the Prayer Book insists upon them, altering and mutilating the services they have vowed to use, omitting a word here speak, don't hear a word they have got to or a sentence there, because they don't sav, never mind justice, never mind fair like it; telling people their infants are not play, never mind conscience,—down with regenerate in Baptism, when the Prayer the Tractarians, down with the Papists. Book says they are; administering Holy Communion as seldom as they can-in some places not even once during the year, sides assailing our ears. Jews, Infidels, when the same book plainly recommends a weekly celebration; performing the Ranters, Independents, Mormonites, all fewest possible services, and getting takeup the cry and say "down with them." through them as slovenly and as careless-All this seemed strange to an old and vener- ly as they can; attaching bitle or no importance to good works, of which the where, he had been told, conscience was Scriptural Collocts at a so full; openly and systematically disobeying Bishops, whose lle asked one of the most noisy brawlers godly injunctions they have sworn to fol-of a noisy group, who were howling round low; mocking at Confession when they a beautiful church, who these men were know the Church recommends it to be against whom they raged? and then they performed; scotling at Absolution, when burst out: "O don't you know? Papists the Bishop at their Ordination said, whose to be sure, Tractarians, Thitors, Jesuits sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven, in disguise. They're only staying for what and the Visitation of the sick speaks the they can get; they won't call themselves same blessed truth; scorning Sacraments, Protestants, but say they are Catholics; when the Catechism says they are 'genand they say the Queen isn't Head of the erally necessary to salvation; -and when Church, and they keep Saints' Days, and I see these men, after all this, during to they fast and they pray, and they're always come forward and accuse their brethren, asking for money for the poor, and they who only wish to obey every letter of their all us we ought to come to Church on Prayer Book, of treason, of dishonesty, callweek-days, and they want to make us be- ing them knaves, hypocrites, dissemblers, lieve in Sacraments, and they bow and Panists. Jesuits, setting mobs on them,

So mused the old man; but while he want Sucraments, we don't want Crosses, thought upon these things, the hourse shouts of the multitude were heard, rejoicing as a fresh victim was given to their malice, or a fresh church fell before their fury. He shuddered and prayed to Gon. for he felt His judgments were abroad, and that great perils and trials were in store for those who really love "the faith once for all delivered to the saints."

opened to see that they themselves are,

February, 1851.

Peeps from a Belfry; or, The Parish Sketch Book. By the Rev. F. W. SHELTON. New York: Scribner. This is an amusing, and by no means

minstructive volume. Mr. Shelton is kindled with a shout of exultation. The doubtless known to many of our readers, old man listened with surprise and watched as the author of two or three other sucthe work. In the course of their devas- cessful attempts to present his thoughts tation they flung aside contemptuously " in fairy fiction dressed;" and this one is several volumes. He stooped down and calculated to increase his fame. It is, picked up one. It was the Book of literally, a Parish Sketch Book. Where Common Prayer. "I will examine this the author has got his peeps from, whether book," he said, "and then I shall see the helfry of his church, or the attic window wherein these Tractarians have transgress- of his parsonage, matters not. He has got ed it " He went home and read carefully them, he has conveyed them to his canvass and long. At last he thus spake :- " I am with artistic skill; and they may be conan old man, and have seen strange things templated, we are persuaded, by young in my time, but the strangest sight I ever and old, with both pleasure and profit. Witnessed is the scene of to-day. Why Hints may be given—even lessons may be the people so furiously rage together' I taught, by this means, which are often im-Because they say there is treason in the portant in their bearings. We think that heart of England's Church. They are this is perceptible in these eketches; they Fig.t.—but what is it they call treason?— are full of meaning—they all tell of familiar they call it treason to throw open churches things, and in a familiar way—and they day, when the Prayer Book says there tell of them intelligibly, and to a purpose, stal be prayers every morn and every They all are, too, more or less parochial, ever-treason to chant the service, when and have all something to do with the the Prayer Book enjoins chanting-treason Church, in some of her aspects, or some innheerve Saints? Days, when the Church of of her operations. As respects that di-England has appointed special services for vine institution, if they have not often a twenty-one festivals in honour of the Blessed hidden meaning, they afford, at least, a Appetes and Evangelists,-treason to tell forcible illustration of much that is of montheir infants are regenerate in Baptism, | seasonable interest, and of practical usewhen it is the very language of the Baptis- Julness. We have pitched upon one of mal service,—treason to teach children the sketches, as at once a case in point, they are by Baptism made members of an illustrative example, and a specimen of Chair, children of God, and inheritors of the work. There has been a great deal the kingdom of heaven, when it is merely said lately about the mischiefs of the pew

will be a great deal more, until in every parish there shall have arisen a full determination to get rid of a system so obnoxious, and so detrimental. The piece we have selected for extract exhibits one of hundreds of cases in which it is practically and most deplorably the cause of heartburning and dissention—to say nothing of its being, in too many other instances, a positive hindrance to the work of the Church among the great body of the to be reverent in church, when the Prayer people. "Until the sittings in churches are made free," the author remarks-" an experiment," he admits, " which has been profitably tried in some quarters—it is desirable to have your own pew, though a house." But the fact of the matter is, that it is far more necessary that it is desirable: that is to say, you can't very well help it, unless you can be content either to stand in the aisle, or stray away altogether; alternatives which are not very agreeable at any time. But the evil which the sketch we are about to copy more prominently brings out is the waste of room, by which many are altogether excluded from the sanctuary. Let us not, however, any further anticipate, but give the case at

THE SQUARE PEW. Although St. Peter's Church was very small, (perhaps a hundred such might be piled up beneath the dome of St. Peter's t Rome, without increaching much upon the space within,) its internal fixtures were massive, bulky, and unproportioned to its size. The area was subdivided into square and high-backed pews, with the exception of a small space in the rear appropriated o coloured people. An inconvenience arose from this, that the ground was monpolized by a few families, and if occasion hould arise, seats could not be procured in a half empty church, for love nor money. New-comers, however, had been very scarce, until on a certain season when an epidemic raged in the cities, a large number of families came into the neighbourhood, and there was an unconted demand for pews in St. Peter's. None could be obtained. Mr. Bullfinch, rich man, who had taken a house for the summer, was attached to the church, and rished a place in which to seathis family. The sexton applied the key to the rusty ock, and let him into the antiquated buildng, but could give him no information. He walked up and down the aisles, but cushions and prayer books appeared to inicate that every spot was preoccupied, and strangers must throw themselves or the hospitality of those already installed. It is an unpleasant expedition, however, arriving early, to anticipate the rightful owner, or later to disturb his devotions, to oust him from his accustomed seat, or if you have ventured to take it, perhaps be politely requested to retire. The latter ircumstance could never occur at St. Peter's, but it is by no means unusual now--days in city churches. You may have seen the proud pew-holder enter the costly and luxurious temple where the light subduced shines down through Gothic windows on a fashionable crowd, with head air of one who goes to worship God, when ! arrived at his own door, he halts and mits his brows, and frowns with positive isgust. A stranger kneels, and scarce o the Lord's Prayer has time to say Amen, when he his coolly beckoned out, told in a hurried whisper that he has made some mistake, confused and blushing finds himself in the aisle without chart or compass. and though the crowd of worshippers, many of whom look askew from their prayer books on the stray slieep, he gets out of the enclosure, and draws a long breath in the free and open air of the

Until the sittings in churches are made ree, an experiment which has been profitably tried in some quarters, it is deirable to have your own pew, though the rent of it may cost as much as that of a house. Mr. Bullfinch wanted a whole pew for himself and family at St. Peter's, otherwise he would be forced to worship God with the Methodists. " God forbid!" said the old sexton, who " but if you will call on good Mr. Wimbles, the Rector, who lives in the old house by the big willows, who without doubt will tell you where you may be comfortably seated. Here is room enough and to spare. We re not half full, Sir, not half full, and have not been this forty years. When I was a young man the aisles were crowded, but times are not the same. They have built new churches, the old folks are many of them dead, the young people go West. good blood. Those who remain are not very attentive to public worship. I am afraid they like the tavern better."

Mr. Bullfinch took the sexton's direction, and in a few minutes arrived at the Rectory. The first person whom he met was Mrs. Wimbles, broom in hand, who asked him to walk in, and going to the foot of the lot fell upon the property of Aunt Polly. stairs, she called in a feeble voice, "Mr. No intimation was given by the vestryman. Wimbles, Mr. Wimbles, please to come lown," and immediately retired.

The Rector was on his knees, fumbling among some old papers for the latter part of a sermon on the "Shortness of Life, which he was positively certain that he could lay his hands on, in fact he was just getting on the track of it, and found some leaves " dove-tailed" into a funeral discourse. The good man in answer to the summons came hobbling down the ladder from his attic study, with a green eye-shade over his brow, and his speciacles over his ere-shade. He talked very volubly with the stranger on a variety of topics, called to mind and told anecdotes of many persons now in their graves, found that the track of his acquaintance ran very much year. They were out of the county on athwart that of Mr. Bullfinch's, but he business, they were absent at the courts, a Constitution from the Catechism,—treason system; and, for our part, we hope there could give no precise information such as they were seeking their health at watering tain, and nothing short of this would ac-

that he was comfortably provided for—he on a sun-shiny morning, but never when was very happy to know that he had come to reside in the parish. Bullfunch went and cushions a-plenty were in their pews, away, and Mr. Wimbles sat down to an exceedingly economical dinner, and thought no more of the matter. On Sunday, however, when Mr. Bull-

finch again pressed it under peril of going

over to the Methodists, an informal meet-

ing was held after service, when it appeared that every pew had an owner; yet to lose this family from sheer neglect, when there was vacant space enough to accommodate a hundred Bullfinches, struck the Vestry, or at least those of them who were present, the rent of it may cost as much as that of as quite unpardonable. The thought dimly gleamed upon their minds that the presence of the new comers might give a start to the parish which had so long remained in statu que. What was to be done? Would Mr. Bullfinch consent to sit in the gallery? He would not do it. Had he not long sat under purchased a new near the chancel end, and furnished it with soft cushions and carefully marking down the places, a proto take his seat with "the blacks" in the reaching church. Her handkerchief, her preposterous to be entertained for a that they were unable to do it. In the stakes and the sufferings of holy men, she mean time the doors of the Methodist at last kindly gave permission to her aged meeting-house stood agape, and although parent to go to church. Mr. Wimbles the throng was very great, they always was already reading the Confussion in that opened a way for any stranger. If there was no room for Mr. Bullfinch, they would several of the brethren had been heard to cession of sins, marring the beautiful comutter. At last, an expedient was resolved position at the end of every sentence with upon, and a vestryman consented to take an inflection or cadence not capable of upon himself the responsibility of the matter. They would divide one of the square Polly entered as if her feet were shod in pews in the middle of the church into two pews. There was a decrepted old lady who ived in a house hard by with a still more decrepid daughter, of whom she was the faithful nurse. Maria had been bedridden for many years, and her mother was a widow. Aunt Polly (such was the affectionate title by which she was known among the country-people) might be always seen at her window industriously knitting. She had been a constant attendant at Si. Peter's during the whole course of Mr. Wimbles' ministrations, and her recollection extended many years beyond that into he times of preceding rectors, whose good qualities and attentions she could call to mind, when questioned thereon, in many a lively narrative. For her, poor soul, the church was her great stand-by, and her all. Her whole heart was set upon it ;-you might engage her in what course of conversation you would, she would still recur to this, and she loved to talk about the church, and nothing else—the church, the church, the church. Yet the spirit which when it would plee God to take her to church, the church. Yet the spirit which animated her was not the spirit of those this rest. When Mr. Wimbles approached who with a blind bigotry cry out on all the end of his long discourse, she began to occasions" The Temple of the Lord." Her recover herself a little, and to consult inlife was altogether devout and religious. The reading of the Bible, and a few good present, as if to say, " What does all this books containing some of the pith and marrow of old divines, which however well thumbed and often perused, retained their freshness and interest for her, and her devotions, took up a large portion of every day, while not industriously employed around to take as if a farewell look of her for her support, but the worship of the sanctuary afforded her the greatest comfort, and was looked forward to during the whole week. She always came half an hour before service, found the lessons for the day, and during the sermon never once took her eyes off Mr. Wimbles, no matter how prolix he might be.

Aunt Polly lind also, however, in her composition, as was natural, a little spice of worldly pride. Poor and humble as from her eyes for many years. Her feelshe was, it revealed itself in an unobtrusive lings were hurt and pained to a degree way, and peeped out occasionally from the which a course nature could not conceive, midst of many christian qualities. Her grandfather was one of the first wardens be pillowed in the grave. If there was of the church, while her great-grandfather was an English soldier who had spilt his blood while the colony was yet young. In her little sanded parlour his portrait hung away while life endured, it was that which upon the wall over the mantle-piece, an oil painting, the only ornament in her house, with the exception of a little shell-work, some needle-work, and a few prints. Her family had not always dwelt in the low vale of poverty; she had a little of the sentiment which trickles along from age to age with a few drops of what is called For the first time it was deemed un-

reasonable that one who came alone should take up so much room, when a single seat would suffice her under the circumstances; she who had hitherto been welcome was considered an intruder, and in consulting where to make the change in the pew, the but a carpenter was sent for, and after the shavings had been swept away, and some paint put on, the place indeed looked like a new patch upon an old garment. When the contractor went to inspect the work after its completion, a feeling of compunction might well have touched his heart, if it had been capable of any. The deed of which he had been guilty by its very nature fell under the class of robberies symbolized by the poor man's one little ewe lamb. Why of all others should the humble tenant be disturbed in her well-loved possession, when she had a prescriptive right by long tenure and by unfailing attendance? Judge A., Squire B., and Colonel C., occupied their places but a small part of the

the stranger wanted. He would see to it places. At long intervals they would come the weather promised to be foul. Books but the owners kent aloof from them. An lintrusion in their church domain would be like a mere poaching upon vacancy, yet their sacred square property was inviolably preserved, nor was the idea for a moment entertained of even brushing away the dust which rested upon their gilded bibles. There was something even sacred in the defenceless right of Aunt Polly, for it was guarded by the feebleness of old age, and it resisted encroachment by the pathetic appeals of christian mercy. He who tramples down barriers of this kind will

gain nothing, for the church at least. The Sunday dawned calm and beautiful, the bells rang, and the church-going people flocked in. The doors of the hospitable Methodist meeting-house inviting the wayfarers, and the usual thin congrethe ministration of a very eloquent preacher gation was straggling towards St. Peter's. in the city, at St. Titus', where he had The old lady had been up bright and early. reading her prayer-book in advance, and costly prayer books? Could be be asked cess which she always repeated after worship of God!-The thought was too snuff-box, and her tiny bonnet, lay on a table, but she was a little behind-hand on moment. Was there any family who the present occasion, and the bell had would voluntarily relinquish their places ceased to toll. Maria had been very nerfor a season for the good of the church? vous and peevish, and almost refused to be To find out would take a long time, and it left alone, but being consoled by the would be necessary to canvass the parish. smusement of a volume of Fox's Book of As for those present, they were so situated Martyrs, filled with pictures of blazing peculiar and characteristic drawl, or rather whine, which he had adopted for the last "make room," such were the words which thirty years as the best mode for the conbeing expressed in musical notes. Aunt mouse-skin slippers, hugging her large prayer-book in her left arm, and with her hand feeling her way along the pews like a blind person, till she mechanically paused at her own place, and began to search for the latch. Bailled in the attempt, sho ad. vanced a little farther, then retreated, then advanced again, stopped, adjusted her spectacles on her nose, moved her head with a paralytic shake from side to side, etared fixedly, and began to group again. At last coming to a stand-still at the identical spot where she had been accustomed to enter, a strange sight met her eyes, for her new was dwindled to one half its size, and instead of being empty as usual, mar. vellous to relate, full of Bullfinches. Unable to understand the mystic change, she at last found her way into the other compartment, and sat motionless through the service, without opening the book, confused, embarrassed, and discomfitted. Sho at first though that her mind was wanderquisitively the countenances of those mean?"-The congregation slipped out while she remained riveted to her seat, when the old sexton approached and solved the mystery. Aunt Polly was confounded. She said not a word, but turned beloved church, she went back sorrowful to her humble home, and to Maria with her Book of Martyre.

She had scorcely entered when the invalid uttered a piercing scream. "Mother! mother! what ails you?"

Aunt Polly took off her bonnet, placed her prayer-book beside it, sat down in a high-backed chair, and burst into tears. They were the first which had distilled and she bowed her head as if it longing to anything stable in her mind in this transitory world-if there was any privilege which she fondly hoped could not be taken she had enjoyed so long, without money and without price, it is very true, but freely as if it had been her birthright, and thankfully as it was her blessing. Alas! the Sundays of the Past, so sweetly and inextricably linked, were broken from the Present, and the golden chain suspended from the skies seemed snapped forever. In vain the gun arose in gorgeous splendour, and with his first rays gift the village spire; in vain the hushed and precious stillness of the day of rest woord medita-

When another week had passed away, and the bells again rang for divine service, she never left her house, but putting on her spectacles, acted as a lay reader, while herself and invalid child formed the whole congregation. Her voice trembled and became almost insudible at the concluding prayer,-" Almighty God, who has given ns grace at this time with one accord to make our common supplications unto Thee; and hast promised that when two or three are gathered together in Thy Name Thou wilt grant their request," &c. We must allow somewhat for the infirmities of human nature, if when the first tenderness of her unmingled grief had been in part assuaged, its remaining current was embittered by a little anger, and an unseemly pride disturbed the equipose of her Christian frame. In a short time she was missed from her accustomed seat, and if her presence had been little noted, her absence was more regretted. That the sexton had not been called to dig her grave was cer-

count for her continued neglect of public grasped the hand of his aged parishioner, worship. Many who had observed her and turned away from that humble confusion on the unfortunate Sunday sin- threshold, he carried his cane in his left cerely pitied her, and were heard to hand, while in his right he involuntarily whisper, "Shame! shame!" as they grasped in the air an imaginary shepherd's passed out, but on Monday morning the crook. He thanked God that he was Mr. Bullfinch, he knew nothing about it, he were on the verge of heaven. Mr. and was responsible for the rent of the pew Wimbles walked faster.

as to take upon himself the office of pence- heard in the responses, while several of the maker, for which he was eminently fitted female members of the congregation jogged by the kindness of his disposition and the each other and whispered, "There is Aunt emolliency of his words, went to see Aunt Polly." Mr. Wimbles was more prolix Polly. She received him as was her wont than usual, and he was gratified to see his with much favour, although she held him old friend looking directly at him, apparpartly responsible for the treatment which ently with the most fixed attention. Her she had experienced. In a little time, as eyes were fastened and riveted so eagerly she advanced in her world anreative and that it would almost have discomposed expatiated on the cruelty which she had another speaker; but the good man who received at the hands of the vestry, how observed it, feeling it to be a merited tribute she had been driven out at her ago from a to his discourse, so warmed up and exchurch every stone of which she know panded, that some of the old people nodded. and loved-yes, from old St. Peter's where and the young thought he would never get her father was buried, and and and her through. At last the benediction was progrand f. ther-her tears spouted out again, nounced, and the audience slipped out. her voice became choked, and she and Aunt Polly, however, maintained her

his, and his own eyes seemed to be moist sent in her beloved church, she was loth -" My-denr-friend,' said he. "My- to leave it again. Mr. Wimbles approached. dear-friend." The pen -up grief of his parishioner and the invalid burst out anew, he, in his kindest accents. and Father Wimbles found out that he had stirred up the grievous elements to a tide of mutiny, which the wand of Christian he proceeded. "We have missed you niety could searce allay.

"My dear friend," said ho, mildly pating her upon the shoulder, "it is all wrong all wrong-all wrong."

(Fresh grief.) "All wrong—all wrong—all wrong."
"To think of old St. Peter's," proceeded the old lady, "where I have gone in the summer's heat and in the winter's cold, and

_Bo-oo-oo !" is all wrong."

and I would go to see Mr. Pindar, if it sick child. Maria fell into fierce convulwere ten miles, to tell him what I thought sions, which were repeated at intervals

sounce pew, and I mean to die in one."

been accustomed to the same accommoda- had taken her to himself from the courts of on in church from her childhood, and that I and affectionate tone, soothed her sorrows, and after repeated interpositions of "all something to that effect.

Happy would it be if all parish clergy-men had at least the guise of sympathy, the faculty by look, or word, or presence, to gation as they sat unconscious in the comallay the wounded spirit. The stores of pany of the dead. learning and the force of eloquence, the Wo have thus given a fair sample of a specious gifts which dazzle for a moment, book, which many of our readers will prohoneyed words and silvery voice which bably agree with us in thinking is not withtickle curious ears, may die in air, and out its attractions, not without its merits, bring no courses to the nick or balsam to and not devoid of usefulness. the broken-hearted.

Shortly after this interview a way of reconciliation was naturally paved, for the epidemic subsided. November with its chilling blasts and hoar frosts drew on, and the Bullfinches, who had been nestled like unwelcome birds in the temple, took their flight to the warm and smoky atmosphere of Assembly of Canada, and subsequently adopted by a majority of 70 to 80 in the Legislative of the town, not to return to the same region any more. Their departure was not regretted, for in a parish where the subject of the Apostolic Succession was not moved or quietly taken for granted, where the protection of the control of the contro where matters of Church doctrine, questions of abstruse theology, and of external usage, had never come up to excite the minds of the people, the migrating Bullfinches had brought with them the only seed of discord yet known. As soon as they were gone, the curpenter was again they were gone, the curpenter was again they were gone, the curpenter was again to be address prayed that he connexion between Church and they were gone, the curpenter was again to be address to be dissolved, sent for, who in half an hour removed the those accidents which had hitherto followed that partition, and old St. Peter's stund in statu connexion might also be removed. If any answer quo. Mr. Wimbles came down from his study beneath the caves, took his hat and He would only say, in moving for the address cane, and walked with more than ordinary that he thought this was not an uninstructive alacrity to the home of Aunt Polly. His movement to the country also. Many people approach was perceived, the latch was already litted, and the door was opened to admit his entrance.

each word an equal emphasis, "the Lord He, for one, believed that the Church and State blers you. Peace he with this house, and them, and he believed that the Church was kept. all herein; it is all right-all right-all

right !"

clipped and blasted.

hearty Amen was responded to every petition. When he had pronounced a benediction on the invalid, and once more than the papers moved for by the Right Ber.

subject escaped from their minds. As to still able to do his duty well, and felt as if

Sunday came, and a few old-fashioned Mr. Wimbles at last had his attention | carriages as usual were at St. Peter's gate, called to the subject, and to prevent the and the services had commenced. An ors of so excellent a parishioner, as well audible and well-remembered voice was Maria united in a most famentable wail. position, as if remaining to converse with Mr. Wimbles took her hand in both of the Rector, or as if having regained her "How are you, my dear friend?" said

Aunt Polly made no reply.

very much."
She sat bolt upright, and never stirred. The Rector nut on his apentacles again. Come hither, Mr. Connels," he said to the sexton, who was just preparing to close the door. They both looked at her, and strange as it may appear, found her dead. Shocked and amazed, Mr. Wimbles lifted up his hands. Perhaps the excitement of that sin' fifty years-to think of old Sain' the occasion had been too much, and -Se-h.r-r.r-Pete-oh-ah-oh-ah snapped the slender cord of life. Her pulse had stopped, while the heart which "I know it, I know it, my dear old friend, had lately throbbed with devotion was not yet cold. It was an impressive but a "Then why did they permit it to be dreadful sight. The sexton lifted her light lone?" spoke Maria sharply from her frame in his arms, and without the least Book of Martyrs. "Why did they not monition carried her to her own house, and turn out Job Elson? I wish I could walk, placed her on the bed by the side of her until she died. The visitation was singu-Mr. Wimbles promised that although it lar, taken in connection with all the cirwas all wrong, he would soon make it all cumstances, and communicated a shock right, and that he would repair the injustice; even to the placid temperment of Mr. that he could not lose so valuable a member Wimbles. The old lady and her child from his flock, for he believed that his were buried in the same grave, and Mr. friend prized the church, and had listened Wimbles was so strongly impressed that he to every word of every sermon which he did not steal out from the house and smoke stance. lise pipe, as he was accustomed to do at stance. "Sir," said Aunt Polly, bridling up a wonted the character of his parishioner in little with the same improper feeling which | glowing terms. He spoke of her piety, her she would at times manifest, " I will go to attachment to the church, her devotion to no mum-mum-more. I was born in a her daughter, her patience, her industry, and all the christian qualities which had By this form of speech the poor old lady distinguished her through a long life, and only meant to convey the idea that she had last of all of the Providence of God, who she had a right to expect it to the end of her house not made with hands, eternal in the days. Mr. Wimbles again prossed her lieavens. Mr. Wimbles always shed tears hand in his, and in the most loving, coaxing, during his own discourses, and on this occusion they fell more profusely than ever, for weak as his poor client was, he felt as wrong" added, "My dear friend, the Lord if a pillar of the church had fallen, and be with you," or "God bless you," or when he recalled the fixed eye balls which glared upon him, they seemed to reproach him with his short-comings, and in their

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bishop of Oxford moved for a copy of an liament of this country, one clause of which would effect an entire separation between the Established Church and the State in Canada, and it was the consequence of the adoption of that Act that the address for which he moved had been returned to that address, be hoped it would be also communicated to their lordships. Church and State implied these two co-relatives certain support from the State, and a certain renunciation by the Church, of what would pro-" My-dear-friend," said he, laying on perly be the natural liberties of the Church. in many instances, from sectional feeling and sectional action by its connexion with the State, Maria wept. The old lady threw her arms around her neck.

"Mr. Wimbles," said she, "will you pray with us?" Her wounded spirit felt the balmy influence of the comforting pastor, her evil feelings were assuaged, and the peeping bud of worldly pride was clipped and blasted. sider that these two things were co-relative, and that if the State gave up all assistance and support to the Church it was not to be contended: "Certainly I will," replied the old man, port to the Church it was not to be contended and he dropped upon his knees, while a

mere acknowledgment.

The Earl of Derby concurred in the remarks. which had fallen from the Hight Rev. Prelate. waich had fallen from the Right Rev. Prelate. He certainly did feel that the address and the proceedings connected with the address formed a not uninstructive lesson, and he was only surprised that the Right Rev. Prelate had not conprised that the Right Rev. Preside has not con-sidered the consequences of the measure to which he had given his cordial support, which had the effect of separating the Church from the State, by giving the Legislature the power of withdrawing the endowments. For his own part, he (Lord Derby) felt that, at all events, he was not responsible for having sanctioned and approved that violation of the endowments

ch was the first great step towards a sepa-

The Bishop of Oxford said that any future notice he might take of the subject would, of course, depend upon the answer that might be returned to the address. In reply to the courtoous remark of the noble earl, whose agreemen with him (the Bishop of Oxford) on this occasion was to him a matter of great satisfaction, he would point out to the House whee, in his judgment, the noble earl had misconceived wha (the Bishop of Oxford) had agreed to, and what he had not agreed to, on the occasion to which reference had been made. What he had agreed to, and what he was still prepared to agree to, was this, that Canada and this country should keep their terms, and that this country should not make engagements with its colonies and then break them. (Hear, hear.) He had not given any assent, direct or indirect, to the not given any assent, direct or hadred, to the Clergy Reserves being taken from the Church. Ou the contrary, he had stated in his place in Parliament that he conceived that such a spoliation of the Church, if it was ever effected by the Canadian Legislature, would not only be unlawful for them to effect, but would be an act of the grossest folly. (Hear, bear.) As this Canada School Act of 1850," and the focustry lad intrusted to the colonies the power section of "the Upper Canada Supplement of legislating for themselves, that power and its

responsibilities ought to be wholly left in their hands. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Derby said, there was an inaccuracy in the statement of the Right Roy. Prelate. It was true that we had committed ourselves by giving the colony the power of legislating for itself; but that power was subject to certain reservations, which bore directly on claims pre-ferred by the body of which the Right Rev. Prelate was a member. The Act to which the Right Rev. Prelate referred broke down those ervations, and enabled the Legislature Canada to deal with the endowments of the Church. (Honr, hour.)
The Bishop of Oxford remarked that the whole

question turned upon whether this was a reserved point or not. His belief was, that it was a point concluded already by l'arliament. The Earl of Darby .- If there were no Heserves, where was the necessity of an Act of Parliament

COLONIAL.

Seventh Annual Report of the St. Jumes's Paroch

On Thursday, the 14th of June, 1855, th Annual Meeting was held of the St. James's Parochial Branch of the Church Society. The Rev. H. J. Grasett, R.D., Rector, in the Chair, when the following Report was read :--

The committee, in presenting a report of their proceedings during the past year, have no striking or remarkable incidents to record: never theless they deeply feel and would gratefull acknowledge that maise is justly due to a gra clous God, the nuther and giver of every god and perfect gift; who has combled them pe tiently to carry forward the work for which they are associated, and has, they trust, not with held his blessing upon their efforts.

Foremost among the objects which claim their

attention is the maintenance and efficiency of the Parochial schools, a labor of love, which in these days of "false doctrine, heresy and scoms to call aspecially for the pathy of avory member of our pure and apos-tothe Church. It is melancholy to reflect that in this large and populous city, this is the only school for assisting in the elementary instruction of the poor where religion ecouples it proper place, where the mind is trained, and character formed and the soul disciplined i citizonship for this life and for the premised inheritance of a better. The daily average attendance of boys is about seventy, and of girls sixty; a public examination of the pupils took rediately before the Christ tion, which was attended by several mombers o the Cathedral congregation, and the manner is which the children acquitted themselves was highly satisfactory, and reflected much credit or upon the most deserving of the pupils by the Lord Bishop, who was present during the whole examination, and took a lively interest in the

proceedings.

The necessity of making a more adequate provision for the proper maintenance of these shools induced the rector to make an appeal to the congregation for a stated annual tion in aid of their funds. Two sealous ladies of the congregation cheerfully undertook the task of personally bringing this appeal before cach pew-holder and regular attendant at the Cathodral, and a gratifying measure of success attended their exertions. The amount subscribed for this important object amounts to £126 to 7d., as will be seen by the return furnished in the appendix to this report marked B. committee feel deeply sensible of the obligations they are under to these ladies, and for their valuable services they desire to tender their grateful acknowledgments; their are also due to the congregation at large for having so liberally responded to the call, and having so liberally responded to the call, and who have thus proved by their generous donetions that they are fully alive to the great im-portance of securing for their poorer brethren the inestimable advantages of a religious and

scriptural education.

The Sunday Schools continue to be well at tended, and the classes efficiently taught by the praiseworthy exertions of the voluntary teachers. The girls School takes the lead in numbers, as it has always done, under the direction f its indefatigable superintendent Mrs. 8 Ridout. Contributions are weekly offered by the teachers and pupils, towards the library attached to the School, which continues to be an object of great interest with the children, and a Missionary box has recently been placed on the table, from the proceeds of which the sum of £1 16s. Od., has this year been remitted to aid the funds of the Church Missionary Society. The Parochial Library has been curied

the addition of a few valuable works purchased by the grant made last year from your funds, a donation of books from Mrs. S Ridout and Mrs. John Ridout. It is hoped that as the congregation becomes better acquainted with the advantages this Library affords, its importance as an auxiliary for diffusing scriptural and useful information will be more ger erally acknowledged and appreciated.

Some delay has unavoidably occurred in collecting the subscriptions for the present year. Collector's return exhibits a total of £124 17s. 6d., (see appendix A.), but his work is not yet completed, and when the whole is gathered in, it is believed that the smount will compare favourably with former years. Your aittoe recommend that after the payment of the usual proportion to the Parent Society, the balance applicable under the constitution of the Church Society to l'arochial purposes may be distributed in the same manner as before, to aid the Parochial and Sunday Schools, and the Parish Library.

In conclusion, your committee desire to express the ferrent hope and prayer that the Lord of all power and mercy may abundantly bless this and every undertaking for the culargement of his Kingdom, and the promotion of His glory, and that he will be pleased to impart to people here and everywhere an increase of faith and fear, and love, that they "pleuteously bringing forth the fruit of good works, may of Aim be pleateously rewarded, through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Josus Christ." Toronto, June, 1855.

BRSOLUTIONS.

Prelate. No answer had yet been sent-only a coordings of the meeting, and that 359 copies of the Report be printed for circulation.

That the sum of £10 be appropriated towards

the Parochial Library.

That the sum of £5 be appropriated towards he Sunday School fund. That the balance in the Treasurer's hands be appropriated towards the salaries of the Muster and Mistress of the Parochiat School, att. chest

to the Parish Church.

And that the Committee for the ensuing year lo consist of Messis T. W. Birchall, P. Pater-son, E. H. Rutherford, W. L. Perrin, H. Mortimer, E. Goldsmith, J. H. Richey, A. K. Boomer, G. B. Wyllie, H. Thompson, F. W. Jarvis and J. E. Bennett.

And that Charles Magrath, Esq., be Secre-tary, and Thomas S. Shortt, Esq., Treasurer.

Colonial.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS BELATING TO SE

PARATE SCHOOLS IN CPPER CANADA Whereas it is expedient to smend the law clating to separate schools in Upper Canada, so far as they affect the Roman Catholic inhabitants thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an acdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intitule 'An Act to re-unite the Province of Upper an Lower Canada, and for the Government of Car ada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:
1. The fineteenth section of "the Uppe

section of "the Upper Canada Supplementary School Act of 1853," and all other provisions of the said acts or of any other act inconsisten with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-pealed, so far only as they soverally relate to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada.

11. Any number of persons not less than five iolders resident within any school section of any township, or within any ward of any city or town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring establish a separate school for Roman Catholic in such school section or ward, for the election at transfers for the management thereof.

III. A majority of persons present, not less than ten in number, being freeholders or house-holders, and being Roman Catholics, at any mich meeting may cleat three persons residen within such section to not as trustees for the management of such separate schools, and an person, being a British subject, may be elected as such trustee whether he be a frecholder, o

householder, or not.
IV. A notice addressed to the Reeve, or the chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the township, city or town in which uch section in situate, may be given by all per ons resident within such section, being free holders or householders, and being Roman Ca tholies, invorable to the establishment of such oparate school, whether they were present at such meeting or not, declaring that they desire to establish a separate school in such school ection, and designated by their names, profes ions and places of abode, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid as trustees for the n the man anarement thereof.

V. Every such notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer reaciving the same to endorse thereon the date of the reception thereof, and to deliver a copy of the same, so emborsed and duly certified by ilm, to such trustee.

VI. From the day of the date of the receptio of every such notice, the trustees therein named hall be a body corporate under the time of The Trustees of the Roman Catholic separate school for the section number -----, in the township, (city or town, as the case may be,

the county of _____.
VII. If a separate school or separate school shall have been established in more than one ward of any city or town, the trustees of such separate schools may, if they think lit, form at union of such separate schools, and from th day of the date of the notice in any public newspaper published in such city or town an nonnoing such union, the trustees of the severa of "The Board of Trustees of under the title the Roman Catholic united Separate Schools for the city (or town) of ---in the count

VIII. All trustees elected and forming a body orporate under this act shall have the power to impose, levy and collect school rates, and subscriptions upon and from persons send-ing children to or subscribing towards the support of suparate schools, and all other powe in respect of separate schools, as the trustees of common schools have and possess under the provisions of the acts hereinbefore cited in respect of common schools; and they shall also be bound to perform all duties required of, and be subject to all penalties provided against

toachers of common schools. IX. All trustees elected under this act shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the month of January next following their election, on which day in each year an annual mooting shall be hold, commencing at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the election of trustees for separate schools theretofore established; but no trustee shall be re-elected at any such meeting without his consent, un-less after the expiration of four years from the

time when he went out of office.

X. All trustees elected under this act shall allow children from other school sections to be received into any separate school under their management, at the request of the parents of lawful guardians of such children, provided such children or their parents or guardians are Roman Catholies; and no children attending such school shall be included in the return here after provided to be made to the chief superin-tendout of schools unless they should be Roman Catholic.

XI. A majority of the trustees in any town ship or village, or of the board of trustees in any town or village elected under this act, shall have nower to grant certificates of qualification separate schools under their management, and to dispose of all school funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

XII. Every person paying rates, whether a proprietor or tenant, who, on or b day of February of any year, shall have given notice to the clerk of the municipality in which any separate school is situated that he is a Ro man Catholic and a supporter of such separate school, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed within such ward or school section for the support of common schools and libraries for the year the f common scho next following; and every clerk of a munici pality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving the same to the effect that such notice has been given, and shewing the date of such notice; but any person who shall fraudulently give any such notice, or shall wilfuily make any false statement therein, shall not secure any be liable to a penalty of ten pounds currency recoverable, with costs, before any justice the peace at the suit of the municipality interested, provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt any such person from paying any rate for the support of common schools or common school libraries, or for the erection of a school house or school houses which shall have been imposed before such

XIII. Every separate school established under this act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of schools, and in any fund arising from any other source whatsoever set apart for common school purposes, according to It was then Resolved, That the Report be schools during the twelve next preceding months, solopted and published, tegether with the prothe average number of pupils attending such

reparate school was established.

average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village, or township: Provided always, that no separate school shall be Roman Catholic fellow subjects in the entitled to a share in any such finel unless the United Province are wont to treat us! average number of pupils so attending the rame be fifteen or more (periods of epidemic or con-tagons diseases excepted). Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall cuttile any such or township to any part or portion of subood monies arising or accruing from local assessment union of counties, within which such town. village, or township is situate. Provided also that if any separate school shall not have been in operation for a whole year at the time of the apportionment, it shall not claim the sum to

XIV. The trustees of each separate school shall on or before the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December of each year transmit to the chief superintendent of scho for Upper Canada a correct statement of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it shall have been so kept open; and the chief superintendent shall thereupon deter mine the proportion which the tru-tees of such separato school will be entitled to receive out o such Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such trustees, and every suc statement shall be verified under oath before any justice of the peace for the county or union of counties within which such separate school is situate, by at least one of the trustees making

the same.

XV. But the election of any trustee or trustee with the election of any trustee or trustee. tees made under this act shall become void unless a separate school be established under his or their management within two month from the election of such trustee or trustees. XVI. And no person subscribing towards the support of a separate school, or sending children e allowed to vote at the election of any trustee for a common school in the city town, village, or township in which such sept

rate school is situate.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IS PORT Hore .- Thurs day, 6 o'clock, p.m.-It is with deep regret we stop the press to announce a most destructive and calamitous fire that took place here this afternoon. About 3 o'clock, p.m., the building occupied as a store-house and counting-house by the Harbor Master was discovered to be of fire, the flames issuing from the roof of the building, where there was a sail loft. The burning element soon communicated with the adjacent store-houses, where upwards of 3,000 barrels of flour stowed ready for shipping were all destroyed, with the exception of about 200 barrels that were saved. There is also from 150,000 to 200,000 feet of sawed lumber con sumed in the conflagration. Mr. Sager's Canada House' and a whole row of cottages were a no time in imminent danger of being destroye also; but through the great exertions of the fire companies and other inhabitants they happily escaped. Besides the flour and lumber burnt there were three large store-houses and various articles of merchandise, &c., all consumed. The Harbor Master's books, papers, &c., were all burnt up. The estimated loss of this most calamitous and disastrous fire cannot at a rough calculation be less than £9,000 Messrs, Cluxton, Nicholls, Burnham and Coleman are the principal sufferers in the flour. We have not ascertained whether any of the property was insured .-- Port Hope Pilot.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JUNE 20. Mrs. Col. C., Bath.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT. Builiff's Sale.

The Church.

TORONIO, THERSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

THE RECENT SCHOOL ACT.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we find we were too sanguine with espect to the impartial justice of the las Common School Act; but it is with yet more painful emotions of bitter shame that we learn that both the Church and Protestant Christianity generally were defrauded of one of their holiest privilegesthe right to educate ther own children according to the dictates of their own consciences, by the miserable unfaithfulness of individuals, some of whom consider themselves leading Churchmen, and who are still permitted, we blush as we write. to retain certain official relations as such, If the Bible were not a book far too much behind the age to be quoted as of any authority in these enlightened days, we would remind those gentlemon that Christian are there told to " Hear the Church," and " to submit themselves to those that have the rule over them, for that they watch for their souls as they that must give account"; and that the Church in this Dro. ceso has repeatedly, as with one voice, demanded from the legislature that she should not be prevented from exercising the sacred right of educating her own children in " the nurture and admonition of the Lord," after that manner that she horself considers the most consonent with Divine wisdom and example. To this argent claim of the church these her sons have set themselves in open opposition; may their unhallowed self-sufficiency, or their cowardly truckling to the madness of the people, be forgiven, or ever its fearful consequences are visited upon them. selves and their children.

We are not going to argue the question of Chri tian Education now; not one of the outworks even, of that citadel of reason, St. James's, Toronto, 1 -monte religion and scripture in which it rests, i will only observe, therefore, that no right; minded Christian parent would let his? child go to spend one single day, even of pleasure, without a sufficient guarantee for Balance of Rev. R. Mitchele, annual the religious tendencies of that day; in the Jos. Beckett, Esq., XIII. year name of God then, are we not acting as something worse than idots to suffer our? youth to go for the most important portion of five or six days every week, and that for the express purpose of education (!); without any such guarantee.

Once more, however, we urge upon all too indifferent in religion and too craven, with interest the 3rd, 5th and 6th,

separate school, as compared with the whole deserve the theory and contempt, and the the following subjects-1. The Length of legislative supercitionsness with which our Human Life; 2. Zudec, a romance, part Roman Catholic fellow subjects in this VI; 3. Poetry of the war-reviewed be-

We contess if ever we were disposed Roman Catholic Churc's might be so reseparate school within any city, town, village, formed of her manerous abuses and delivered from her retermatical position, that earnest minded Christians for common school purposes within any such atty, town, village, or township, or the county could seek rest within her fold, it is when it we behold her united EARNESTNESS, as manifested both in her determination to educate her children in what she holds to be the faith of Christ, and her religious apportionment, it shall not claim the sum to which it would have been entitled for a whole efforts to maintain the continued DAILY. year, but only an amount proportional to the not weekly merely, public worship to the time during which it has been kept open. honour of Almiohic God, and the second comfort of the sincere-maded portion of her own people! Now our readers need not to suppose that we are on the high way to Rome; we have seen the light of a purer faith, and dare not therefore, in the impatient and vain hope of acquiring rest, before it shall please our Father to bring us to it, shut our eyes to errors and schismwhich, in their practical effects, would probably be more destructive even to our peace on earth than our present difficulties and, in such case, having wilfully shut our eyes to the light would certainly be awfully injurious, if not absolutely fatal alike to our present growth in grace, and to our everlasting happiness. Nevertheless we have no sympathy

with those who attribute this carnestness of the Roman Catholics to evil motives; we would not willingly slander even an infidel; but the earnestness of the Romanists of We hast night very successfully carried the is blessedly right and it is by their fruits remainder of the works we had attacked on the we must know them; their motives rest with God. But in conclusion, we solemuly state our deep conviction, that until our own reformed branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church evinces more of the same earnestness, manifested by the laity as well as the clergy amongst the Romanists,more of their outword renerance for God. more of their high sense of the value of the ordinances of Christ and His Church never shall we be allowed to heal even the schism which she has undoubtedly caused in Britain and the United States, and to purge her from her Christ-dishonouring, soul-endangering errors by bringing her priests and people within her own purer and more legitimate, would to God we could say, more "carnest" fold. Till then, rely upon it, Rome will stand as a damning witness against our Laodicean lukewarmness; nay, dare we pray that it should be otherwise, until we ourselves, priests and people, have returned to our first love I A. T.

In another column will be found a repor of a conversation between the B-shop of Oxford and the Earl of Derby on the Clergy Reserves question. We so entirely coincide with the remarks made on the subject by our sound and we'l informed contemporary 6 The English Churchman" that we cannot do better than copy the paragraph relating to it. We await the B shop of Oxford's reply to the query which concludes it, and it we does not con descend to give one, we shall for him.

" In our report of the proceedings of the House conversation between the Lishop of Oxford and the Earl of Derby, on the Clergy Reserves in Canada. After all that we have said moon this ubject, we need secreely say that we are no at all surprised at the result of the most an fortunate legislation upon this subject, and that we can see no sufficient reason for the course pursued by the Bishop of Oxford. The faith of England was solemnly pledged to the Camidian is no instification whatever to plend that in transferring the power to deal with them, we also transferred the responsibility. Even supposing we had the power to make such a trans-fer—which we had not—it was our bounden duty to see that it was made to those who would feel the responsibility equally with ourselves; was notoric were only waiting for the power, and did not care a rush for the responsibility, of applying the property of the church to secular purposes One plain question we would most respectfully put to the Bishop of Oxford— "What pledge or obligation had England contracted towards the Canadian Legislature, which, in point of ime or importance, had a prior claim to fulfilment over that made to the Canadian Church, in regard to these Reserves!"

In another column will be found the School Act as amended during the last Session of the Provincial Parhament.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH BOCISTY OF THE PROCESS OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS NADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL STEDENTS' FUND OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN APRIL

Previously announced . Charleston, per Rev. F. Tremayne 0 12 0 146 collections, amounting to 215-19-4 GENERAL PURPOSES' FUND. Charleston, per Rev. F. Tremayne 1 0 0 PAROCHIAL BRANCHES. Markham additional, per Rev. G. 0 7 collected...... 13 6 3 per T.Shortt, Esq. Treas. -- 37 1 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

1 5 0 T. S. KENNEUY, Secretary.

Reviews. Books and Publications.

We have received from H. Rowsell the cumd-hearted. Protestant. Christians of April number of the London Quarterly gen, where the fleet was lying when she left, whatever denomination, to trample under Review, and also the May number of foot the fearful insuft they have received. Beackwood, both reprinted by Leonard & and tel the Legislature that they value Scott of N. York. We have not yet had time Trices. their destinctive principles as Churchmen. to read them through, but the articles which Presbyterians, Mothodisis, &c., &c., as we have read would induce us to purchase in the Integrating Ridge, says in highly as do the Romanists; and that they these numbers. The first named contains in It was reported at Dantine on the 20rd that highly as do the Romanists; and that they these numbers. The first named contains demand, therefore, the same legal right to papers on the following subjects:-1. The demand, therefore, the same legal ugon to papers on the first and Despatches; at Savasag, and more a more maintain those opinions in distinct denom. Crystal Palace; 2. Venetian Despatches; the opposite coast of the Guif, in the direction of instrumal schools inherence theuses at to do 3. Madame de Maintenon; 4. The Right Important events must ere long occur so. It we are as people-like the Pro- Forester; 5. Food and its adulteration; testant legislators who have again betrayed 6. The Emperor Nicholas; 7. Sir Richard Attained Dundas to Rear-Admiral Penaud to the denominations to which they belong,— Steele ; S. Public affairs. We have read Finland with the French Squadren confirms us

have elapsed from the establishment of a new im politics to make this demand, then we Blackwood for May contains papers on fore Sebastopol; 4. The Campaign of a French Hussar; 5. Modern Methodists, earnestly to pray to Almagity God that the great and small; 6. Notes on Canada and the North-west States of America, part 11. Royal Scottish Academy; 8. The Cold Shade; 9. The story of the Campaign written in a tent in the Crimea, part VI. chapter XVIII; Progress of the Seige XIX. Burial Truce; XX. View of the works We can only say that number 6, of which we purpose giving extracts in a fiture number, and S would tempt us to sub-cribe for this review, and to purchase the back numbers containing the previous honour of Almighty God, and the great parts of these well-written and pleasing

European News.

Further by the "Atlantic."

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS. The Moniteur publishes two dispatches fron General Pelissier, dated the 23rd and 24th inst In the first the General thus expresses himself. "The enemy had formed between the Centra Bustion and the sea a large place d'armes, wher they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties against us. In the night between the 22nd and 23rd we attacked those works, which were defended by nearly th whole of the garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted during the whole night. We carried and occupied half of the works. I hope to b able to announce to you to-morrow that the remainder will have been carried on the follow ing night." In the other despatch General Pelissier says

previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous the night before, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though con-siderable, were much less. The aired armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthda of her Majesty."
Prince Gortschakoff, writing on the 23rd, says

Last night we were attacked, in a thick tog, by seventeen battalions of the allies. The battl basted all night. Our loss is 2,500 men. They fell mostly by the bayonet."

A SORTIE BEGGISCO

Private letters, dated Kamiesch, the 19th ult state that the Russians having made a sortic during the day to retake two redoubts near th Careening ravine, captured by Gen. Pelissier were observed by a frigate stationed at the entrance of the port of Sebastopol; an alara was given, and Gen. Pate advanced with hi livision to meet the Russians. The enemy, wh Ichanched from the side of the Quarantine Fo along the sea, was received with a brisk fire of musketry, and the artillery, acting on compact bodies of troops, produced a terrific slaughter. The Russians fled in confusion, leaving about 1000 dead on the ground. The fourth parallel had been completed and firmly connected with the other works. No apprehension was enter tained for any attempt the Russians might mak against it. In fact it was generally remarked that their attacks were much less determined than formerly. The troops from the camp of Muslak had arrived in excellent condition, an were lettled in front of the flay of Kazatch The Picdmontese contingent was landed at Balaklayn. Omar Pacha was expected with Somet men from Enpatoria. It was believe that Govern Cantobert would take the command of the division intended to operate on the north side of Schastopel, while General Pelissies would present the terror on the south. The divi sion under Courabert, to be formed into three columns, will have murched on the Tchermys and taken possession of the defiles in the moun ams, which are considered to be the keys of Simpleropol, and thus all communication be cut of between the Russian army and the Sea of Azoff. The plan had been arranged be tween the generals commanding the British French, Turkish, and Piedmontese armies.

CANBOBERT'S PAREWELL The following is General Caurobert's address

o the army on giving up the command to General Pelissier :

"Soldiers-General Pelissier, Commander of First Carns, assumes from he chief command of the army in the East. "The Emperor, by placing at your head

ieneral accustomed to great commands, grown old in war and in the camp, has wished to ive you an additional proof of his solicitude. and to prepare still more the successes which believe me, shortly await your energetic perse "In leaving the exalted position where cir

cumstances and the will of the Sovereign had laced me, and where you maintained me in the idst of severe trials by your warlike virtue and that confiding devotion never ceased to honor me, I do not separate myself from you; the happiness of taking t closer share in your glorious fatigues and you noble labours has been granted to me, and it is together, under the skilful and firm guidance of the new Commander-in-Chief, that we will con tinue to fight for France and for the Emperor " Headquarters before Selastopol,

May 9th, 1854

TERRIBLE MISTARE.

A private letter from the camp, dated May ntains the following: We have had terrible work here. Last night the 18th Regiment fired on the 68th by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries and were repelled by the 68th and Rifles; the Russians returned in a short time with reinforcement. again attacked the batteries, and a fearful truggle then took place. The reserves wer sent up-the 19th, 18th, and 44th-and when they got into the advanced trench both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English, so the reserve pened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not till a goo many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards. poor fellows who are wounded in advance of the trench are obliged to lie there all day till dark, is the Russians are on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded mig me ver if brought in, but they lie and ble.d to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as, since General Jones came up, we are pushing the works close up to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest. THE BALTIC.

Copenhagen, May 26. This morning her Majesty's steamer Driver. o, Captain Gardiner, arrived from the fleet with despatches from Rear-Admiral Dundas Mr. Buchanan, her Majesty's envoy accredited to the Danish court. She only stopped an hour to land the despatches, together with some of her officers on leave, and then proceeded to Essuere, where she will fill up her coal-bunkers and take in provisions, and then return to Narcalling in here on the rold to take on board los officers and Mr. Buchanan's despatches for the admiral. The Driver has not yet taken any

A letter from Hamburg, of the 20th instant, the first division of Russian gunboats stationed The invitation addressed along that coast. more and more in that opinion. In the early

part of this month considerable reinforcements last October. Why, every one knows that the part of this month considerate. As and Helsing arrived by land at Sweakerg, Abo and Helsing water was a mass of ours and nith of all kinds for, where the General-in-Chief has his head-fore. The Isles of Aland continue to be abandoned, and nothing indicates an intention on handless whose testing and nothing indicates an intention on hose and nothing indicates an intention of all kinds. arrived by land at Sweaberg. Abo and Helsing-fors, where the General-in-Chief has his headthe part of the English admiral to carry on now have been at Leander Bay, and by the

THE WHITE SEA.

Accounts of the 15th May, from Archangel, state that the ice in the White Sen has broken up sooner than usual this season, and that this had necessitated great caution on the part of the authorities in preparing against an assault. The old fortresses were being put in a state of defence, and the batteries restored considerably augmented.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

The active operations of the siege are su

Camp Before Sebastopol, Tuesday, May 15.

pended for n time; our batteries are complete, our works finished, but the armament of them is not yet accomplished. Even the French are tired of a useless cannonade, and there has not been much firing for the last two nights. When the third bombardment may begin it is impossi ble for me to say, but at present no one pretends to indicate the period of its occurrence. It is rumored that another expedition may be expect ed shortly, inasmuch as the Sardinians are impatient to do something, and orders have been issued to our officers to provide themselve with the regulation number of bat animals which will be furnished to them by the Land Transcript Corps. The Sardinians are accumulating at Balaklava daily. Two or three steamers arrive every four and twenty hours, laden with those excellent and soldier-like They land all ready for the field, with horse, carts, &c. Their transport cars are simple strongly made, covered vehicles, not unlike London bread-cart, painted blue, with the words · Armata Sarda" in black letters, and the name of the regiment to the service of which it be longs. The officers are well mounted, and every one admires the air and carriage of the troops, more especially of the "Bersaglieri" (Chasseurs,) and the eye is attracted by their melodramatic head dress, a bandit-looking hat, with a large plume of cock's feathers in the side. The officers of the corps wear a plume of green ostrich feathers. General della Marmira and his staff have arrived, and Lord Raglan has received him with marked consideration, there nre two fine Sardinian steam frigates in Balaklava harbour, which came full of troops; and the Europa, Cleopatra, Ottawa, Pedestrian, Tumar, &c., have also arrived, so that there must be at least 10,000 Sardinians in the Crime: at present. Omar Pasha has recently been a requent visitor at Lord Raglan's quarters, and Lordship rode out with his Excellency on Friday, accompanied by the gastronomic regene rator, M. Soyer. On Saturday and Sunday the Generals had long conferences. Yesterday General Canrobert, General della Marmora, and Omar Pacha were also visited at head quarters and the Turkish Generalissimo went over Lord Raglan at an early hour this morning. All these interviews betoken, it is supposed, some movement on the part of the large army which s concentrated here, and there is a story going that the Sardinians are to move out into the

front of Balaklava.

Those nocturnal fights which went on briskly last week have ceased for the present. Although our losses were not heavy we were generally deprived of the services of the bes ion. The old soldiers would go to the from ard were knocked over, and in that respect our o-ses were serious. The Russians lately adopted various "dodges" to get our men into thei ands, and to draw them over the parapet, such as justing their caps on the muzzles of their ficelocks and holding them just over the trenches, &c., or showing their bayonets above the earthworks, and keeping men ready to fire at any soldiers who came forward to seize them. On Friday night a Russian bugler, a mero lad leaped on the top of the trench, and was killed by numerous balls in the very act of sounding the charge. His dead body fell into our trench On Friday there was a flag of truce in front of the lines where the fight took place, and we handed over 19 and Russians found in our renches to the enemy's burying party. Lieut. Rochfort, of the 47th was wounded, not by one of his own men but by leaping down on a bayonet fixed on a firelock which was lying up against the parapet. He is getting on favourably. The energy are repairing and strengthennew works inside the town itself. It is not correct to say that there are any earthworks about Schastopol with tiers of guns in them indeed, it would not be possible to construct carthworks with guns placed one above the other in them. The expression applies rather to the fact that there are some betterio ormed on the slopes of hills, and that the intrenchments rise up one inside the other, so that the inner one is higher up on the hillside than that in front of it. The camp of the enemy short time back, but there do not appear to b many troops in the teuts, and some people think that the tents have been nitched as another ruse order to deceive us as to their strength.

I regret to say that the cholera has commence its ravages. It is reported that 20 men died o that terrible disease last night. The 71st are about to shift their encampment to the high ground on the left of Third Division. Both the Buffs and the 71st were in a miserable pligh during the rain. Their campaign ground be came a slough, and illness rapidly increased in a few days—no doubt, because of the wet ground on which the men lay. Omar Pacha, after visiting Lord Ragian this

morning, proceeded to Kamiesch, and embarked for Eupatoria. Several officers of the Turkish Contingent have arrived, and Major-General Cunynghame proceeds to Eupatoria to-morrow er on the discharge of his new duties Miss Nightingale is suffering from an attack

of Crimean fever. She has been staying on board the London transport at Balaklava for the last few days, together with Mr. Bracebridge, but the day before yesterday she was taken ill and vesterlay it was considered advisable to bring her up to the Sanitarium, where she is under the care of Dr. Jephson, assisted by Dr Sutherland and Dr. Anterson. The poor lady most probably owes her illness to exposure to the sun on Friday last, when she visited the hospitals, and even went down to the Mortal Battery, whence she had a good view of Sebas. topol. She is something better to-day. M. Soyer has been inspecting the hospitals and kitchens, and it is hoped he may effect some change for the better in our present abominable mode of regimental cooking. He had an interview with Lord Ragian again vesterday. Numbers of amateurs are arriving. The Royal Yacht Squadron Yacht Stella came in on Sunday. Mrs. Estcourt, wife of the Adjutant-General and another lady, have come out from England, and are at head-quarters. Mrs. Duberly, who spring of 1854, is going with him on a visit to Omar l'acha at Engatoria. Amateurs have not much to expect in the way of comforts here, unless they have friends in the camp, nor is Baiaklava the most agreeable residence in the world during this hot weather. The harbour i now clean and in excellent order.

Admiral Boxer (to whom exclusively is due the credit of filling up the waste of filth at the head of the harbour, and of creating in its stead a spacious quay and landing places is certainly He is affoat all day long, from an early hour in the morning, looking after the ressels, and nothing escapes his notice. He has mature, in consideration that the negotiat instituted an admirable harbour police—the men have bandsome uniforms, and are provided with a fast pulling cutter, and at night the silence which prevails on board the ships is a great contrast to the noise and riot which existed a short time age. A wire cable is drawn across the mouth of the harbor every night, and boats row guard as usual inside. These who remember what the harbor was till very recently were 204 in the second shock. astonished at reading Captain Dacres' evidence
Menschikoff has returned to St. Peter
before the Committee on the state of the harbour
and was well received by the Emperor.

the part of the English section of in the Gulf the landing-place at Leanuer Day, and by the fillites in that quarter or further on in the Gulf the landing-place at Leanuer Day, and by the of Bothnia. It was stated vesterday at Lubec powder magazine, there may be seen at this that the French squadron had reached the moment portions of corpses protrading through the sand, where they were buried after the storm; and it was only resterday that I was storm; and it was built covered one of them fluttering above ground in the breeze. As to the part of Captain Dacres' evidence relating to poor Captain Christie, and to the loss of the Resolute and Prince, all I can say is, that it is in complete contradiction to everything we have heard out here on the subject for the last four or five months, and I doubt if the matter will be

or his months, and a doubt it the matter will be allowed to drop there. Captain Christie, is on board her Majesty's steamer Triton, Lieut. Fletcher commanding, and keepe his office there it is very active in the discharge of his duties, which are by no means light, but a man-of-war transpar is rather a coatly temperate for the steamer is rather a costly tenement for the use of a captain superintending the transport service.

THE WAR.

The news is of the utmost importance and The news is of the utmost importance and exciting character, conveying as it does, three distinct successes by the allies. By the last arrival we have a brief account that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence before Sebastopol. This occurred during the nights of the 22nd and 23d, and was a most sanguinary affair, the place heige defended. a most sanguinary affair, the place being dese most sangularly shall, the place being de-fended by nearly the whole garrison. The losses on both sides in killed and wounded is set down at 8,000. Gen. Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, but much less. The French reained their position.

Prince Gortschakoff's account is thus : Yester. day evening 17 battalions of the French, with day evening 11 outumous of the French, wing reserves, attacked our trench of counter ap-proach, commenced the day before, in front of Bastions Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole night. Our 12 battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in driving

back the enemy.
Pelissier telegraphs under date of 25th, 1 P.M. To day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force, offered little resistance, and retreated into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d. An armistice was agreed on for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses; they must be about five or six thousand killed and wounded. May 26 .- The enemy has made no demonstra-

tion either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Kamieach are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army continues good. MAY 27, 9 A. M.—The expedition to Kertsch and Yenikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fied at the approach of the

allies. They blew up the powder magazines, destroyed their batteries and steamers. The Sea of Azoff is occupied by the allied sauadron.

It is supposed in Paris that Pelissier had ntracked and routed Liprandi's forces.
Canrobert was reported wounded, and another General killed. This rumour was regarded as plain, and occupy the old Turkish redoubts in

rry doubtidi. Lord Ragian telegraphs as follows:—"May 27th. "We are masters of the Sea of Azoff, without any ensualties. The troops landed at Kertch on her Majesty's birthday (24th), and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the strait, and destroying their steamers. Some vessels, and fifty guns, have fallen into the hands of the allies."

Lord Ragian further telegraphs that on the oth General Sir George Brown had resched Yenikale, having the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot and shell and linie i alls were manufactured.

In advance, the French were on the right, he English on the left, and the Turks in reserve A despatch from Raglan of Soth, says-Letters from General Brown and Admiral yous, to the 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four war steamers and large

depots of corn."

The allies' ships have succeeded in blesing up a magazine at Arabat, and destroying about

100 merchant vessels. Only one Russian war steamer remained in the Sen of Azoff. Advices from Sir George Brown, of the 28th

state that the troops continued healthy.

Five vessels laden with corn had run into ing the hatteries, and are busy throwing up Kertsch, not knowing the place was taken, and

The number of guns found by the allies exmodel 100

A French account save, the Russians bursed thirty transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 34,000 sacks of core 160.000 sacks of onts, and 100,000 sacks of flour. Fourteen allied steamers entered Azoff. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Contantinople.

The occupation of Galaiz, and an attack of Ismael and Reni were confidently spoken of.
The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of heir supplies from Kertsch. Its capture, there fore will exercise a speedy influence on the siege.
Fifty cases, and twenty deaths, of cholers were reported among the British forces, and some cases among the French before Schastopel.

The Sardinian contingent had been landed plendid condition, and fully supplied with a he materials of war.
Heat had succeeded the rain. Large coursys had entered Sebastopol free the north side, and the Russians were working igorously on that side, erecting earthworks, &c. The allies had completed their fourth paralle

and the British are moving all their heavy mor tars into the advanced parallel. Two descriers from Sebastopol reported th

garrison very strong.

The hot weather was causing sickness.

THE BALTIC. It was reported at Dantzic on the 23rd, the the division of Russian gunboats stati Sveahorg have made a movement towards the opposite coast of the Gulf in the direction

The Russians are making a land cou tion at Torres, at the extremity of the Gulf Bothnia. The French squadron under the comman Admiral Renaud sailed for Kiel on the good !

oin the English fleet, which was last report beyond Nargen. Letters from Erzeroum report that Gen Williams was busy fortifying the city

earthworks. Kurdistan is not vet quiet. The Russians had recently manifested see intention of attacking Kars. The Russian Minister for Foreign affairs b ssued a circular respecting a blockade of the

Finland ports, in which he says that England departed from the principle that the flag core the cargo; and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance. The expected resumption of the Vienns Co ference had not taken place, and it was do fully reported that the new Austrian prof

sitions were peremptorily negatived by Engis and France. Austrian negotiation is more active than et

with the view of obtaining for the Cabinet Vienna a supremacy in Germany.

Count Buol, in a circular to the Austra

representatives at the German Courts regard the publication of the protocols of the Visco Conference by the British Government as pr for peace could not be regarded as terminate Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has go orders for the construction of a railroad acre the isthmus of Suez. (84 miles).

The contract is said to have been entered in

for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt. Official accounts state that in the earthqui t Broussa 445 lives were lost in the first, s

Menschikoff has returned to St. Petersburg

Seven bunired and forty-six Russians were research in the hands of the English, while the former had but one hundred and eight privates former man car belonging to the English. No returns of the French.

THE PRESCH ATTACK OF THE 22ND MAY. In the Pelats, Colonel St. Ange thus writes with regard to the attack on the Russian works go successfully made by our allies on the night of the 22nd and 22rd;

The weiss in question had been dug and constructed between the Central Bustion and the entractive liay. It will be easy to explain the quartanty, if the reader has seen some of those of Schastopol now so common in shop The general enclosure of Sebastope is divided by the great ravine of the military barbour. We have only to consider here the par comprehended between this ravine on the east, and the sea on the west. On the extreme right rises the great Flagstaff Bastion, a culminating point; then to the left, in going towards the sea, we come to the Central Bastion, so called by the besiegers because it faces nearly the centre of the line that we are considering; further on he the bastion and the batteries that com-

manded the Quarantine Bay.

On this side our troops already occupy the external part of the Flagstaff Bastion, they came r the Quarantine, and lastly but quite recently, the counter-approaches that lie between this latter point and the Central Bastion; that is to say, we appear to be now in posses-sion of all the chief external parts on the extreme left of the siege works. We ought to explain how they proceed at these attacks establish themselves in the conquered work. The attack is the affair of the battalions previously assembled in the trench; there is not the bayonet by a sudden charge. Behind the atmuskets slung at their backs; these are accommuskets stung at tacts one as, tacks are accounting aniel by sappers and miners of the engineer corps, commanded by their officers. As soon as the attacking troops have dislodged the enemy, they proceed to make good their own lodgment there. This the workmen and suppers work the repulsed enemy in check .- The object to be now effected is to turn the work against the besieged, that is to say, to give it the form or direction of a siege trench, while preserving every part of the enemy's work conducive to that end. The workmen here are entitled to quite as much merit as the attacking batquite as most and themselves equally exposed and I hope, from the short distance, without to a free of grape and musketry; and that too any material detriment to their military posiwithout the powerful distraction or excitement that men feel when under fire and charging with the bayonet. The officers of the engineers, on these occasions, are to be admired for their cool courage, as they point out the work to be done, and trace out the direction to be taken in order that the men may suffer least from the enemy's fire. They are active and couragens passiouless as if they

engagements of May 22 and 23, which will great interest, on account of the severity of the action and the importance of the result. General Pelissier has inaugurated to alvent to the chief command by a vigorous de-monstration, uniting prudence with boldness.— We see that the siege of Sebastopol is being carried on with energetic consistency; its suc cessive progress ought to prove to Europe that the powers allied in arms before the walls of Sebastopol will not let go their hold, and that they will end by achieving a triumph, which we have reason to expect will be all the speedier, inasmuch as several letters agree with Genera Pelissier's despatch in declaring that the Russian soldiers are beginning to show in their sorties symptons of relaxation and discouragement."

THE CRIMEA At an assembly of general officers, summone for the purpose, tien. Canrobert communicated to them with noble simplicity the change in the command which was about to take place, and transferred his command to Gen. Pelissier. Canrobert afterwards assumed the command of his

The Vienna papers publish a Consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of allied troops landed at Kertch under Gen. Brown, was 70,000.

The advance on Tchernaya, was effected on the same day with 35,000 men. A French despatch also from Varna states, that the allies are n possession of the river, and that two Russian batteries and several battalions detached from the north of Schustopol, were advancing to sup-MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The British Funds opened yesterday at a fur ther slight reduction, but a gradual recovery

The decided improvement in the P. M. was attributed to the prospects of the Allied squadron in the sea of Azoff coupled with a report that the Grand Duke Constantine has resigned his position as Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, and that the peace party are in the ascendancy at St. Petersburg. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England

shows an increase of £470,565. SPAIN.

A despatch from Modena states that the Cortes had granted extraordinary powers demanded by the Government by 124 against 49. Twenty five insurgents had been captured at

Dieclose, and 25 have surrendered at Caspi. DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN. Before Sebastopol, May 15.

My Lord.-Since my despatch of the 12th inst., nothing has occurred worthy of being reported to your lordship.

The fire has been very slack, and that of the enemy has been directed towards the French

works, rather than against the English trenches.

frevented on the arrival of the first ships. have found it necessary, in some instances,

to land artillery borses at Kazatch Bay, to avoid further crowding the harbour of Balaklava. I enclose the return of casualties to the 13th instant inclusive .- I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c. Return of casualties from the 11th to the 13th May, inclusive: -Total, 1 officer, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Before Sebastopol, May 15. My Lord,-I have the honour to enclose a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, forwarding the weekly report on the sick of the army under my command. I deeply regret to bave to draw your lordship's attention to the fact that cholera has reappeared here, * that 20 men have died, and that 52 men were yesterday

labouring under the fatal disease.

The troops have been free from it for several middle, and I was in hopes that we should have

eneral Conrobert informs me that it had never censed to prevail in the Erench army in a greater or lesser degree .- I have, &c.,

The Lord Panmure, &c.

(ENCLOSURE.)

HEAD QUARTERS. Camp before Sebastopol, May 14. My Lord.—I have the honour to report on the weekly state of sick of the army serving in the Crimea, from the 6th to the 12th inst., and to observe that the following are the proportions, which are extremely moderate, viz:-Ratio of a imissions to strength during the week, 3 92 per cent; ratio of deaths to strength during the week, 0 20 per cent: but I regret to have to all that since the 12th instant, spasmodic cholers has considerably increased, and as many as 15 deaths and 52 cases under treatment have leen reported within the last 24 bours.

11st, the 2d and the Light Divisions, with B. G. and P. batteries of artillery, have suffered most ; but as yet the disease can hardly be said to exist in the cavalry, 1st and 3rd Divisions, or in the siege train. This exemption, however, there is reason to apprehend, will not be of any very long duration.

Hitherto the disease has chiefly attacked new comers, and many of the cases occurred when the men were either actually in the trenches or immediately after their return from duty is them. This may have been owing to the combined causes of fatigue and local miasma, but to neither in particular; for we find the men of B. G. and P. batteries, who never go into the trenches at all, and who are not over-worked have suffered nearly as much as any others. All the men attacked in them, with, I believe, one exception, had recently arrived in the In the C. battery, two of the men at tacked had only just landed; one, I think, had been about 24, and the other&6 hours on shore. when they were attacked, and in both the diseases followed intemperance.

The weather, which for some days previous o the 10th had been extremely warm, was followed on that day by heavy rain, which continued, alternately with periods of dense fog, during the whole of the 11th and 12th, but it has now cleared up again, and the temperature has

been considerably reduced.

The Buffs and 71st, which had only just marched up to their new encamping-ground be-fore the rain set in, were ill prepared for such an occurrence, and their tents, which had not been properly trenched, were specifiy flooded.

The 48th Regiment, in the 4th Division, and
the 2nd Battalion of the Royals, in the 2nd much bring, everything is carried at the point of! Division, both newly-arrived regiments, had been a few days longer in camp, and were somethe navoner of a succession and serious stacking troops murch detachments of workmen, what better prepared, but the sites of their armed with spades and pickness, and having camps are not good, nor are those of the Buffs or 71st either. The 48th are on a level piece of ground, where the 63d hospital establishment were in the winter; the soil is tenacious and the water lodges in pools, and remains until evaporated by the sun's rays. The Buffs and 2nd there. This the working the hot hattalions keep indefatigably of effect, while the battalions keep indefatigably of effect, while the battalions keep disadvantages as the 48th; the 71st occupied rather better ground as their tents are nitched just where the ground begins to rise to form the hill on which the buts of the 14th and 39th have been built; but I think all there regiments might be removed with great advantage to their health to the higher and drier grou

> The health of the 1st Division continues t improve, and the number of fever cases in the 97th and 93rd is considerably reduced The men are well supplied, and the duties, and

fatigues comparatively light.
In the left siege train and attack some cases of low continued fever have occurred, arising.
Mr. Elliot, the superintending-surgeon, thinks, from fatigues in the heat of the day and exposwere working on the Polygon.

"The report in detail of the two last nocturnal ure to damp at night. Two serious accidents have occurred during the week, one requiring reach us in a few days, will naturally excite amputation of the thigh, on account of connor ot injury of the knee; the other an injury of the foot, occasioned by the same shot, requiring removal of the heel and a bone adjoining it. called the astragalus. These injuries occurred on the 7th, and are both doing well. There i another interesting case in the hospital of the left siege train, where the greater part of the lower jaw on both sides was carried away by a cannon shot. This case, under the able and in-defatigable care of Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A. il. Taylor, is rapidly proceeding to a cure; and by judiciously drawing the parts together, the deformity will by no means be so considerable as might be imagined. The man is now walking about, and though he as yet requires to be fed through a tube, he is able to smoke his pipe. The Cavalry Division is improving in health.

There are fewer fever cases, and the man of the 13th Light Dragoons, who last week was considered in a hopeless state, is, I am glad to say, progressing favourably. The 10th Hussars is the only regiment in the Cavalry Division that has anything like a heavy

sick list, and they are suffering from dysentary contracted in Egypt, and kept up by sleeping on the ground here, after the comforts of Indian In the 2nd Division febrile complaints still continue to be the most numerous class of dis-

enses, but bowel affections are becoming more common, and spasmodic cholera has made its appearance; eighteen cases have occurred during the week, of which seven proved fatal. In the 3rd Division, although there is no diminution in the number of sick, the

decreased mortality marks a mitigation in the form of fever that is prevailing. The mortality this week is only one half what it was last week. 4th Division-Cholera has made its appear-

ance in this Division during the week, and 13 cases have occurred, seven of which have died, and four of them belonged to the 48th Regi-On the night of the 11th the Russians made a sortic, and 1 officer and 5, men of the 58th were killed, and 22 men were wounded; among the

latter is a case of musket bullet lodged in the brain. The man must have been shot from above, as the ball entered the upper part of the head and lodged. The trephine was applied, and several epiculur of bone, that had been driven down, removed, but the ball was so deeply embedded in the brain, it could not be discovered. He is still alive, but there is little or no hope of his ultimate recovery.

Light Division .- In this Division, fever is the prevalent disease, but only two deaths have occurred from it during the week. Seven men have died from wounds and two of cholera—one in the 77th, and the other in the 23rd Regiment. Fifty-five cases of gun-shot wounds were admit-ted during the week, the greater portion of them fresh wounds. Of the seven deaths that occurred, one was a wound of the lung, one a wound of the abdomen, in which the small in The remainder of the 12th Lancers has arrived, and will be disembarked to day.

All our means are devoted to the landing of the Sardinian (2009s, which the bad weather had a shell, besides bullet wounds through both arms. There was a second case of injury of the

head, as well as a second injury of the lungs. The seventh death is not detailed. Every precaution is being taken to remove nuisance from the camps and their neighbourhood, and to improve their sanitary condition. as well as that of the locality, and in this, the Sanitary Commissioners cent out from England afford their cordial assistance. - I have, &c

J. HALL. Inspector-General of Hospitals, To Field-Marshal Lord Ragian, K. C. B.,

Commander-in-Chief. The camps of the Buffs, 48th and 71st, have all been changed to the only available sites, but to a greater distance from where their pervices will be required; and it is altogether problematical what degree of benefit may be de-

All the ground is now dry. Although the weather was beautiful when these Regiments encamped, the rain came on with its usual suddenness and violence, causing the mud to be nearly a foot deep over the whole surface of the country, in a manner that must be seen to be believed. They had no time to entrench their tente, although they were supplied with the proper tools.

JAMES SIMPSON,

Chief of the Staff.

Before Sehastopol, May 19. My Lord,-I do myself the honour to enclose the list of casualties that occurred between the 14th and 17th inst. For the last two days there has been hardly

any firing on either side; large convoys have come into Sebastopol from the northern side, but there has been no movement of importance. The heat has been very oppressive since Wed-

I deeply regret to have to report that I have just received a letter from General Geren Sacken, in answer to an inquiry I addressed to him on ; the subject, informing me that Captain Arnold, "An legraph has been received of a subsequent date the subject, informing me that Captain Arnold, while after, announcing that the cholera was decreasing. of the 4th Regiment of Foot, who was wounded."

The 4th Division, including the Buffs and and taken prisoner on the night of the 5th, died the same night .- I have, &c. RAGLAS.

> Return of casualties from the 14th to th 17th of May inclusive: - Total, 7 rank and file killed: 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file wounded.

> > From the Paily Colonist. Arrival of the "St. Louis."

New York, June 20. By the U. S. Mail Steamer St. Louis, at this port, we receive intelligence up to the 6th inst. The R. M. Steamship Assa arrived at Livernunn reached Cowes on route to Bremen on the

From a despatch which has been received at the Admiralty, from Sir. Ed. Lyons, dated Kerteh, May 21st, it appears that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff, appeared before Lenitchim, and landed a body of seamen and marines, and after driving the Russian force from the place, had destroyed all the ports and vessels, laden with supplies for the Russians. The second explosion did considerable damage

to the enemy in the ravine of Carcen Bay, in

advance of our works.

Later advices from the Sea of Azoff, stated that the allies have destroyed about 250 vessels and (i(k),000) rations of corn and flour destined

for the Russian Army.

The Conferences at Vienna was formally closed at a late sitting, held on the 4th inst. The London Morning Herald, in a telegraph despatch, dated the 2nd inst, states that the allies had taken the town of Stranychi, at the mouth of the l'utrid Sea-burned a mouth's rations of the whole Russian army, and destroy-

ed the shipping.
A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated 29th May, states that the Allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has adopted, the Allies will not be able to cut off the communication with the Russian

The Court Gazette of Frankford publishes a despatch from Odessa, to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to command the channel near Gentchi, which connects the Putrid

Sea with the Sea of Azoff.

Another despatch says that General Gortschekoff had arrived at Perckop with his division of infantry. General Grosenvail had also arrived

Letters from Berlin to the 1st instant state that the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff had made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stopping of supplies from the country of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the

On the 23rd there were 190 cases of cholera

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, NEW YORK. -The First Sunday after Trinity was the anniversary of the Institution of the Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, as Rector of this parish, and was accordingly celebrated with appropriate ser vices. Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Leonard-the Venite, Psalter (Selection X.) Te Deum, and Jubilate, being chanted anti phountly by the clergy and congregation. The Litany being ended, the 84th Psalm of the l'salter was chanted as the Introit, and the Clergy entered the sacrarium; the Rector read the Ante-Communion, and the responses were The Rector preached from the text, The kingdom of heaven is like a grain o

He said that about two years ago, on the Fourth Sunday after Easter, a little band-few of whom were now there-assembled in a room of a tenement house in Broadway to organize this parish, not for themselves but for c that the Church, her sacraments and worship might be given freely to those who needed One year ugo this church was opened, and a Rector instituted over the parish. The stranger might say that the mustard seed was yet to be planted, but those who have watched the pro gress and growth will know that it has be planted, and is even now growing. The number of communicants has doubled: notwithstanding a number have removed to other parishes, there are about forty who communicate with us. Seven have been confirmed-made their first Communion during the year, and there are others whom it is to be hoped will soon follow. Thirty have entered the Porch, and been received by Holy Baptism into the Church. Fifteen have pledged their vows to one another (with one exception) before this Holy Altar. Ten have been laid before the Altar, and with prayer consigned to the grave. The regular Sunday Offertory for the support of the church has yielded \$975; \$207 have been offered for charitable purposes; and this, together with presents received, and the Rector's supend from Trinity Church of \$200, which he gives to the Church, makes a sum total of about \$2,500 But there was still a mortgage to be paid. Th Rector must be enabled to give all his time to his Holy Office; and to do thin, the parishivuers themselves must give their free-will offerings; we must not look abroad longer for aid and support. The man who has been paying \$10, or \$20, or \$10, for a pew, has no right to come into n free church and may nothing be has no right to rob God's Church and God's Altur. When we began, we said that we wanted nothing more than the Prayer Book gave us, and that we would have nothing less. We have made the trial—and here we have frequent sacraments and daily prayers; and is there one who shall say that the Church of the Prayer Book is not

enough to satisfy his wants? After the Sermon an Anthem, "The Lord send thee help from the Sanctuary, and give thee blessing out of Sion," &c., was sung very

sweetly as a soprano solo. On leaving the Church, each member of the congregation was presented with the following sensible letter, which we heartly commend to those who attend Free Churches. The Free Church system is, of course, the only true Church system; but the people must not consider the church so free, that there shall exist no parochial connection between them and their pastor. "Beloved Brethren in Christ, and Parashioners

in the Church of the Holy Innocents: "As answerable to our Lord Jesus Christ and to His Church, for those whom the providence of God has put under my charge, I cannot bu be most anxious to fulfil my duty towards you, as that I may render up my account to our Master and Saviour with joy, and not with grief

"But in a large, busy and changeful city like this, and particularly in a church thrown open so freely as ours is, it is difficult for a Pastor, under any circumstances, to know much of his people. But in our case, beloved, it will be particularly so; while, as you may yourselve know, I have chosen, in order that I might no be burdensome to you in the commencement of our work, to labour with my own hands, until our feeble parish is much stronger than can be expected for some time to come. I have therefore resorted to an expedient unusual, but which will abridge my labour and incilitate the per-formance of my duty. Will you then, at your earliest convenience, send me a full statement of what the following questions will propose I have taken the opportunity, also, in connec tion therewith, to call your attention to a few of the minor points in the Church-system, one of which being new in the legislation of the

Church, may not be known to all of you. "Will you then send me, at your earliest convenience. lat. Your residence, in full, or if you are the

head of a family.

2d. The names, in full, of all the members of your family, (including servants, if any have been baptised in the Church). 3d. If there are children in your family, their

respective ages,
4th. Who of your family have not been bep-

5th. Who have not been confirmed.

6th. The names of those who have been already admitted to the Lord's Table 7th. In the case of those who are communi cants and do not propose to commune oftener than monthly, what Sunday of the month they

desire to be considered their regular communio Remember that the universal rule of the Church has been that ALL Christians should commune on the three great festivals, Christmas,

Easter and Whitsunday).

"I hold myself in readiness to perform any of the public or private offices which belong to me, especially the visitation and communion of the sick, and the burial of the dead. But I earnestly request your attention, particularly while I cannot be so much amongst you as I desire, to the law of the Church prefixed to the Visitation Office:--... When any person is sick, notice shall be

given thereof to the Minister of the Parish. "No fixed rule can be laid down to decide precisely what degree of sickness makes it a duty a send for the minister of the Church, excent perhaps that in any case where the physician of the body is required, the physician of the soul should also be called.

"Whenever any change of residence occurs, may I request to be duly and early informed of "The following Canon was adopted at the last General Convention, and has become now a law of the Church :-

"CANON XIII. A communicant removing from one parish to another, shall procure from the Rector (if any) of the parish of his last residence, or (if there be no Rector) from one of the Wardens, a certificate stating that he or sho is a communicant in good standing, and the congregation to which Rector of the parish or he or she removes, shall not be required to receire him or her as a communicant until such letter be produced."

"Trusting to the power of so primitive and excellent a system, to your own Christian liber-ality and conscientious sense of duty; trusting above all, to the blessing of God upon our hum ble attempt to carry out the fulness of the Gos-pel system, your Rector, Wardens and Vestry, have cut themselves loose, unreservedly from the ordinary means of supporting the Church and your Pastor by new rents, &c. But the Church must be supported, your Pastor must be enabled to give all his time and energies to his holy office, that you yourselves may be built up in your holy faith, your children instructed the sick visited, the poor relieved, the dear buried. All this cannot be done without ex pense: it cannot be done unless you are libera according to what God has given you. It can not be done unless you will see that a Christian of his own free will should follow what was bound upon the Jew by positive law, viz., that we set aside for God the tenth part of what is all God's. Finally, brethren, I commend yo to God, and to the word of this grace, which i able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

Faithfully and affectionately, Your servant and Pastor in Christ,

John J. Elmendorf As we entered the Church, the first thing that we saw was the Font, standing, as it shoul at the door. It was filled with beautiful roses and we thought, "The wilderness shall blosson and how shall the wilderness of this world ever blossom unless it is watered with the regenerating flood of Holy Baptism? Next, we saw the Altar and the Holy Cross, telling us unmistakenbly of the great central act of Cath olic worship. The Altar was vested with beautiful green super-frontal and ante-pendium above the tri-coloured border of the superfrontal is a vine of trefoils, and the ante pendium is broidered with roses and lilies of the valley. There were also flowers on the super-altar—flowers placked from the earth, and that earth once the Saviour's tomb. This little church of the Holy Innocents we co to all who desire to use the services and order of the Church pure and undefiled.

Hollowery's Pills, an undoubted Remeily for Arthma-Mr. Ellia Wilson, of Fredericton, N.B. had for five years very severe attacks of astima, which deprived irin of bedily rest inghiand day; the cough at times almost cloked him, and caused him continually to spit blood; he was never safe either eating or drinking and his family were distremed theyond measure to see him gradually reduced to almost a sheleton. Holloway's Pills, in his case, were as unual-fiftencious. This gentleman used them for eleven weeks, and they effected a perfect cure; he feels himself stronger now than he has been for the last fifteen years.

MARITED.

At Christ's Church, Port Stanley, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Preston, M.A. Edward Allen, fourth sen the late Edward Allen fourth sen the late Edward Allen Tallot, to Jane Hovenden, only daughter of the late John Carre, both of London, C.W.

TORONTO MAR	K	ET	S.	. •	ı	
Tononto, June 12, 1855.						
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Sigued on behalf of the Committee.

W. LERMING, Rector. CHAS. LEYOUSTER INGLES, Curate. Drummondville, Falls of Niagara, C.W., May 31st, 1855.

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Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Resident, with the following Assis-

tents: 1st English Teacher,

3rd " " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Griffith. Singing..... Mr. Humpbreys.

tion, with French, Italian and German, Mosic, Singing (for Finishing Pupile) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clargymen of St. James's Cathedral. TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

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(No extras) (No extraa.)

Mrs. Poet'er has great pleasure in informing her friends that her first English teacher (Misse Bindley) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonials that she has brought with her are of a superior order. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense nortrouble to establish a thoroughly good school on the English system of education, her efforts may be appreciated and meet with success.

Airs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who

are expected to arrive soon after Christmas. The Finishting Class is under Mas. Post-run's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Proce, with to our stements works in Focisy and Figure, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-tion in foreign languages.

Mns. PORTUR feele grateful to the perent of her pupils for their kind expressions of satisfaction at the progress of their children, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on to assure them that no chort such her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen after the Christ nas vacation on the 8th of January, 1865.

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

THE TORONTO Circulating Library,

Toronto, 20th December, 1854.

PANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE No. 76, King Street west. MRS. HIGGINS, in returning thanks for the kind patronage she has already received, bega to inform her friends and the public, that she has added the latest published works, and

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MUSICAL TUITION. M. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

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Toronto, Dec. 26, 1854.

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> NEW VOLUMES OF THE

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HENRY BOWERLY.

NEW BOOKS JUST I RECEIVED.

HENRY ROWSELL, 86 Toronto April 4 1883.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

JUNE 24. ST. JOHN BAPTIST. 1. The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord. last.

John prepared the way for the ministry of Jesus in the natural desert of Judea, whither the people resorted to him; and in the midst of the Jewish nation, which same Spirit to strengthen my makness. was spiritually a desert. And it is the office of God's people to prepare mankind for his second coming to judge the world, by preaching his truth in the spiritual my part duly in this preparation of others; and that I may do so, let me preach his coming continually to my own heart.

have received we must hand on to others; | confessed. and the renentance to which we are bound we must teach to others. Let me not hold back from this high calling: so shall I save | III. 10. my own soul at least, and it may be, the souls of others.

1. He will keep the fect of his mints, and the wicked shall be sileut in darkuess. 1 Sam. ii. 9. When we see the wicked prospering, we are apt to be discouraged, and in danger providence. But that his voice may be so, did not the Lord keep our feet that we go forth towards him, and not only wel in the darkness of the grave, and then their speak thou for my direction. success is ended forever. Let my lot be with thy saints, in life and in death.

2. The sin of the young men was very great before the Lord; for men abhorred the offering of the Lord. 1 Sam. ii. 17.

For they were the Lord's priests, and they made the encrifice odious, in part by their extortions from the people when they came to offer, in part by the lewd and offerings were made. And we are in the same danger, if through our inconsistencies men are led to doubt of the reality of in worshipping God. O let me keep myself pure and upright, that no inconsistency of mine may hinder others in approaching God.

June 26. 1. All of you be subject one to another.

This is a contradiction to the natural man; for how he says can all be subject, when there are some to whom we must be subject? But faith and humility show us that, tyhen; we know our place, there are few indeed who are not subordinate to others; and even if we were not, we ought to learn of our Lord and master to be servants to others by labour and patience for their good. O that I may have this true self knowledge and humility.

2. Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time.

God sends affliction to teach us our de-God sends affliction to teach us our deficiencies and to train us to patience and confidence for his sake. But that we may the following statements, showing the selecutages which they possess over all others. profit by the trial, it is not enough that he should humble us by affliction; we must accept the rod and humble ourselves. And then when the affliction has done its work, we shall be released. O Lord, give me grace to wait all the days of my appointed from the second from the proposes over all others. The 3d volume of Elisa deckled in their respective courts. The 3d volume of Elisa dischair, issued from the Philad-lphia press, professes to give the decision of the queen's thunch in Hilary, Kaster, as a Trially terms, 1841, but it contains only which settle formed the Low and Equity Reports. Many of the cases conflicted are among the most important decided at that probal. The Hilad-lphia reprint of the 14th Common Bouch, purposes to contain the coses from Michaelman.

1. Be suber; be vigilant. 1 Pet. v. 8.

above the love of earth; and therefore whilet they use earthly things, they must keep their hearta disengaged from all excessive pleasures and cares of this life. And since the tempter is always on the alert, to draw us unawares into evil, we must keep the soul in a wary and watchful condition, ever on the watch against heing led into the love of earthly things. O that I may be thus sober-minded and watchful. It becomes the heirs of heaven to be thus sober-minded and watchful.

thus sober-minded and watchful.

2. After that ye have suffered a while, perfect, stabilish, strenghten, actile you. I Pet. v. 10.

Perseverance and growth in grace are to be chiefly sought for by every christian: but they are seldom accomplished without a training in the school of affliction. This draws off the heart from earth and fixes it on eternity and the Rock of ages. As the soul becomes thus fixed, it advances towards perfection; it ceases to give way to lightness, inconstancy and discouragement; it gains further measures of strength to combat and without heart measures of strength to combat and without and heart from the rength to combat and without the first control of the con further measures of strength to combat and advance; it ceases to be distracted by different aims and desires, but it has one great aim and one great desire. Lord, grant me thus to rest, and thus to be built up continually. June 28.

1. The God of all grace . . . hath called us into his eternal glory in Christ Jesus. 1 l'et.

All grace is in God, the living spring of it, and flows forth from him in all his works of nature, of providence, and of redemption. This grace is especially shown in his loving kindness to us in Christ Jesus; by uniting him to our nature, and then uniting us t him in one body he has not only called us to eternal glory by invitation, but called us into it now, although it be eternal. Othat I may hold fast by a living faith that which is freely given; let me hope for it first, and then try to be fit for it.

2. Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep

which was lost. Luke xv. 6. This is the voice of the good Shepherd, when any who have strayed from his fold return to it again by a sincere repentance. And this voice is a guarantee to us, that no sinner perishes because God has forgotten Life and Beauther of Fanny Fern Ruth Hail, to Fanny Fern him, and that none can have the slightest Up and Issue, or silver lake Sectione desire to return, whom Christ is not more late of Bernum willing to receive. Thanks be to thee, O Lord Jesus, that thou dost not leave us to ourselves, when we wander from thee. Glory be to thy condescension, that can rejoice in the recovery of such as I.

JUNE 29 .- ST. PETER. 1. Peter therefore was kept in prison : but prayer was made without coasing unto God for him. Acts xii. 5.

Not many weeks since, and Peter was denying Christ with oaths and curses; and now we find him confessing him courageously, and going into prison for his sake; and his life and liberty are so valued by the church, that they cease not their prayers to God till be is delivered. How great the power of the Spirit of God and faith in Jesus! Lord, grant me the help of the 2. Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will

build my church. Matt. xv. 18. The name Peter signifies a stone. whether large or small. The apostles are desert of the world. God grant me to take the twelve foundation stones of the new Jerusalem, the church; and Peter may be regarded as the first and chief, for in the first days of the gospel he was privileged to be

2. Thou, child, shalt be called the prophet of first and foremost, and all were gathered the Highest. Luke i. 76. He was destined when a child to be the cost, and the Centiles first in Cornelius and Lord's prophet; and we, when children, his family. And this was done to teach are destined to the same office; for we are us outward unity, in the fellowship of the enlisted by our haptism in Christ's service; chief of the apostles. Lord, help me to and if we draw back we draw back to our study this outward unity, that I may ensure ruin. Therefore, the faith and truth we more fully the inward, in Him whom Peter

> June 30. 1. Speak; for thy servant heareth. 1 Sam.

These were the words which Eli taught to Samuel, when it pleased God first to reveal himself to him by his word in the visions of the night. And the same Lord speaks to us in the darkness of our own inmost thoughts and in the guidings of his of stumbling; and we certainly should do effectual, it requires that our hearts should slip not. But, however much the wicked come his guidance, but desire and pray for prosper now, let me neither be afraid of it, and listen regardfully to his voice. O them, nor envy their lot; for death shall Holy and blessed spirit, give me the hearcome upon them, and they shall be silent ing car and the willing heart, and then

2. It is the Lord; let him do what seemetl him good. I Sam. iii. 17.

These are the words of Eli, when Samuel announced to him God's judgments on the wickedness of his family. He knew the justice of God, and that he could do nothing but right. He knew still more his goodness to himself and his longsuffering towards his family, and in thankwicked lives of those through whom the fulness for these he resigned himself submissively to any severity of affliction, May I have the same sense of all his goodness and long-suffering to me. Even if I religion, or shrink to be associated with us see not the reason of his chastisements, let me still say, it is the Lord.

N.B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others to fill up the whole course of the Church year, will be published in a cheap form suitable for every year, if a sufficient number should be be spoken of Mr. Rowsell in the course of this year, to show that the publication would be generally acceptable. The price will not be more than 2s. 6d.

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JUNE 27.

JUNE 27.

JUNE 27. dolphia series increases from year to year, for the pe

than destrict that the triushes in the lemants of an exper-V. The Law and Koulty Reports are sold at \$2 per vol., which will attenuat to \$5 per year hereafter. Considering the amount of matter which they contain their cost is less than one half of that of the Hundelphia perior. These Reports are now regularly digneted in our Annual United States Dignet, which thus embraces an Annual Dignet of the whole Kiglish and American Law. We shall, upon the completion of Vol. XXX., publish a separate Dignet of these Reports up to that time.

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MASTER'S CHURCHMAN'S DIARY For 1855.

H. ROWSELL, Toronto, J. C. AINSLEY, Port Hope, F. HOUSE, Cobourg. Toronto, May 10th, 1855.

JUST PUBLISHED. NATIONAL CALAMITIES: A CALL TO REPENTANCE: A BERMON,

Prenched April 18th, 1855, (the Day appoints for a General Fast, Humiliation and Prayer,) BY EDWARD H. DEWAR, N A., Rector of Sandwich.

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