Vol. XVIII.

### Poetry.

THE ANGEL AND THE CHILD. FROM THE FRENCH, BY JANE NEBOUL. An angel form, with brow of light, Watched o'er a sleeping infant's dream, And gazed as though his visage bright Was there beheld as in a stream.

- "Fair child, whose face is like to mine, Oh, come," he said, "and fly with me; Come forth to happiness divine, For earth is all unworthy thee.
- "Here, perfect bliss thou cans't not know; The soul amidst its pleasures sighs; All sounds of joy are full of woe; . Enjoyments are but miseries.
- "Fear stalks amidst the gorgeous shows And, though serene the day may rise, It lasts not brilliant to its close, And tempests sleep in calmest skies.
- "Alas, shall sorrow, doubts and fears Deform a brow so pure as this? And shall the bitterness of tears
- Dim those blue eyes that speak of bliss? "No, no! along the realms of space, Far from all care let us begone; Kind Providence shall give thee grace
- For those few years thou mightest live on. "No mourning weeds, no sound of wail, Thy cheerless spirit shall annoy; Thy kindred shall thy absence wail,
- Even as thy coming gave them joy. "No cloud on any brow shall rest, Nought speaks of tomb or sadness there; Of beings like thee, pure and blest, The latest flower shall be most fair."
- The angel shook his snowy wings, And through the fields of ether sped, Where Heaven's eternal music rings-Mother, alas! thy son is dead!

# Selected.

From the Church Review.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM. 1. New Testament "Miracles," and Modern "Mira- bound to subject them to experiment before Senior Classes in Cambridge Divinity School, New York: Partridge & Brittan. 1855.
3. Modern Spiritualism; its facts and fanaticisms,

upon a regular review of either of the rel with us unless we make out a case of books whose titles are given above. As supernatural action. Not the Spiritualists; contributions to letters or to science, for therein we are unwillingly compelled none of them, except the last, has merit to agree with them. Only while they enough to entitle it to any consideration; maintain that the work is of God, we hold and the Apocatastasis is so unfortunate in it to be of the devil. Now under this agreein its method and its tone, as greatly to ment as to the fact, there is no longer any diminish the claims upon our attention, necessity for investigations of it, nor could which the obvious learning, and we think right intention of its author would other- alter our conclusion as to their origin. The wise have entitled him to receive. There is however a great deal in his book that will repay the reader. The author is evi- the Spiritualists rely. They have, besides, dently a thinker, and a man of learning; nothing to rely upon, except their own but his work impresses us, as designed internal persuasion of the truthfulness of more to display his learning, and give vent the evidence. We could obtain no other to a somewhat elephantine jocosity, than evidence, and are incapable of conviction singly intended to combat and explode a most dangerous delusion with the sound the truth and finality of revelation makes arguments of eternal truth as revealed to the internal persuasion of the Spiritualists us by God; the only arguments that in an impossibility for us. We hope to do such a matter can avail. Modern Spirit- something to make it equally impossible for ualism professes to be a revelation from others. the Most High God in its facts and its teachings. It is therefore, (even if it be altogether a delusion of the disordered intellect, in its beginnings) entirely too serious in its consequences for ridicule, however learned. We fear that it presents so much which is attractive to the mind and to the affections of men, that ridicule will only re-act to increase the number of its adherents. We hope that the learned author will take this point vance the end, which we are persuaded he desires as earnestly and on the same

grounds as ourselves. We stand upon the firm foundations of selves Christians, as we suppose all such different when it is alleged, and we find to admit them both; the infallible truth, ourselves constrained to admit the truth of and the finality of the Scriptures. But the allegation—that living persons do daily while we will not bring these points into and hourly receive communications by controversy, as things to be disputed by any to whom or for whom we write, we way, from beings announcing themselves shall anticipate some o jections to the to be the spirits of departed persons. In business we have taken in hand, and endeavor to answer them.

we are about to give undue importance to a very small matter; and so far as our influence extends, hold out a temptation to some minds to examine it experimentally, we propose to examine. whose present contempt of it would have Here, moreover, we consent to meet the prevented them otherwise from touching Spiritualists on their own ground. All of the unclean thing. But the examination, them who are not wilful cheats attribute which, in the course of duty, we have all the phenomena to spiritual agencies; been compelled to make of it, has led us and unless they all, without exception, can to the conclusion that it is a matter of such be convicted of insanity, they are unthat by timely warning, on the grounds of their insanity in the highest degree imthey may be delivered from what already invites them with no fair t voice. If what are called spiritual manifestations went nothing beyond Rochester-knockings, table-tippings, and such like "tom-foolery," we lives and uniform reputation, their condi-

might be able to see that it was perfectly consistent with our duty as clergymen and reviewers, to treat its pretensions with silent contempt. Or, if the dealers in it, and managers of it, were confined to the characterless men and women, who advertise their exhibitions for a fee, and the set of equally idle and vicious persons whom alone they would then interest, we might suppose the case one which, like fortunetelling and the exhibition of model artists. were fit only for the interference of the District attorney and the chief of police. But this is not the state of the case. Such disreputable persons as these are, questionless, very prominent in the matter. But, besides them, is a large, and we fear, fast increasing number of others who are honest in their doings and upright in their intent; persons of the very highest repute for morals, information, and sagacity; not easily deceived, and far above the suspicion of deceit, who are enrolled among the believers and doers of the Modern Spiritualism. Grave senators have stepped from the halls of legislation, and ermined judges come down from the judgment seat to dabble in the dreadful intercourse with spirits; and it is even said, (and that not on judge Edmond's authority alone,) that the highest rank of our hierarchy is not unrepresented among them either as an operator in the phenomena, or as a believer of their divine origin. It is impossible for us or for any, knowing this state of things, any longer to decline looking at the matter, excusing ourselves on the ground of its essential meanness. It is a very grave matter whether it be a delusion or whether it be a fact; a point which we hope will be made sufficiently

clear, in the progress of our article. In the outset, however, we are bound in fairness to say, that we have not personally witnessed any of these manifestations. Holding them, as upon our stand point, we are compelled to hold them to be the work of the devil-nothing short of cases of demoniac possession-we could not voluntarily witness them unless some duty called us where they were without making ourselves partakers of the sin of If we had, or could have, any doubt about the things themselves, or about the cause of them, we admit that we would be cles," the comparative evidence for each. The Nature of both. Testimony of a hundred witnesses. An Essay, read before the Middle and facts upon the evidence of the parties. Senior Classes in Cambridge 1854. pp. 101. by J. H. Fowler. Boston: 1854. pp. 101. We judge their work on their own statement of it. Our readers, who do not George Dexter, M.D. Vol. II. Third Edition. believe the "fact," are the only ones (if any) who are entitled to call our fairness in question. Not the Spiritualists thempendix, by E. W. Capron. Boston: 1855.

The Apocatastasis: or Progress backwards. A simply as to the cause of the phenomena, new Tract for the Times. By the Author. Burlington, Vt.: Goodrich. 1854. have been wont to despise Spiritualism as a We do not propose to spend any time thing too contemptible for notice may quarany number of witnesses of the phenomena spirits would assure us that they are messengers of God. Upon these declarations on the other ground-for our persuasion of

Nor can our readers charge us with too great readiness in admitting our belief of the reality of the alleged facts, and of their supernatural origin in the face of such evidence as establishes these facts, unless upon the ground either of their present impossibility, or an antecedent improbability so strong as to make the admission unphilosophical-or, admitting the facts-the presentation of a theory of physical causes sufficient to account for the phenomena. into consideration, and in a future edition, which we have no doubt will be called for, which we have no doubt will be called for, be calculated rather to frustrate than adshow of reason; and whether we agreed with Professor Faraday and others in their reasonings and conclusions about them or not we might be held unphilosophical to two things—neither of which we shall admit the supernatural character of the phenomena. But the case becomes very writing, by voice, and by raps, or in any Some of our readers may suppose that spiritual one is the only possible solution of the problem. And then the question is whether the spirits at work are good or had spirits, which, moreover, is the point

from setting before hearers and readers- generally such as not to make the idea of

and the confidence which they still com- reason, are incapable of mania in any truth and finality of His own holy word. the idea of insanity, or indeed of any faculty. Nor, of course, can it be main- These spiritual manifestations (as we have

nistory, of reason, or of revelation. On He addressed them as persons—that is, as ful fashion in the present day. Nor can the contrary, history and revelation both thinking, willing, responsible intelligences. they find any basis for such a conclusion, much that supports it.

their spiritual and supernatural character. ravings of the Pythoness upon the tripod, And upon these grounds the sole question and the whole more modern history of is: are they of God, or are they of the witchcraft-we suppose that these things

if there be any truth not contained in it motion, &c., &c. so that the scriptures we have-admitted to be His Word -leave us any ground to believe that they are final; our conclusion, that these spiritual manifestations are the many to the same effect. work of the devil cannot be proved Indeed, then they would cease to be at all Except for the doctrine of the finality of promptly as others not so affected. revelation, infidelity may, by the help of Let us apply these data to the question the evil one, establish any denial of the before us. The main facts of Modern

tate to deny the possibility of such a thing and irreconcileably hostile thereto. thew viii., Mark v., and Luke viii.

denying the possibility of such a thing at the devil. any time is logically compelled to deny the truth of the whole history. Because, sion by other considerations:

tion of health, their present occupations, human animal, not having the faculty of men's minds on the cardinal points of the mand in the community, all go to forbid form, it being a disease of the reasoning Let us then appeal to the bible itself. ordinary form of monomania. But even tained, that independent of any domestic said) are no new things, now for the first n the idea that the victims and practicer possession of the swine, a power was time heard of. They are as old as the of this iniquity are monomaniaes—that is miraculously exerted upon them, by which days of Saul, of Moses, of Job, and of the supposing them to be perfectly sane on their animal instincts were so perverted, garden of Eden. Why God has permitted every other subject but this, but in regard that they ran down the steep hill into the them, we may be altogether unable to deterto it utterly demented, the question cannot sea and were drowned; since that would mine. Nor is it now the question. It is only be avoided; what is the cause of the impeach the evangelists of the grossest as to the fact, whether He has or has not particular monomania? Now nothing as yet inaccuracy of statement, or else our Lord ever permitted them before now. And if known concerning the phenomena or the himself of a trick, with purpose to deceive. the fact of such permission be made out, causes of diseased mental action at all He expressly gave the devils permission to the "onus" is on the deniers to show satisfies them, but the very theory of the enter into the swine; and the evangelists affirmatively that the present condition of Spiritualists themselves, which we are, tell us expressly that they did so. Nor the world is such as to make the idea of a however reluctantly compelled to admit, again, except on grounds which go to the present permission of diabolic possession that they are both spiritual and super- falsity of the history itself, can it be pre- inadmissible. They must establish, affirtended, that what is in this case called the matively, such a difference between the And to that theory, which satisfactorily devils is only an evil influence or principle, present and the old states of the world, in accounts for all the phenomena of "Spirit- an obstinately perverse and vicious dispo- favor of the present, on the score of virtue, ualism," we do not see that any sufficient sition. Our Lord addressed not the men as will entirely exclude the idea of God's objections can be alleged, on the ground of but the devils, who spake by the men. love, exercising discipline after this dread-

assure us that Modern Spiritualism errs Now passing by-only for want of time only in calling itself "modern." Nor do to notice them—many other cases in Holy virtue. They will not find it in the amazthe absolute determinations of sound reason | Scripture as well as abundantly authentipresent anything which contradicts the cated ones from profane history—the case theory. On the contrary, as we shall see, of Saul, of Joh, of the Witch of Endor, and the appearance of the prophet Samuel-We allow, then, the facts. We allow the necromantic arts of the Egyptians, the are clear:

We plant ourselves, as we said, upon 1. The devil is a real person; not a the basis of the Holy Word of God, as mere influence or principle or disposition being the true and final revelation of in a person; and that he has the same himself to man. Unless the bible be not powers as belong and attach to all persons only the truth, but the whole truth of God; of thinking, willing, speaking, acting loco-

which it is either necessary or useful for 2. He is a spiritual person; therefore, man to know for his salvation; if there one who can act without being seen; that remain anything which God purposes to he can act upon our bodies, and affect our make the subject of a revelation, whether spirits in ways, that however inexplicable the same be or be not necessary as a part of to us, are none the less certainly true, the knowledge whereby men are to be saved; because we do not understand the mode of

3. It is historically proved that he has done so; this narrative being only one of

4. The character of such acts of the devil is different from the symptoms and important, however interesting they might phenomena of merely diseased or destroyed be to the mere psychologist. But only in ellect. The victims of domestic posseshen. Because they do pretend to teach sion are both more and less than crazy us something important as bearing upon persons. They are impelled to act, not the question and the character of the simply by the erroneous processes of their luture state, above and beyond what is own minds, and the depravity of their own revealed in the Holy Word. At the same wills, but by the force of a mind and will, time they admit the truth of Scripture, as which are not their will at all, which se ze a revelation from God, but deny its finality. upon them and use them, sometimes with-Grant that the Spiritualists are very bad out their consciousness, causing them to theologians. So is the devil: but no one say and do things, not of themselves; pretends that he is crazy. The evil one things that do not always impress their that we should find the pr also denies the finality of revelation. From memories, or involve any other faculty tions of diabolic possession precisely analthe scene in Eden to that upon the Temple of their minds; so that while they are fully ogous in form to the ancient instances. and the Mount, in temptations, down to in the extremity of demoniac possession, the present day, that has always been the they may be able to use their mental facullevil's argument. This it is which gives ties (as crazy persons are not) on all Spiritualism a character of importance, matters that do not touch the purpose of which would not otherwise belong to it, the devil in possessing them as clearly and

taith upon the same basis as the bible Spiritualism are certified on the evidence, itself, for aught that human reason is able not only of the actors in the business, who to determine concerning its utterances or are called "mediums," but also of most its proofs. Superstition may add any fig-credible persons who have been led by ments of any character to the divine curiosity or a purpose of scientific investi leclarations, and the devil may work lying gation to witness them. Tables and other wonders to authenticate them, so as to heavy articles of furniture have been moved eceive, if it were possible, the very elect. without the application of any physical He may, and we think does, work such force at all adequate to produce the offect. wonders now. But, standing upon the Certain peculiar sounds are heard at times basis of the truth and the finality together, and places, when and where human or of God's word, it is our own fault if we be material agency in the production of them leceived. Not otherwise, for in such case is, if not clearly impossible, yet in the kind over the elements of nature; "the we should be left without the necessary highest degree improbable, and in which fire from heaven" and the "winds;" protections of human infirmity; and that action of electricity or any other known making them, too, contribute their help to cannot be true except we deny the truth, material force does by no means adequately the general ruin. Furthermore, the devil the mercy, and the goodness of God. account for the phenomena. Add to smote Job with sore boils from the sole Demoniac possession must be allowed to which, in divers ways, by audible voices, of his foot unto his crown." Now, whether e a possible occurrence at any time, and by writing, and by a system of telegraphic these sore boils" were or were not any of under any circumstances of the world, so signs, spirits announcing themselves by the varieties of the ordinary phlegmonous long as there remain upon it considerable name, as the departed human beings have tumor, so called, or some other eruption numbers of men who are not the subjects made to the mediums, and through them, unknown before or after to pathology, it is of the kingdom of Christ. The most that to other living persons, communications, perfectly plain that they were not the can be concluded from the failure of his- disclosing their own condition and occupa- results of any morbid action. Job had not tory, for a series of ages, to record cases of tion, and that of others, in the unseen world, a disease of any kind—the result of acciit, is only as to its probability during those and making revelations in regard to it, not dent or exposure, or of any interruption of periods. Moreover, (except in such in- only beyond, but different from, what is the healthy condition and functions of his tances as the present, or others which declared concerning it in the Scriptures, body. His affliction was purely superhave come down to us,) we are to observe, and announcing certain things to be bethat as the matter is ordin rily confined to lieved, as of God, and certain things to be individual affections, its occurrence does done as unto God, which are not so com- devil, himself a spiritual person, being not enter into the scope of general history; manded and taught in the bible; which unseen, made himself felt, in affecting the during any period, however protracted, they are consistent with the gospel, (that is does not amount even to an adverse proba- such of them as are now or have hereto- it, of any diseased or morbid action. The

spite of the evidence, deny the reality of for these facts, a cause for these effects; which we have on that point from the

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 5, 1855. independently thereof; and also to control, which is idolatry, communicated by the recent discoveries of the auriferous fields of California and Australia. They will not find it in the magnificent developments of Modern Science that have brought the matter and the mind of the ends of the earth together. They will not find it in the wide spread extravagance and luxury f modern wealth; that, from its very the case of Job, because it answers completely all the points of the objections we nature, fosters in man, more than anything ave anticipated, and establishes, beyond else, the devil of selfishness and pride. uestion, our position that God has hereto-They will not find it in the family, where he discipline of humanity is to set aside. ore permitted the devil to act in the way ve suppose him now to be acting in the as that now there is no such thing as case of "Modern Spiritualism." youth, nor even a step between infancy To be concluded in our next. and manhood. They will not find it in the institutions of the State; where, practially, everything tends to sink the idea of individual responsibility before God into Ecclesiastical Intelligence. the aggregation of collective irresponsibility to anything but the self-will of an autocrat, MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE. majority, or a mob. They will not find t in the Church, where brother contends From the John Bull. with brother, and bishop wrangles against

> which for long ages ho is supposed to have Nor is it necessary, or to be expected, The only question is, whether, in any previous age of the world, the Almighty has permitted the devil not only to walk to and fro upon the earth, seeking whom he may devour, but also to affect the bodies and minds of men-the whole complex humanity-in any more direct and palpable way than by instilling evil desires, and strewing men's paths with temptations and pportunities for the gratification of the fallen nature. Admitting the truth of the sacred volume, the fact that God has done o aforetime is not an open question.

Take the case of Job; here we have the

levil empowered by God to try a good

pishop, not in the spirit of love, lut in the

spirit of party. Where then are they to

ook for it? or how can they avoid the

conviction—that for wise purposes, wise and good purposes, because His purposes—

God has, in these days, permitted the

levil to resume the exercise of power long

abeyance-or that the evil one himself,

n his deep but malicious wisdom, discovers

in our days the policy of certain operations,

man by the sudden and complete loss of property and children; and, beit remarked, sing as his instruments in the destruction men whose minds he influenced to that end, and also exercising control of some special permission. And in that work, the so that the silence of authentic records, things, though the mediums pretend that matter of Job's body, under circumstances bility. Infidelity, however, does not hesi- fore been persons of repute) are yet directly purpose of the Almighty, in granting such a power in this case to the devil, is aside now or at any time; and they, who in Of course, therefore, there is a reason from our present topic. The knowledge the facts of Modern Spiritualism, regarding seeing that nothing can be without a cause Sacred Word no more accounts for Job's the whole as a mere delusion of a few of being. If natural causes, by which we condition on natural grounds than our monomaniacs, avow the same belief. We mean causes referrible to any category of ignorance of the Divine purpose in the must therefore spend a moment upon it normal, material or spiritual agencies emand be taught of Scripture in regard to it. ployed in the material or moral government us against the idea of their being super-We shall refer to only one case—that of of the universe, are entirely insufficient to natural. Rather, the force of the arguthe Demoniacs of Gadara, recorded Mat- account for the the effects, we are justi- ment is all the other way: our ignorance fied in regarding them as supernatural and of the means whereby these things are Let it be noted, that we are now arguing spiritual. This cause, then, is either God done going to no other end than to against the infidel allegation of the impos- or the devil. It cannot be God; because strengthen our convictions of their supersibility of demoniac possession at any time, if it be, then the bible is not His holy naturalness. Joh's case is one in which not so much to convince infidels of their word, and we have no revelation of the the devil, having received permission from error, as to satisfy objectors to the pres. Divine Will at all, which it is impossible God, did supernaturally affect matter and ent possibility of the same thing. Here to believe; or else the revelation we have was a case in which the devils which had is not final, and thus Christianity is at once entered into human beings were com- disproved, which it is also impossible to present inquiry: First, that God, for wise manded by the Lord to come out of them, believe. The bible is God's word, and it ends of his own has heretofore permitted import as the pulpit and the religious doubtedly right in so doing. If they were and permitted, on their own prayer, to is his final revelation. Therefore "Spiritpress may not, on any such ground, refrain few in numbers, or their antecedents were enter into a herd of swine. Infidelity, nalism" is not of God. Therefore it is of so throws upon those who object to our But let us fortify that inevitable conclu- such a present condition of the world and men in it as makes the supposition of

handle, and use other matter-the "fire from heaven" and the "wind from the we have recorded with the lightning and the winds, it must be allowed that he can move tables, where nothing is to be overage. TESTIMONIALS.—I estimonials of anection and esteem have been presented to the Rev. T. Coney, jun., by the Churchwardens and parishioners of Wick and Abson, on his appointment as Assistant-Chaplain to Her Majesty's forces wilderness." If he can do such things as come but the simple law of inertia of matter. And, if he could instantly produce upon the whole matter of Job's body "sore boils from the sole of his foot unto his crown," he certainly can cause a living hand to seize and hold a pen, and involuntarily write words, with which the mind of his instrument has no connection. Nor will it be a sufficient answer to reply that table-tappings and knockings, and writings with a pen are things beneath the dignity of such an operator. How do we knew? seamen frequenting this port, will be supplied Any incendiary can set fire to a man's by the opening (at Mr. Dumlin's wharf, below the of such an operator. How do we know? house. Any villian can hire a set of bravos and desperadoes to set upon innocent people and kill them. Boils, however people and kill them. Boils, however painful, are generally regarded as very contemptible forms of disease—very small although a portion thereof has been already conmatters. Yet we find all these things ndicative to our reason of somewhat small ngenuity and power of invention in the levil used in the case of Lab. No many levil, used in the case of Job. No means in behalf of the spiritual welfare of a class who s contemptible in any hands which suffices or its end. And the employment for any observance and of receiving religious instruction, we feel confident that the charity of a for its end. And the employment for any end of means of any kind beyond what is sufficient thereto is an argument, not so much of the wisdom of the operator and the dignity of the operation, as of the contrary. We have dwelt at this length upon

without giving a proper place for pity and ben- in the middle of the church. evolence. Some acquaintance with economic science was likewise valuable to the preacher. as unappropriateness of subject, and entiquated The rafters and other timbers are of a buff tint, phrase logy. Another fatal error in preaching was that of underrating the capacity of the people. The sole object of all preaching was occupied a conspicuous position. They had the opportunity of addressing the individuals most On the wall at the back of the Altar, immeremarkable for wealth, rank, talent, and influence in the kingdom. A majority of the Legis-lature were their parishioners The Church of England, opposed to superstition and bigotry on gilded in old, but intelligible English, a text the one hand, and to infidelity on the other, from Rev. v. 13, "Blessing, and honour, and was the chief sateguard of universal Christendom. The advancement or decline of Christ's the Throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and Holy Catholic Church depended, under God, upon the branches of the Angelical Communion On the north wall of the Chancel is a white widely influential communion their position was children. It is exquisitely carved, and the de most important. The effective discharge of sign is conceived in a spirit worthy the purity their ministerial duties, not of preaching only, of those the tablet commemorates. but of them all, would by God's help, christianize and evangelize the heart and centre of of the valley, entwined "each within each, like

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPOGATION OF THE GOS-PEL.—At the second meeting for conversation of the members and friends of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel on Tuesday week, about 100 Clergymen and laymen were present, and Glasgow. The last meeting of the season will take place on Tuesday, June 19.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge .- On Thursday veek the Bishop of London met the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell and Mr. Westerton, at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, for the purpose of inspecting the floral decorations objected to by the latter. After a careful examination his Lordship expressed his approval of them.

CONSECRATION-By the Bishop of Winchessite of the old one, at an expense of 6,659L, the channel being rebuilt by the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, the pat-

rons of the living, at a cost of about 850l. FOUNDATION STONE LAID-Of a new district Rev. A. S. Canney, late Curate of All Saints,

SERVICE FOR WORKING MEN .- Notice of an early service, at half-past six, on Trinity Sunday, consisting of the litany, and a sermon, followed by the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, specially for those who "dislike coming to Church at a later hour of the day, in their working dress," has been given at St. Paul's,

Rector of Saint Clement Danes, in the Strand, administered public baptism to ninety-three children of different ages without the fee usually paid for the performance of that essential and solemn rite. It is much to be lamented that many poor parents are from want of means to pay the fee of 1s 6d., hindered from having fee of 1s 6d., hindered from having their children baptised in many of the metro-politan parishes where this fee is demanded, ascertained that so many children of its poor ded to take a religious paper, and don't under-were unbaptised, determined that the non-pay- stand why they cannot be afforded as cheap sa

schools of the parish, two of which Sunday

TESTIMONIALS.—Testimonials of affection and in the East; to the Rev. W. H. Lewis, by the Schools and Church, Bury, on his leaving; to the Rev. E. Brownrigg, by the parishioners of Ellingham, on his leaving.

#### COLONIAL.

FLOATING CHAPEL FOR SEAMEN .- In about inclined plane) of a Bethel ship which has been generously placed at the disposal of the Revd. Mr. Carden by a friend to the church. The tributed, the reverend gentleman licensed to the community whose temporal welfare only, is mainly dependant upon the mariner, will not be

sought in vain. Contributions may be addressed to the Quebec

UNITED STATES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, ALBANY .-The services of this Church, which had been suspended for a fortnight, owing to the decorations which have recently been effected in this most interesting building, were resumed on Trinity Sunday. Our readers may not all of them be aware that the Church is indebted to the quiet, unobtrusive munificence of one layman for the possession of one of the most man for the possession of one of the most beautiful and thoroughly expressed specimens of Ecclesiastical Architecture in this country. It was erected to the glory of God in honour of the Holy Innocents, and in memory of his own children, by W. H. DeWitt, Esq., of Albany: it is situated in a part of the city where church accommodation was much needed, and the seats are free and unappropriated for ever. The engaged during this week in the visitation of the Clergy of his Archdeaconry at St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden. The sermon preceding the Charge was dispensed with in initiation. the Charge was dispensed with, in imitation of the course pursued by the Bishop. The Charge consisted of an essay on preaching, and on the errors by which it is rendered ineffective:

The first general error was want of faith. Preaching was disparaged, and ironical praise. Preaching was disparaged, and ironical praise bestowed on short sermons. The next error was that of overlooking certain qualifications luc.s." with seven burners, each burner forming which the work of preaching required. Amongst these were command of language and readiness of expression. Another qualification for a many ways—we need not explain it; the mystic preacher was acquaintance with at least the seven is, if possible, a more expressive and comelements of modern science, to some extent of prehensive symbol than the sacred triangle. nce, and in particular of the philosophy of with three burners; they are placed immediately morals, for which the study of the works of under the corbels that support the trusses of Bishop Butler would be found most valuable, the roof, and diffuse an agreeable light throughnot so the study of Archdeacon Paley, whose out the whole building, avoiding the offensive system made prudence the only motive of virtue, glare which gas-burners produce when placed

The Chancel has been decorated in the polychrome by Doremus & Akeroyd of New York. Touching the composition of sermons, haste in | The groundwork of the roof is deep blue, powdered with gold stars and white lilies altern with the mouldings "picked out" in white and colours, and their plain faces enriched by foliated arabesque work in green and red. The edification. The Clergy of this Archdeaconry battlemented cornice is very rich, and the cor-

> diately under the Chancel triplet, is a beautiful glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon

the several quarters of the world; and in this marble monument in memory of the founder's within a simple arch are four wreaths of lilies home's soft sympathies"-" Sisters and Brothers." In the centre of each wreath is the name and age of those innocents whom God in his wisdom had so soon removed to a better land. In the point of the arch is a polished floriated cross, and at its base is a lamb sleeping. Under this monument, and gilded in the same manner as the text over the Altar, is inscribed the beautiful and appropriate Collect for the Holy Innocents' Day. These decorations add considerably to the beauty of the interior, and are designed with a purity and chasteness of flauntiness and tawdriness sometimes chargeable to painting in our churches. The recent improvements, as well as the original design for the church, have been entrusted to Mr. Frank Wills, architect, of New York.

# Miscellaneous.

SUBSCRIBERS, AND THOSE WHO OUGHT TO Church in Prince's-street, to be dedicated to St.

Andrew, providing accommodation for about

We intimated last week that we had, in years past, increased our subscription list by BE SUBSCRIBERS FOR A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. our personal solicitations. While engaged in this work we were brought in contact with all sorts of Churchmen, and had occasion to hear numerous opinions respecting the various papers published in the Episcopal Church. In some respects, the employment was a very good school for us, and we now propose to give our readers the benefit of our experience.—Perhaps some one will find himself described and see the working dress," has been given at St. Paul's, Brighton.

PUBLIC BAPTISMS OF INFANTS—ST. CLEMENT DANES.—On Whit Sunday, during evening service, the Rev. J. C. Mason, the newly inducted the true initials of the persons indicated.

Mr. A. is a wealthy farmer—himself and wife is himself well posted up in regard to all the "sad accidents" and "horrible murders" of the day, and the Rev. Mr. Mason having, during his visit amongst the poor of Saint Clement Danes,

Mr. C. takes a particular paper because he thinks it ought to be encouraged and sustained. He does not expect to find any thing in its colums to interest himself, and does not look for Members of his family may occasionally read it, but not unfrequently it is thrown aside among the refuse papers unopened. He does is dishonesty or bad management somewhere

Mr. D. takes a paper and pays for it in advance, reads it thoroughly, and seldom reads any other religious paper—says, he would not be without his paper for ten times its cost.

Mr. E is a business man and takes several

papers, and makes it a point to look into every He looks into his Church paper with the same feeling that he does into the others. He has no taste for anything but "price currents," and "advertisments," but he runs his eye over the heads—neverthinks of reading a long article, and if no caption of a thrilling event arrests

there is nothing in the papers.

Mr. F. is very fond of news—takes two or three dailies, and often visits the newsrooms, and wonders why every item in his religious paper is always a week or ten days behind time. Thinks there is great negligence on the part of its conductors, or some other cause operating that makes the paper worthless.

Mr. G. does not like all the positions taken

Mr. H. occasionally sees Mr. G.'s paper, but has such a strong prejudice against the views upheld by it that he discovers something offensive in almost every article.

Mr. I. is a clergyman, approves of the general course of the paper, and professes to be its warm friend, but is afraid of taking the responsibility of recommending it publicly, and forgets to send it any item that may come within his

# Correspondence.

WESLEYAN METHODISM AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The former a total departure from the principles and system of Methodism adopted, and established by the late Rev. John Wesley, A.M. To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—Having frequently seen articles in your journal maintaining that modern Wesleyan Methodism is an innovation upon the system establi hed by, and enjoined upon his followers by the late Mr. Wesley; and having also seen by your "editorials," that you have been violently assailed and abused for such articles by Methodist newspapers, and the Christian Guardian in particular; I am induced to furnish you with some extracts, on the subject from a small work, whose authority and genuineness, it will require no ordinary amount of effrontery and audacity to call in question. And yet I may perchance be mistaken in this calculation, for many, very many of the Church of England clergy are fully aware of the painful, the humiliating fact, that genuine extracts from Mr. Wesley's writings, genuine extracts from Mr. westey 8 writings, tending to shew his erring followers their fulse position and schismatic course, have been, in a vast number of instances, pronounced to be forgeries, both by the people and their preachorgeries, both by the people and their preachers; there must be something very wrong and them by the great mass of the Methodist boddefective in the religious defective in the religious system of a people in England, and Ireland, and in the colonie who act in the way above mentioned. But, be since the year 1816; afford grounds for arriving the point of the people in England, and Ireland, and Ire that as it may, there is certainly no greater enemy to the Church of England in this province than the body commonly called Wesleyan Methodists. Free church Presbyterians; Episcopal, and other Methodists; Baptists, &c.; Thirdly, upon the progress of the Gospel gen exhibit their enmity openly and boldly; they erally. I shall probably conclude such remark possess the merit of not disguising their hostili- with allusion to the retribution, which before ty from interested or other motives. In regard Mr. Wesley towards the close of his life. to the Wesleyan Methodists, however, the case is very different. They on many occasions, and in many instances affect to be well disposed to the Church of England, particularly when they need assistance &c., for the building of their chapels, &c. They "draw near with their lips but their hearts are far from" the church of their venerable founder.

"Minutes of several conversations between the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., and others, from the year 1744 to the year 1789, with an apendix. Dublin-Primitive Wesleyan Methodist bookroom, 62 South Great George Street, 1842."

is the assistant? Ans. The preacher in each circuit, who is appointed from time to time to take charge of the societies, and the other preachers therein. Ques. 41. How should an assistant be qualified for his charge? Ans. By walking closely with God, and having his work which so ment the university. Will not, then, some generous hearted son of our Church devote a few of the words which so many have to spare and make greatly at heart; by understanding and loving discipline—ours in particular—and by loving the Church of England, and resolving not to separate from her. Let this be well observed.

The work a present to the college? Or, if one individual does not feel disposed to do it alone, will be not endeavour to get two or three to I fear when the Methodists leave the Church, join him in so good a work? God will leave them; but if they are thrust out of it, they will be guiltless."

Page 26, Ques. 44. "Are there any other change every plan, that would hinder their being at Church at least two Sundays in four; carefully avoid whatever has a tendency to s parate men from the Church, and let all the s rvants in our preaching houses go to Church
o ce on Sunday at least. Is there not a cause?

The affidavits, &c., in the case of the Churchwardens of St. James's Church vs. Heward, in Are we not unawares, by little and little, sliding into a separation from the Church? O, use every means to prevent this! 1st. Exhort all our people to keep close to the Church and sacraments. 2nd. Warn them against all niceness in hearing—a prevailing evil. 3rd. Warn them also against despising the prayers of the Church. 4th. Against calling our preachers ministers. Our houses—meeting houses—call ministers. Our houses-meeting houses them plain preaching houses, or chapels. 6th. Do not license them as dissenters; the proper paper to be sent in at the assizes, sessions, or Bishop's Court, is this: A. B. has set apart his

house in C. for public worship, of which he ' Ques. 45. But are we not dissenters? Ans. No. although we call sinners to repentance in places of God's dominion, and though we fre-

of the Church; we do not, we dare not separate "Appendiz—containing introduction to a statement of general principles of the Methodist constitution agreed upon in Dublin at a meeting of representations held on the 5th and 6th of January, 1818, and fully agreed to and ratified

on its original basis, agreeably to Primitive of Popish innovations before the timid Wesleyan Methodism. tural doctrines, and primitive order of Methodist on the strength of their judgment. If our discipline as taught, and enforced by the late memory does not play us false, an apos-Rev. John Wesley, we are fully determined to abide Mr. Wesley was raised up by Divine Providence to lay the foundation of

Mr. Wesley at the close of his life was mortified at being obliged to witness that spirit, which credit for being actuated by some such

amongst us is one principal design of the present publication. We now recur to the original principles on which he stood so firm, and by means of which he was so abundantly

useful through his long and laborious life. The measures which we have adopted to restore and preserve our discipline have been rendered unnecessary by the events which have not often see the bills that are forwarded in the lately occurred, and the vote which passed the paper, and is quite sure he has somewhere a receipt for the last year, when two or three which so often, but in vain endeavored to preyears have actually glided away since he paid a vail on Mr. Wesley to permit the preachers to He is too honorable not to pay when erect themselves into an independent hierarchy called on, but has a lurking suspicion that there has burst forth like a torrent, and we have only arisen to stem the stream. It is true, that our efforts to effect this have been stigmatised as esy and schism; (N. B. These two words are italicised in the original); but we leave the judicious to judge between us, and say, who are the schismatics-whether those, who having sapped a foundation, cause a rent and an uproar, and then set up the cry of heresy and schism through the land; or those who having escaped the convulsion have collected the materials, and returning to the solid rock, which remained where the old foundation stood, have re-erected the edifice in its native simplicity. his attention, nine times out of ten he concludes | GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE METHODIST CON-

STITUTION.

"Extracts.—Chap. 1st, of Design, Ques. 2nd. What is the design of the Methodist Society? Ans, It is thus expressed by Mr. Wesley—a body of people, who being of no sect or party are friends to all parties, and endeavour to forward all in heart, religion, and in the knowledge and love of God and man. Ques. 5. Does not the Methodist society profess to belong to the in his paper, yet he finds so much in it that is good, and its influence in his family so healthful, that he cheerfully pays the bills from year der of the connexion, made a declaration of a similar import within less than a year prece ding his decease: "I declare once more that I live, and die a member of the Church of England; and that none, who regard my judg ment and advice will ever separate from it.

"Chap. 3rd, of Discipline. Ques. 20 .- Why do we separate from the majority of the conference claiming to be the successors of that established by Mr. Wesley? Ans. Because they have changed the discipline established by Mr. Wesley—not content with the honorable office of being preachers of the Gospel-they have assumed to themselves the priestly office by administering the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper, without appointment or ordination, against Mr. Wesley's express opinon on the subject.

"Ques. 21 .- Has it not been urged that Mr. Wesley himself ordained some preachers to administer the ordinances, and has not this been resorted to as an apology by the preachers for the late innovation? Ans. Supposing it to be true, that Mr. Wesley was prevailed upon to elect for such an appointment, it is the fullest onfirmation that his decided opinion was gainst the administration of the ordinances by e preachers generally-therefore this attempt shelter themselves under the sanction of Mr. Wesley's authority is perfectly nugatory, and

carries its own regulation. If the foregoing extracts do not fully establish ne truth of the assertion which heads this letter, and prove that modern Methodist is in a state of schism according to Mr. Wesley's well matured judgment and conviction-as regards the Church of England being the true hurch of Christ-the English language has no definite signification, import or meaning.

At another time I may probably trouble yo with some remarks on these extracts, inast as the utter contempt and disregard of the

Your obedient servant, June, 1855.

To the Editor of The Church.

Wood tock, June 12, 1855. MY DEAR SIR,-Permit me through th olumns of your valuable paper to offer a sug estion to some of the wealthy members of or Church, who with the means may also have th inclination to do something for an institution in which all true Churchmen must take an inter EXTRACTS.—Page 25, Question 40. "Who is the assistant? Ans. The preacher in each circuit, who is appointed from time to time to

The edition is the latest and therefore the most valuable; for although there are, I believe, a few numbers of a later edition out, i services which you would give the assistants?

Ans. Several, ..... 9. Exhort all that were brought up in the Church to continue therein.

Set the example yourself, and immediately Apologizing for thus trespassing on your valuable space, I remain very faithfully yours,
J. C. G.

> NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. The affidavits, &c., in the case of the Church-

> LETTERS RECEIVED TO JULY 4. Rev. J. C., Sombra (the Nos. have been sent again); J. R. B., St. Catharines; Rev. A. T.,

> > The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

MORE PUSEYISM (SO-CALLED.) We find the following in the English Churchman:

"The Vicar of Watford has lately adopted the quently use extemporary prayer and unite together in a religious society, yet we are not dissenters in the only sense which our law acknowledges; namely, who renounce the service persons may come in. This practice has led the Daily News to publish a report that sundry persons had quitted the church during service,

a consequence of Puseyite innovations, &c." The above presents us with a new phase of the many headed hydra which continues at a general meeting convened at Clones on the 21st of same month to re-establish Methodism ous Protestants, and conjure up the bugbear minds of pious old ladies whose good in-"Introduction-Extracts from .- In the scriptentions have doubtless gained a long march tolical precept was once given to the a great following effect: "Let all things be done work. He was spared to a very ripe old age to decently and in order " Without entering

thought that the slamming of doors and the creaking of boots, and the rustling of may be certainly unproductive of devotion, the retreat of refractory children or invalids might be effected without injury to the service by some such arrangement as we liberal (?) press does not halt to confer upon matters and motives beneath notice; the same time as a fitting illustration of the correctness and justice of such accusations

The journal above quoted, also "gladly publishes the following letter in reference to a paragraph in this column last week" "SIR,—As you have stated in a leading article, of the 31st ult., that the bells of Hungerford church were rung on Wednesday, the 23rd of May, in honor of the winner of the Derby stakes at Epsom, allow me to request that you will insert the explanation which has been given by the clergymen and churchwardens to the Bishop of Oxford, on his inquiry into the matter: viz .- that the bells were rung on the day in question, and also on the following Friday, with-

out any reference to the race, but only for practice before Whitsuntide. I am, Sir, your faithful servant, JOHN M. DAVENPORT. Sec. of the Bishop of Oxford. Oxford, June 2, 1855."

We rejoice that the clergy and churchwardens of Hungerford have removed this scandal from themselves, and we hope that the ringers intended the ringing as "practice" only; but they are a class who require sharp watching in such matters.—ED. CHURCHMAN.

We are not informed in what paper the representations of the late Receiver General Churchmen have endea oured to explain scandal alluded to originated; if in the Dunn, he was induced to settle here. At that Churchman we may truly say that the period York was a village containing les than with respect to "Baptismal Regenerachurch is wounded in the house of her three thousand inhabitants. On King Street, friends: but by whomsoever invented, upon that party alone rests the scandal, viz., of attributing to the clergy and churchwardens York his home, with his usual energy he immeof Hungertord the celebration by bellof Hungertord the celebration by bell-ringing of successful gambling. We should chard which occupied that part of King Street where Adelaide Buildings now stands; he there where Adelaide Buildings now stands; he there Church; hence, the laboured efforts which be glad to be informed whether this too, is a new feature of Puseyism—another of the multitudinous and varied processes by built two houses, which at that period were considered wonders of shop architecture, being the first that had been erected with large front shop continually subject us to the not unfounded which good subjects are to be gained for windows in the English fashion. Thus commenced his long and successful career as a man

Toronto, June 27, 1855. My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto for St. Lawrence Ward; and so conspicuous and Kingston,—It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your that for many years he was re-elected by large the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes, in accordance with the following list.

I remain, &c.

	Marie Control of the	a a community or or	
on		John	TORONTO
ch	July, 1855.		
he	Monday 9,	Christ's Church, Scarl	boro'10a
in	66 66	St. Pauls, do	2 p.
dy	Tuesday 10,	St. Pauls, do Uxbridge	10 a.
s,	** **	Drock, West Church	3 n
ng	Wednesday11,	Fast Church	1110
8:	I hneed at 19	St Paule Whithy	10
11-	11 11	Windsor	2 n
d.		St. George, Oshawa	5 p.
n-	Friday 13,	St. John, Bowmanvil	le, 10 a.
KS.		Clarke	2 p.
el			
CI	14, "	Inniskillen	10 a.
	Sunday 15	Cartwright Manvers South Church, Cavan	5 p.
	Monday 16	North Church, Cavan	5 p.
	" "	Emily	10 a.
	Tuesday 17.	Lindsay	3 p.
	Wednesday18.	Peterborough	10 0.1
		biortove	0
e	Thursday 19,	Warsaw	10 a.ı
-		Warsaw	4 p.1
r	rriday 20,	Sevinour	3 n 1
e	Saturday 21,	Rice Lake	2 p.1
n	Sunday 22,	Cobourg	11 8.1
-	" "	Port Hope	3 p 1
n	Monday 23,	Grafton	11 a.r
t	(	Colborne	3 r. r
d	Tuesday 24,	Carrying Place	11 a.r
h		Hillier	2nr
f	Wednesday25,	Wellington	10 a.1
-	Thursday De	Picton	3 р.1
	Inursday 26,	Marysburgh	11 a.r
	Friday 27.	Milford	2 p.r
	Friday 21, 2	Annwood or Trenton.	11 a.r
		Frankford	3 p.n
	Saturday 20,	Rawdon	10 a.r
1	Sunday 29 1	Belleville	5 p.n
	Tuesday 31 8	Shannonville	11 a.n
1	" " "	Shannonville	11 a.n
	August.	J chamaga	o p.n
	Mr. 1 1 21		all of acts
-	wednesday I, M	ohawk Village	. 10 a.m
1	6 66 66 N	ananee	3 20 200

Thursday 2, Clarke's Mills..... 10 a.m. Bath .... Friday Fredericksburgh...... 3 p.m. 4, Amherst Island . 5, Kingston .....

THE LATE ALEXANDER DIXON, ESQ.

It gives us much pleasure to copy from It gives us much pleasure to copy from our contemporary the Colonist the subjoined well written and interresting sketch of the career of the faithful churchman, to whose death we alluded in our last. We had the melancholy gratification of joining the throng of mourners in paying the last tribute of respect to his remains, and we were glad to find from the number who were present, that though Mr. Dixon's illness remayed him from the active are who were present, that though Mr. Dixon's studying which he took especial delight. For illness removed him from the active pursurts of life for many months, yet his many services to the Church, and his energy and faithfulness in other respects, in doing his duty in the station of life to which it pleased Gort to call, him, were held in suffering under what was an engaged and the station of life to which it pleased Gort to call, him, were held in suffering under what was an engaged and the spurious additions of aposties many years previous to his death, his house was always open to clergymen from distant parts of the Province, many of whom will look back with pleasurable remembrances of his warmhearted hospitality and instructive conversations.

For several years past, Mr. Dixon had been that the spurious additions of aposties falsely so called—it is, I say, an unworthy effort to seek to place these godly Fathers in antagonism to those very Scriptures and that very Church which they have thus handed down to us in their integrity. it pleased God to call him, were held in suffering under what was considered a severe But, thank God, it can never be honestly affectionate remembrance. In addition to his Lordship the Bishop, we counted twelve clergence from the city and its twelve clergymen from the city and its vicinity, together with a great number of our most influential citizens. On entering and while departing from the cathedral, the land while departing from the cathedral whi sweet strains of the dead march in Saul, pealed through the aisles with thrilling clearness. On Sunday evening last he composed effect, while a portion of the choral service himself to sleep after a day of pain, and shortly of the church was chaunted in a minor after he fell into a state of stupor which lasted cred Majesty Queen Victoria." But were key with exquisite solemnity and beauty. The remarks of our contemporary are so comprehensive that there is little opportunity to say more. One thing we may glance at briefly. The strong faith in the merits of his Redeemer, which he cherish see his opening plan mature, and its beneficial tendency, and he rejoiced in the prosperous of the question, we think it will scarcely the church, sustained him during its closing the church to five a state of the righteens of weak brethren, for our own Church to But as all human happiness has its alloy, be assuming too much for granted, if in scenes. He died the death of the righteous der, Badgley, Hallowell, Philbrick and Rus- of weak brethren, for our own Church to -may our last end be like his. We will sell, of the medical faculty, H. Y. Hind pay that solemn outward reverence, not

He thinks such papers are very quarrelsome and on the whole do about as much harm as the recurrence of such a spirit operating the Characteristic formula is the Characteristic formula and on the whole do about as much harm as the recurrence of such a spirit operating appointed hour for prayer, and afterwards death of friends, we complain in effect that they appointed hour for prayer, and afterwards death of friends, we complain in effect that they appointed hour for prayer, and afterwards death of friends, we complain in effect that they appointed hour for prayer, and afterwards death of friends are the lines drawn. appointed hour for prayer, and afterwards they transfer and and any that their entrances were born mortal. Death is as the lines drawn they 'repent and go,' that their entrance from the centre unto the circumference, even on every pari; or as the upright magistrate, equa and interruption to others who present to all; which may the rather move us to be themselves in due time; he may have content. We may not forget to conform our 'Thy will be done." The wise man praised the dresses progressing through a long aisle, ced them "blessed which die in the Lord, beto say the least of it: in like manner that therefore their good estate now obtained, should the rather move us to remember their good."

"It was the melancholy duty of his friends to follow to the grave yesterday, the mortal remains of this much lamented gentleman. are informed he has adopted. But of tuneral cortege proceeded at half-past three course, the liberty of an enlightened and to the Cathedral Church of St. James; it was very numerous, and comprised a large number it suffices that the consequence of the the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Revd's Messrs of the clergy and principal citizens, including measure is perfectly sufficient to raise a McCaul, Grasett, Darling, E. Grasett, Johnston, charge of Puseyism upon; and serves at Lett, &c., &c. The full burial service was performed by the Rector, with the assistance of the choir, and was particularly impressive.

The first portion of the service being concluded, the mournful procession re-formed, and took the line of King street East, by way of Parliament street to the Cemetery, the bell of Trinity Church tolling as it passed by. At the Cemetery, the burial service was concluded, the ody being for the present placed in a vault beonging to Herry Rowsell and Wm. Wakefield, Esquires, prior to its deposit in a family vault

about to be erected. The writer or these lines having for a long period enjoyed the friendship of the deceased, is enabled to add the following brief sketch of

his career as a resident of this city :-Mr. Dixon came to Upper Canada from the City of Dublin, above 25 years since, with the intention of proceeding to Mount Vernon, in the State of Ohio, where he understood there was an Episcopal College, and a settlement of Episcopalians on the College territory. He wisely determined, however, to proceed there alone in the first place, leaving his family in the Town of York, as this city was then called. Finding that things at Mount Vernon differed altogether from the highly coloured utopian representations which induced him to emigrate, he returned to York, and being urged by letters from friends at home to return, he had resolved to do so, when chiefly through the advice and urgent

where now there are long ranges of splendid buildings, there were at that time chiefly orchards and gardens. Having determined to make of business amongst us. Shortly after 1834, when the town was incorporated and changed its name to Toronto, he was elected Alderman

majorities to the same honourable office. He very active District Magistrate for a long period.
With the political history of this city, Mr.

With the political history of this city, Mr.

Question in Anglican Theology! We care Dixon was intimately connected. His advice was frequently sought by the representatives of the Sovereign in Upper Canada, and he enjoyed considerable local influence, which was invariably exercised in the cause of loyalty and con-

Ale a de b I lings, which was the first structure interpretation of the sacred oracles-is on King street possessing any pretensions to architectural beauty, was erected by him. His own handsome residence on Gerrard street set the example for the numerous beautiful private the example for the numerous beautiful private Cathedral Church of St. James, are much in- doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception,"

was always amongst the very foremost in any ty requires that we receive the doctrines good work connected with its advancement.

Trinity Church, at the eastern part of the city, is a monument of his zeal in this respect. Well

as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of a restrict of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of a restrict or in the control of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of a restrict or in the control of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in their obvious meaning, as a whole, and not, with the doubtful wronging of the church in do we remember the daily care with which he ingenuity of a pettifogging attorney, avail uperintended its progress. Most just were the ourselves of some omission, or some ex casion of its being opened:

credit of erecting this Church is due, and accordingly he has been called, "The Father and Founder of Trinity Church." He gave himself sufficient to settle the doctrine of the Angloup to the undertaking with an untiring and Catholic Church on this question-" O. generous energy of purpose, which no difficul-ties could arrest. Many can give money, but

C rist alone without sin."

But suc't treacherous Churchmen are munity by many kind friends."

member of the Committee of the Church Soci- of God. The 53rd of I-aiah and the 5th Synod was elected to that body as one of the 1 on of the Immaculate Conception of the representatives of St. James's congregation.

But while thus most earnest in advancing

Blessed Virgin for ever.

and maintaining the religious principles which his Maker, giving directions for the arrange-ment of his affairs with singular precision and

TRINITY COLLEGE.

On Thursday last (June 28th) the annual their impious heresy. dinner was given in the college hall; the Nor is this the only instance in which in the original); against which he declared to hearts to present themselves once a week of mortality, we may not think it so strange to Irving, and the students of the college.

After the dinner the usual toasts were proposed, that of the Queen being received with the accustom denthusiasm, as were also the names of The Chancellor who is now absent in England, and of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. His Lordship, in returning thanks, expressed in very trong terms his gratification at the progress of the college, and his sanguine expectaion of its permanent prosperity.

Among the toasts which followed was that of The Prizemen of the year, whose names are as follow:

PRIZEMEN IN THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Theological Class.

Ds. Cooper.

ARTS CLASSES.

Third year. Clussics ... ..... Broughall. Second Year. Classics ..... Patton. Mathematics ...... Sandars. FRESHMEN. Wellington Scholarship......Bourinot. Bishop Strachan Scholarship.....Benson. Allan Scholarship ...... Houston. Wethy. The Allan Scholarship was awarded to Mr.

Wethy, as Mr. Houston was already in possession of a Divinity Scholarship. PRIZES FOR EXERCISES. English Essay ... ....Ds. Vankoughnet. First Kent prize for Theological \ Broughall. Sandars. .....Sandars.

THE "IMMACULATE CONCEPTION." It must surely be a matter of deep numiliation to all high-principled Churchmen when they see any of their number wanting in the truthfulness of godly implicity.

Perhaps nothing has so lowered the haracter of the Church, as the disingenuous subtleties by which unsound Churchmen have endeavoured to explain tion," "Apostolic Succession," "Sacramental Grace." " Priestly Absolution," &c.; for, be these doc rines true or false. all who are without her pale can clearly charge of being guilty of some of the worst practices of Jesuitism, without the honesty o acknowledge its unhallowed principles.

We have been led to these remarks from oticing that at least one clergyman of the Church in the neighbouring Republic has been advocating the, to us, monstrous idea, also held a commission of the peace, and was a that the doctrine of the "Immaculate Con servatism. His principles never varied with to insinuate that a dogma, so intensely new the supple policy of the times—he was always as the one in question, can be truthfully as the one in question, can be truthfully No citizen of Toronto has done more for the approvement of our public and private buildings. a: and Trinity Church, and the present whether any one can possibly hold the debted to his exertions and correct taste for the or any other distinctive Romish dogma, superiority of their styles and materials.

From his youth, Mr. Dixon was a faithful who honestly receives Anglo-Catholic nd zealous member of the English Church, and teaching? A high toned Christian integri-Lord Bishop's remarks in his sermon on the oc- pression of possible uncertainty, to twist and distort the plain, honest, common-"To Alexander Dixon, Esq., the principal sense meaning of the whole. But, in truth, the very title of our XV. Article is

few will give time, perseverance and patient attention to troublesome details. Mr. Dixon was doubtless sustained in this labour of love which the Secret Secretaries are by many kindred hearts, among whom it is upon which the Sacred Scriptures are pleasing to mention Messrs. Gooderham, Turner, more distinctive than another, it is the fact and Beard, and though last not least, Mr. John Kent, whose decided ability and vigorous character, are pleasingly remembered in this combeing most carefully stated, both by pro-Mr. Dixon was for a long period an active phet and apostle, to be the Incarnate Son ety; and at the formation of the first Diocesan of Romans are sufficient to settle the ques-

Nor could a whole catena of individual he conscientiously entertaind, he gained the respect and warm esteem of many who held tonever be produced.) suffice to show that tally different views. As a writer, he used formerly to take an effective part in the public discussions of the day; and as a speaker, he

perhaps impious were not too strong a word-m aning to them; just as we Englishmen now speak of her "Most Sauntil about three o'clock in the morning, when a sect to arise who sought to pay her divine honours, we could no longer, with propriety, use such an appellation of honour, lest we should thereby strengthen

Toronto, G. W. Allar, Esq., J. H. Hagarty. the preachers so generally manifested of innovating on his providential plan by laying claim to the priestly office without order, authority, or appointment; (N. B. The words italicised are so is the content of the priestly office without order, authority, or appointment; (N. B. The words italicised are so is the content of the priestly office without order, authority, or appointment; (N. B. The words italicised are so is the content of the priestly office without order, authority, or and the students of the college.

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on "Modern Spiritualism," taken from the Church Review (New Haven), a publication we often take delight in copying from, and which we would most gladly think was much more widely circulated than it is. We recommend the article (which we shall give in full) to all our our readers. There has been of late a growing dislike to believe in the real personal presence and agency of good and evil spirits, in this present world: and the neglect of this fact has paved the way (strange as if may seem) for those unscriptural notions about God which abound in the revelations of the "spiritual mediums." The writer takes his stand upon the "truth and the finulity" (or fulness and completeness) of H ly Scripture; and from this point shows to a demonstration that the facts of "Modern Spiritualism," which no one need deny, have their origin in the are being led away by this soul-destroying delusion would do well to consider this article, and see the error of their ways .-Those who have not come within the circles of its malignant influence will still find much to interest and instruct them, in the fearful power and knowledge of the to destroy our souls; and all who read it must feel assured in the fulness of the gift of God's word, and the certainty that, like, every other machination of the Devil, to get into the boats, and small steamers, which "Modern Spiritualism" will die out the were assigned to them, towed them to shore,

Col. Tulloch begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £12 19s. 4d. from J. Macklem, Esq., Churchwarden at Chippawa, being the amount of a collection made in Trinity Church on account of the Patriotic Fund.

Garrison. Toronto, June 30, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TO RE TAKEN UP IN THE MONTH OF

JULY, 1855, TO BE APPLIED TO THE FUNDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES APPOINTED. St. Paul's, Newmarket ... £1 8 2 hrist Ch., St. Albans... 0 17 -1 Frinity Church, Aurora 0 9 7

per the Secretary of 

4 Collections, amounting to ..... £4 11 5 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, 13th year ... £1 5 T. S. KENNEDY,

# Eurapean News.

Arrival of the "Baltic." New York, June 28.

The Buttle arrival and the same of the same arrival and s

Simultaneously the English stormed and took other two managed to get through.

The disembarkation of horses, guns, and mathe rifle works in the Quarries, but lost 500

Nothing from the Thernaya or Baltic.

anchored off Cronstadt on the 12th. truce, and 16 English sailors were killed; and on the 8th the Magician fired for an hour with great effect on a hody of horse artillery and baggage; and the Turkish troops great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffer-

arrived here yesterday. CRIMEA.

The correspondence is down to the 4th. The weather was excessively hot. All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol

Private advices from Kertch give a graphic account of the sufferings of the Russian army from wounds and sicknes The Russians are said to have obtained a

munication independent of the road of Perekop by constructing a bridge of boats across the Sirwash. No alterations in trade.

Corn promises to be an abundant crop.
The British ship Shamrock foundered and
was lost at sea with a valuable cargo of copper. The crew escaped in the boats. The cargo was valued at \$200,000. Vienna, Friday Morning.—Gen. Lamona died

of cholera at Balaclava. By the shameful occurrence in the Baltic, in so far been attended by complete success. which the Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce, 20 sailors and 3 officers were Bruat and Sir E. Lyons, and to their indefati-

My Lord,—Sir Edmund Lyon's telegraphic despatch of the 25th, which was forwarded hence on the morning of the 27th, and one from me that immediately followed, will have informed your Lordship that the allied expedition to Kertch reached its destination on the morning of the 24th, and the troops having landed withwater having pushed on towards Kertch and Yenikale, that all the objects in contemplation were accomplished in 24 hours, without any were accomplished in 24 hours, without any resistance on the part of the enemy, who blew up the fortifications on both sides of the passage and then retired, thus leaving us masters of the Sea of Azoff, to be speedily occupied by a French Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.

I have now the honour to lay before you a copy of the report of Lieutenaut-General Sir G. Brown, commanding the allied troops; and in congratulating your Lordship, which I do most killed; 1 officer, 16 rank and file wounded. cordially, on the complete success of the opera-tion, I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your attention to the promptitude with which the disembarkation was effected, to the efficient measures taken by the Lieutenant-General to to the 26th inst insure his position and attain the objects in view, and the just tribute which he pays in his interesting narrative to the judicious arrangeKing, of the 23d, a fine young man, who was much esteamed fell a victim to it vesterday, ments of Admirals Bruat and Sir E. Lyons, and much esteemed, fell a victim to it yesterday. to the zeal and energy displayed by the officers and men of the allied fleets in carrying them

It has also occasioned some deaths in the Sardinian Contingent, three cases of which well as to the cordial co-operation and assistance of General D'Autemarre, commanding the French division, and Redschid Pacha, commanding the Turkish troops.

I have not received any further advices from

Sir G. Brown of Sir E. Lyons.

On our first page will be found an article advance, but they have displayed a considerable force to-day on the Inkerman heights.

Convoys continue to arrive on the north side I enclose a return of casualties to the 27th

A further portion of the Sardinian contingent has arrived under General La Marmora's bro-ther, the details of which I have not yet re-

> I have, &c. RAGLAN.

The Lord Panmure, &c. (ENCLOSURE.)

Yenikale, May 25.
My dear Lord Raglan,-The expedition to this place, so far, has proved entirely successful, and we have got possession of all we proposed without striking a blow, and almost without firing a shot.

On leaving the anchorage off Sebastopol on the 22nd, the night became so foggy that the fleet made but little progress towards its destination, but the whole of the ships and steamers reached the rendezvous four leagues off Cape Takil, soon after daylight on the morning of the author of all evil-the Devil. Those who | 24th, when it was speedily determined to run at once in for the spot at which, as your lordship is aware, it was originally proposed to disembark, and which is a fine smooth bay, round a low point running out immediately under the village of Kazatch Bournou.

The water in the Straits is so shallow that large ships cannot ascend higher than about three miles from this spot, but the steamers and vessels in which the whole of the British infan-Prince of this World, who is ever seeking try and artillery were embarked could get at least a mile nearer to it.

All the vessels got as high up as the depth of water would permit, and came to anchor about 11, when the English and French troops began sooner by our avoiding any contact with it and the gunboats and smaller war-steamers were stationed to scour the beach and protect the disembarkation.

Although we had observed some six or eight

pieces of light artillery following us along the shore, no opposition was made to the disembark-ation, and the first of the troops reached the shore at ten o'clock, which, as soon as they were formed, were pushed on to occupy the village on the rising ground bordering the marshy plain on which they landed, for the purpose of covering the disembarkation. As they were the most numerous, and as your Lordship had done so on a former occasion, I placed the French on the right and the British troops on the left, in-tending to hold the Turkish Contingent in eserve.

Soon after the disembarkation had commenced. everal loud explosions were heard, and it was oon discovered that the enemy had blown up the magazines in all his batteries on Cape St. Paul, and was retiring by the road leading to Theodosia or Kaffa. It therefore became exceedingly desirable that I should advance to occupy the ridge of which the Cape is the continuation; but, as only a few of the Turkish troops had got landed, and but little of the artillery. I contented myself by requesting General D'Autemarre to patrol the Cape towards Kertch, took up the best position I could find for the security of the troops and the protection of the disembarkation of all the necessary material and horses during the night, just before darkwhich, in an open steppe where we were exposed to the attacks of cavalry, was an operation

f some difficulty.

In the course of the evening several more loud explosions were heard, and it was soon discovered that he had also blown up and abandoned the whole of his works here and along the coast between this and Kertch, and spiked all the guns. He had also set fire to and destroyed The Baltic arrived at one o'clock this morn- as two steamers in the harbour; and the Cossome large corn magazines in Kertch, as well

ture of the Mamelon and White Works after smaller war-steamers were enabled to round sanguinary fighting, in which 5000 were killed | Cape Ackbournou, and enter the Bay of Kertch, The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their position enabled them to shell the escape into the Sea of Azoff. They succeeded, when they engaged and endeavoured to cut off I believe, in capturing a small one; but the

killed and wounded. Since then firing has been | teriel went on during the whole night, under the The fleet have achieved new successes in the zealous and active superintendence of Rear-Admiral Houston Stewart and Captain Sir Thomas Sea of Azoff, and have burned stores at Tangarog, Marionopol and Genitchi, and a boat expedition is fitting out against Perekop.

The neet have achieved new successes in the Pasley; but, with all this, there was a good deal to be done at daylight this morning, and I was ultimately compelled to proceed with only The Russians are reported to have cvacuated | three of the guns of the Turkish Contingent and without any of their officers' horses.

Under these circumstances, however, I con-Dantzic, June 15.—The Valcan has arrived with despatches. She left the fleet on the 14th, force marched off their ground at six this morning, -the French in contiguous columns, follow-The Russians fired on a boat bearing a flag of ed by their artillery; the British in echelons of ing but little injury.

Cracow, June 14.—The Emperor of Austria

the rear of the whole, until they approached the precincts of Kertch when the whole of the troops by the into an ord pury column of route. The in contiguous columns of battalions, covering broke into an ord nory column of route. The town of Kertch is clean, and remarkably well built, and the troops passed through it with the greatest regularity, and without the slightest lisorder; subsequently the day became excessively hot, and, the march being a long one, the men suffered greatly from fatigue and want of water, which was only to be found at occasional wells. We managed to get in here, however, by one o'clock, where we were soon after visited by the three Admirals, and tound a large squadron of small steamers and gun-boats, ready to proceed into the Sea of Azoff, under the command of Captain Lyons of the Miranda.

The result of these operations, besides the pening of the passage into that sea and the destruction of the enemy's works, has been the capture of upwards of 50 of his guns, many of them of the largest calibre and the best con-struction; and, if the enterprise has from circumstances not added greatly to the glory of her Majestry's arms, it has a seen that the of her Majesty's arms, it has, as already stated,

gable attention in carrying them out, as well as DESPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Before Sebastopol, May 29.

My Lord,—Sir Edmund Lyon's telegraphic despatch of the 25th which was forwarded.

> Minie bullets, I caused it to be destroyed, with all its new and expensive machinery.

Yours, &c., (ENCLOSURE 2.)

Return of casualties from the 25th to the 27th of May inclusive.—Total, 4 rank and file

Before Sebastopol, May 29. My Lord,-I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, with the weekly return of sick

ended fatally on the voyage from Geros to

I have, &c.

The Lord Panmure, &c. (ENCLOSURE.)

Nothing material has occurred in front of the new position taken up by the allies on the morning of the 25th. The enemy have made no movement from the high ground towards the improvement in the sanatory condition of the

The admissions to strength during the pres- gunboat. ent week, have been in the ratio of 4.20 per eent. and deaths to strength 0.27 per cent.
Last week they were 4.53 and 0.47 respectively.

and the Snake received but little damage,—one shotthrough the mizen rigging, carrying it away, Fevers have been less numerous during the week, but diarrhea has land slightly on the increase; and it has been noticed that many

H. F. M'KILLOP, Lieut. and Con convalescent from fever have been seized, in some the disease has run on to cholera and ter-

minated fatally.

In the cavalry division fever has been the prevalent complaint, and four casualties have occurred-two from fever, one from disease of the liver, and one from cholera, in a man of the 10th Hussars, who died after an illness of eleven

The 1st Royal Dragoons have only two slight cases of ulcer under treatment in the hospital, and the regiment has been remarkably healthy

for some time past.

1st Division.—The Highland Brigade embark-

fatal termination, and there has been a tendency In the Second Division a marked improvement has taken place in the health of the men during

taken place for 48 hours, and of the sixteen remaining under treatment, Dr Wood, the superintending surgeon, thinks all have a fair In the Third Division there has been an in-

seems to be an alliance between them and the diarrhoal cases, which have been rather on the increase during the week. The surgeon of the 44th regiment objects to the summer clothing, on account of its being of a linen texture, and thinks woollen would have been better; but it appears to be approved of by the majority of the regimental medical offi-

cers of the division, as well as by the medical In the Fourth Division cholera has declined considerably. Last week the deaths from the disease, were 48; this week 14. In the 17th

regiment fever prevails to a greater extent than

I have, &c., J. Hall, Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals. Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief.

Before Sebastopol, June 2. My Lord,-I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a letter from the Inspector-General of Hospitals containing a return of the admissions and deaths from cholera up to the 1st instant. The admissions from the divisions in front have become so few that there is some lying about four miles off, and a storehouse. All this was completed by dark. During reason to feel confident that the cholera will subside among the troops below as rapidly as it has done elsewhere; but still its existence in At daylight of the 27th I weighed with the the army is a matter of the deepest regret, as well as of much anxiety. I have, &c.

[Enclosure.] Before Sebastopol, June 2. My Lord,—I have the honor to enclose a re-turn of admissions and deaths from cholera from the 26th of May to the 1st of June inclusive, by which your Lordship will observe that the divisions in front, where the disease first made its appearance and proved most fatal, have become healthier, and the complaint has attacked the Sardinian Contingent, the English and native drivers of the Land Transport Corps, and within the last 48 hours the brigade of Guards encamped on the heights near Balaklava. As yet the Cavalry Division has nearly been free from it, which is a remarkable circumstance, as it occupies a sheltered valley near Kadikoi. In the Guards it was noticed that the attacks

were confined to the newly-arrived recruits and to men who had been employed either on duty or fatigue in Balaklava.
Yesterday the admissions were fewer, and the

cases that presented themselves of a milder character; and I hope the epidemic will pass off, as it appears to be doing in front for the present. I have, &c. J. HALL,

Inspector-General of Hospitals. Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief.

Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch, June 2. Sir,-In my letter of the 26th ult., No. 398, I

had the pleasure of bringing under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the gallant, able, and successful way in which Lieut. Henry F. M'Killop had conducted Her Majesty's steam gun-vessel Snake, under his commi the day the allied forces obtained possession of the Straits of Kertch.

I have now to request you to lay before their Lordships the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant M'Killop, reporting his proceedings on that day; and their Lordships will observe that he speaks in high terms of his officers and ship's company, and particularly so of Mr. Nathaniel B. Herbert, Second-Master, and Mr. Sydney E. Wright, Assistant-Paymaster in charge. I am, &c.

EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief. The Secretary of the Admiralty, London. [Enclosure reporting engagement.]

H.M.S. Snake, off Yenikale, May 24. Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your signal granting me permission to intercept a Russian war steamer, I proceeded into Kertch Bay, exchanging shots with the batteries of Ackbournou in passing.

I succeeded in cutting off the steamer and

engaging her, but not until she had placed herself under the protection of the forts of Yenikale. After a sharp fire on both sides for three-quarters of an hour, I was fortunate in succeeding in setting her on fire with Lancaster shells, from which she blew up, the crew with difficulty getting away. She had apparently soldiers on board. During this engagement the forts at During this engagement the forts at Yenikale hulled the ship, and kept up a well-directed and continuous fire the whole time, which was returned with apparent good effect with our heavy shell.

trance (to the Sea of Azoff) and opened fire on us with very long range guns, their shot frequently passing over us at about 4,000 yards. I continued to engage the batteries and steamers after the arrival of the ships sent up to my assistance, until recalled by signal from the

The whole of the sailing vessels standing towards the sea of Azoff were intercepted and afterwards captured; two steamers, also inter cepted in Kertch Bay, were blown up by their

own crews, and a gunboat sunk. The batteries along the coast which fired upon

duties; being very shorthanded, rendered working the guns for so many hours a work of great

I beg to recommend for your favorable consideration Mr. N. B. Herbert (Second Master in charge), who with much skill conducted the ship through the intricate and comparatively unknown passage, under the guns of Ackbournou, and inside the shoal of Yenikale, without any accident. I am equally indebted to Mr. Sydney E.

extra patients excluded from the weekly state and shown separately; but, as I cannot get and meritorious service—for his assistance as a volunteer executive, who with Dr. Roche and Mr. George Wilson (senior engineer) manned and worked the 12-pounder howitzer, sinking a

I am happy to say that no casualties occurred, H. F. M'KILLOP, Lieut. and Com.

Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart. G.C.B.

OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

In the Artillery cholera is abating, and of the cases of fever under treatment are of a mild character, and in the Left Attack all are herewith copies of two letters that have been addressed to me by Captain Edmund M. Lyons, in which he reports the proceed-Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch, June 2. of the Miranda, in which he reports the proceed ings of the allied steam squadrons under his orders during the first four days of their appear-

ance in the Sea of Azoff.

In that short space of time the squadrons forced the enemy to run on shore, burn to the water's edge and abandon four steamers of war, under the command of Rear-Admiral Wolff; they bombarded Arabat and blew up the powder magazine, and they destroyed 246 merchant vessels, which were employed in the conveyance 1st Division.—The Highland Brigade entranged of supplies to the Russian army in the Crimen of supplies to the Russian army in the Crimen as well as immense magazines of corn and flour at Berdiansk and Genitchi containing at least the crimen of the crimen cholera have occurred, four of which have had a men

Captain Lyons is justly and deeply sensible of to bowel complaints, particularly among the what he owes to the cordial and efficient co-convalescents from fever. what he owes to the cordial and efficient co-operation of Captain Sedaiges and our allies operation of Captain Sedaiges and our allies acting under the orders of that distinguished officer; nor is he less sensible of or less grateful No admission from cholera has for the able support he has received from every of r 48 hours, and of the sixteen one in the British squadron under his own

I beg leave to recommend to their Lordshins' particular notice the mention which Captain Lyons makes of the very important services rencrease of mortality, arising chiefly from cholera. dered by the boats of the squadron on several Fever cases appear on the decline, but there occasions, under the command of that active, zealous, and excellent officer, Lieut. J. F. C. Mackenzie, of the Miranda, as well as of the gallant and successful exploit of Lieut. Cecil W. Buckley, of the Miranda, Lieut. Hugh T. Burgoyne, of the Swallow, and Mr John Roberts, gunner of the Ardent, which was productive of the most important results.

I am, &c. EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

H.M.S. Miranda, off Arabat, Sea of Azoff, May 28. Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that on In the Light Division, cholera is also on the increase, and the cases that present themselves are of a milder character.

Sir,—I have the honor to hibrary by that on the afternoon of the increase, which are perhaps not so the siege it-elf, which are perhaps not so the siege it-elf, which are perhaps not so the siege it-elf, which are perhaps not so marked for any one who has been there the marked for any one who has been there sailing under Mecklenburg colours, and who passing by a gradual transition through the different phases may not of Holstein. stopped for the French steamers Megare, Brandon, and Fulton. These having joined at 3 a m. on the 26th, we all went on in company. At 3.30 p.m. on that day we anchored off the lighthouse on the spit at Berdiansk in such a position as to command the harbor and beach and a large number of merchant vessels. I then sent the boats of the squadron under Commander Sherhouse. All this was completed by dark. During this time, steamers of the two squadrons were

ships under my orders, accompanied by the four French steamers, and anchored off the town of vival of hope mixed with the bitter remem-Berdiansk, the Miranda in 15 feet, and the gun- brance of disappointments and scarcely daring the fire, and he hopes to save a portion of the boats in proportionally less water, in a position which effectually commanded the town and beach. Here we found, run on shore, and burnt to the water's edge and abandoned, the four steamers of war which had escaped from Kertch, under the command of Rear-Admiral Wolff, whose flag was flying in the Moloditz. I now landed the small-armed men and marines of the squadron, under Commander Lambert of the Curlew, accompanied by those of the French ships, with orders to destroy all shipping and Government stores, but to respect private property. This was done without molestation, although we had information that 800 Cossacks, with guns, were at Petroskoi, five miles off. Many vessels were destroyed, and corn stores to the estimated value of £50,000. An 8-inch 62-cwt, gun was also recovered from the wreck

of the Russian steamers, and is now on board the Miranda. Immediately the boats returned the squadrons reighed for Arabat; I at the same time detached the Swallow and Wrangler to Genitchi, to command the entrance to the Putrid Sea, and the Curlew to cruise between Krivaia Spit and Sand Island, and thus prevent vessels escaping

us by getting up the Don. On the morning of the 28th we arrived off Arabat, and engaged the fort (mounting 30 guns) for an hour and a-half, at the end of which time a shell blew up the enemy's magazine; the ships SNAKE'S ENGAGEMENT WITH RUSSIAN STEAMERS. having been ordered to keep at shell range, and being well handled, had only one casualty, the chief engineer of the Medina being slightly wounded by a splinter; the French senior officer's ship received two shots in the hull, but fortunately no one was hurt. The enemy must have lost many men from the precision with which the shells burst in his works, independ-

ently of that caused by the explosion. The commanders of the vessels employed deserve every credit for the skilful manner in which they manœuvred their vessels in a very strong breeze and shoal water, without a single accident, and I may be permitted to say none were more distinguished than our gallant allies. The large garrison at Arabat rendering any attempt at landing out of the question, I now proceeded for Genitchi, parting with regret from at the same time for Kertch. I take this oppor-tunity of mentioning the efficient, cordial, and hearty co-operation I received on every occasion from M. de Sedaiges and the ships under his orders, and my hope that it may again be my good fortune to have him for my colleague.

The allied squadrons have destroyed upwards of 100 vessels during the three days they have been in this sea, principally laden with provisions for the Russian army in the Crimea. Had we sent these vessels in as prizes, we should have lost much valuable time and not been able to effect so many captures. The active and zealous way in which the officers and ships' companies perform their duties, and the cheerful manner in which they suffer this pecuniary loss for the benefit of the service, will, I trust, meet with your approbation.

I have, &c. E. M. Lyons, Captain.

OPERATIONS IN THE STRAITS OF KERTCH. Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch, May 30. SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter that has Three steamers also came down from the en- been addressed to me by Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, recounting the measures he took for obliging the enemy to abandon his last hold in se Straits, and reporting his having entered the Sea of Azoff with the squadron I had placed under his orders.

I am, &c., EDMUND LYONS, Rear-Admiral and Commander in-Chief. To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty's Ship "Miranda," at anchor off Yenikale, May 25. SIR,-I have the honour to inform you that, us while chasing the steamer also were blown up.
I should feel I was neglecting my duty unless orders the ship named in the marg n, I, in pur-I mentioned the zealous and creditable manner suance of your orders, passed the Straits of gallantry

shot of the batteries of Yenikale. At 7 p. m the enemy blew up the magazines and these atteries with a tremendous explosion. At 4 o'clock this morning I sent Mr. George

Williams, master of this ship, to find and buoy a channel through the Straits on the Yenikale ide; and I desired Lieuienant Armytage in the Vpr to follow as near as possible, and endeavour to pass the Straits and get into a osition to threaten the retreat of the Russia arrison of the forts on the Chesura Spit side of the Strait, by commanding the neck of the spit; at the same time I sent Lieutenant Aynsley, in the Lynx. to pass round by the Taman Lake and to take up a position to command the rear of the Russian forts. This service was ably performed by these officers, and on their obtaining the assigned positions, the enemy, as I anticipated, exploded his mugazines abandoned his works, and made a precipitat retreat under the fire of the Viper's guns. Williams now returned, having found and buoyed a 16 feet channel, and I immediately weighed, and with the vessels under my orders, proceeded through the Straits of Yenikale; thus we became complete masters of the Sea of Azoff.

I have, &c., E. M. Lyons, Captain. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Lyons, Bart., G. C. B.

Royal Albert, Straits, June 2. SIR,-In my letter, No. 358, of the 26th ult. stated that we had captured 50 of the enemy's

of corn and 508,000 lbs. of flour. This quantity, aken together with what has been destroyed by the allied squadrons in the Sea of Azoff, comprises nearly four months' rations for an army of 100,000 men, and it seems that shortly before our arrival the enemy had commenced sending towards Sebastopol daily convoys of about 1,500 waggons, each containing half-aton weight of grain or flour.

by the 7th instant, Yenikale will be in such a state of defence as fully to justify his leaving it in charge of the Ottoman troops new here,

According to the Presse d'Orient the French out of his last holds on the cost of Circassia.

I am, &c., E. Lyons, Rear-Admiral. To the Sacretary of the Admiralty. JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

From the Times Correspondent. MAY 29. It is now for the third time that I see the have been struck so vividly by the distinctive character of each.

The opening of each of these periods is a time of hope. The first when the allied armies, flushed by the victory of the Alma, settled down b fore Sebastopol like eagles sure of their prey. ships of a fearful winter siege they expected the renewal of the bombardment, and now the 3. signalized by the occupation of the Tchernaya. the 7th exceeded 4000 men." But notwithstanding this similiarity, what a difference in the nature of this hope. At first the enthusiastic wild hope of the young soldiers, the enthusiastic wild hope of the young soldiers, enemy's fleet, which had attacked Geritchi, set to whom nothing seemed and perhaps would sail. The Emperor's aide-de-camp Prince La-

and the Tchermaya as a pledge. seems characteristic. Then the long period of disapointment seemed to have swept away hope anything in the peninsula of Kertch." together with the illusion, and left a kind of lethargy behind, out of which even the powerful voice of the so long silent guns could scarce-

Hitherto the whole siege was like an attempt to beat the Russians on the ground most favorable o them, and to give them as it were the greatest odds. Nor were the Russians slow in recognizing this immense advantage. All their aim seems to have been to remain in this position, and to concentrate everything around Sebastopol. They did not avail themselves of their numerical superiority in winter to disturb this state of things, for the battle of Inkermann had taught them where there weakness was By the expedition to Kertch, and the occupation of the Tchernaya, the spell which seemed to have confined us to fight in the most disadvantageous positions has been broken-hence this diversion has had the effect of a change of position in bed, which put an end to a disagreeable night- to serve, and even the only son of a family. mare. The Russians on the other hand, appear still to pursue the same object; they did not defend Kertch, although they must have known that an expedition was intended in that direc- THE BALTIC .- FIRING ON A FLAG OF TRUCE. tion; they offered scarcely any resistance to the passage of the Tchernaya; this game is evidently to attract everything towards Sebastopol, and to break as usual the ardour of the advancing foe by the slowness and toughness of

The following are the telegraphic despatches received from Lord Raglan, relating to the latest successes at Sebastopol:

SEBASTOPOL, June 7, 1855. The formidable fire which began yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six this evening the French attacked and carried the White Works and the

The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not yet known.

JUNE 8 .- The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be too highly spoken of The French succeeded in securing the works of the Mamelon, and those on its right, called the Ouvrages Blancs, and in those they took 62 guns, ncluding eight cohorns, and 400 prisoners Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost about 400 men in killed and wounded. I have just received intelligence of the continued success of Captain Lyons and Captain Sedaiges in the Sea of Azoff. Taganrog, Marianopol, and Genitchi [Gheisk?] have been attacked; the public buildings and numerous magazines burnt. Only one man

The French Government has received the following despatches:

GENERAL PELISSIER TO THE MINISTER OF WAR. CRIMEA, 6TH, TEN AT NIGHT .- This day we opened fire against the exterior works, and tomorrow with the blessing of God, they will be

in our power. 7TH, ELEVEN AT NIGHT .- At half-past six our signals of attack were thrown out, and in an our afterwards our eagles floated on the Mamelon Vert, and on the two redoubts of the Careening Bay. The enemy's artillery has fallen into our power, and 400 prisoners are announced. Our legions occupy the works that have been taken, and our allies on their habitual resolution, have taken the works at the quarries, and established themselves there. The troops were admirable for devotedness and

JUNE 8 .- Yesterday evening (the 7th) we ok possession of 62 guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not yet been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might be expect

ed from so great a result. Two works close to the Malakhoff Tower were taken on the 8th, with 63 guns. The slaughter was fearful. JUNE 9TH, 11 P. M.—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the conquered works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 21st May. They have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Arti lery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them at-

June 10 .- The combat of June 7 was more adantageous for us than I first announced to you. It has put into our hands 502 prisoners, 20 of whom are officers, and 73 pieces of ordnance.

JUNE 11.—We are strengthening ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars at the ships, which have re tired still further off than Artillery Bay. We are preparing new batteries.

The loss of the English on the 7th and 8th amounted to-non-commissioned officers, drummers. and privates, killed, 112; wounded, 510; FURTHER SUCCESS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

STRAITS OF KERTCH, June 7 .- Commander gun's. It now appears that more than 100 | Sedaiges and Captain Lyons announce that the guns had fallen into our hands in the different operations of the allied flotilla against Taganrog, sea defences, many of them of heavy calibre, Marionpol, and Gheisk, which took place on the and remarkably well cast. Those which may 4th, 5th and 6th of June, have been com Marionpol, and Gheisk, which took place on the not be required for the land defences which the allied armies are now constructing, will be shipped and sent to England and France.

This was a find the of sure, and other of sure, and It has been ascertained from the Custom house returns that the enemy on evaculating Kertch, on the 24th. destroyed 4,166,000 lbs. resistance at Taganrog, where the enemy had resistance at Taganrog, where the enemy had assembled 3500 men. They had only one man

EVACUATION OF ANAPPA. The Russians have evacuated Anappa, and are supposed to have crossed the Kouban. The cassians are in the place.

THE CRIMEA

A despatch from Varna, dated Wednesday, George Brown confidently expects that June 13, says that the French troops have been

in charge of the Ottoman troops now here, according to the Presse d'Orient the French under the command of Hadji Redschid Pasha, prisoners released in exchange by the Russians and that the British and French forces will be agree in reporting that, white the Czar's army at liberty to proceed to the attack of Anapa in the Crimea-receives reinforcements by Pereand Sourj k Kaleh, in order to drive the enemy kop, its provisions are drawn from Kertch and the ports on the Sea of Azoff. These facts may now be regarded as more than sufficiently

The squadron under command of Rear-Admi-

ral Baynes, numbering 15 sail, anchored in the Great Belt on the 13th inst. A letter dated Elsimore, May 24, says .- "On camp before, or rather about, Sebastopol. The impressions received each time form themselves by Admiral Dundas's squadron, cast anchor at my mind into so many different periods Eisinore, accompanied by the Geyser corvette,

> "Two of these vessels have been left in charge at Elsimore; the others left with the Geyser for

St. Petersburg, Friday June 15 .- Prince The second when sobered down by the hard-ships of a fearful winter siege they expected continues against the bastions Korniloff and No The enemy has asked for an armistice, in third inaugurated by the capture of Kertch and order that he may bury his dead. His loss on

to believe in a better future—and now the calm corn which has been given up as lost. On the but sure expectation of success, with Kertche 30th, the enemy's steamers approached one of the landing places near Arabat, and set fire to It is chiefly to the contrast between the feeling prevailing at the beginning of the second several coasting vessels were burnt by them. mbardment and that existing now which General Wrangle's detachment remains in the

SPAIN. A telegraphic despatch from Saragossa, of the ly wake the benumbed spirits, whereas, at present, hope and with it confidence, animates that the chief and nine of the band had been ar-Much in this respect is to be attributed to rested. Ten officers of the band of Garcia, in the success of the expedition to Kertch, which Arragon, had made their submission, and almost has had quite a magic influence on the spirits. all the armed peasants who had joined him had

> An Imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburg. the 2nd of June, ordains that, in case of the decease of the present Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minority of the Crown Prince. The Regency is to continue during the minority of the second son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian.

THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION. BERLIN, Friday, June 15 .- An ukase of the Emperor Alexander annuls all exceptions which have been made in the recruiting in towns and villages. Persons up to the age of 37 are liable

The following was telegraphed to Liverpool Times, the day the steamer sailed :-

DANTZIC, June 25 .- The Vulture, Captain Glasse, has arrived with despatches. She left the fleet on the 11th instant anchored off Cronstadt. On the 6th instant the Russians fired on a boat of the Cossack, w ile bearing a flag of truce, and landing seven Finlanders taken in prizes, in which 16 English sailors were killed. On the 8th instant the Magicienne fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little damage. On the 9th the Merlin and Firefly, in reconnoitering, ran against some infernal machines, which exploded, but only damaged their copper sheathing. There had been no alteration in the position of the

NyBorg, June 14-Admiral Bayne's squadron sailed this morning for the Baltic. CRACOW, June 14-The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday morning from Vienna.

Holloway's Pills are an excellent Family Medicine, and Holoway's Fulls are an excellent ramily Medicine, and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stoma-h.—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pilis have naturally made them an universal favourite with the Canadians, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all di orders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is undisputably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to one these describes when used in accordings with the to cure these disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

At Woodstock, on the 2nd instant, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Gibson, Curate of Woodstock, of a son.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, July 3, 1855.

	Liont-miners carried by			-	2.4	
	Farmers' per 196 lbs	43	0	a	45	
	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	9	6	a	10	
1	Oatmeal, per barrel,	48	0	a	50	
	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	4	9	a	5	
	barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	4	0	a	4	
	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs		8	a	3	
	Peas, per bushel,	4	6	a	5	
		3	6	a	3	
	Potatoes, per bushel,					
	Hay per ton	100	0	a	120	
	Straw, per ton,	50	0	a	65	
	Butter- tub, per lb	0	8	a	0	
	Fresh, per lb,	0	9	a	0	
	Beef, per lb,	0	71	a	0	
	Pork, per 100lbs	29	0	a	30	
	Grass Seed, per bushel,	12	0	a	15	
	Clover Seed, per bushel,		0	a	41	
				-		
۱	+ ggs per dozen		10	a	0	
	Fire wood per cord,	25	0	a	28	

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ceding summaries of accounts are not, however, very encouraging for such experiments.

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THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

1. Blessed be thou of the Lord, I have perxv. 13.

judgment upon Amalek, and to destroy had performed of that command as much me, to redeem me from all iniquity. as pleased himself and the people, and left the rest undone. We blame his hypocrisy or self-deception; but are we less blameable? Do we carry our religion so far as it is respectable and convenient to do, and all things to thy will.

2. The people spared the best of the sheep and of the oxen, to sacrifice unto the Lord thy God. 1 Sam. xv. 15.

Saul, like Adam and Eve, lays the blame of his own disobedience upon the people; but, valuing the praise of man more than the praise of God, he justified them whilst excusing himself. But he did it upon false grounds. He pretended that their motive for disobeying God was to do the more honour to him; when he might have known that it was, either that they might enjoy Sam. xvii. 26. themselves in feastings on the sacrifices, or that under colour of those sacrifices they might keep some of the cattle themselves. So much blindness of heart and falsehood give me a single eye.

JULY 9.

feeling in the heart towards God. It is the outward sign of sorrow for sin and confession; or of thanksgiving; or of adorathe sacrifice: But true sorrow for sin, 1 Sam. xvii. 37. true thanksgiving, and true adoration imply the desire to obey; and if the reality empty signs.

2. I have sinned; yet honour me now, I pray thee, before the people.

How blind and false the heart of Saul! A heart truly penitent sees the greatness of its sins, and blames itself so severely that it rather courts disgrace than honour, that in suffering it may render due honour to God and his law which it has broken. genial to a heart humbled by a sight of its thou hast defied. 1 Sam. xviii. 45. own baseness and wickedness, because it tends to take off its attention from its true condition and to retard its purification. Our enemies are opposed to him who is Let me, O Lord, look first to thine honour will be useful for good.

So far as we have the spirit of Christ, ber whose soldiers we are. there is a living sympathy from one towards another, which makes us unite in the one mind of doing good to each other. Hence, to fill up the whole course of the Church year when we see others in faults and sins, we will be published in a cheap form suitable for shall not be disposed to sit in judgment on every year, if a sufficient number should be be them and censure them, but rather, if their spoken of Mr. Rowsell in the course of this year, faults are not great, to compassionate and to show that the publication would be generally accountable. The price will not be more than bear them; and if they are great, to mourn acceptable. The price will not be more than 2s. 6d. them and seek for ways of amending them. Give me, O Lord, this holy spirit of compassion.

2. Be pitiful; be courteous. 1 Pet. iii. 8.

Pity must be shewn for the afflictions of others, whether natural or spiritual; especially for the latter, as being the greatest. Nor should it be denied, because men bring such sufferings on themselves; for this is often the most pitiable feature. The same sympathetic spirit will render us courteous; for it will be an inward sweetness in the temper, springing from our new nature, spreading itself into all our words and actions, and making us desirous of shewing regard for the feelings of others, in small things as well as in great. O that this divine spirit of love may pervade my whole soul and life.

1. Not rendering . . . . railing for railing, but contrariwise blessing. 1 Pet. iii. 9.

It is too natural when another rails on us to desire to show him that he should

sto desire to show him that he should look at home first; and thus we may return railing under the notion that we are merely doing justice and promoting the good of others. But the gospel teaches otherwise: for that comes wholly from blessing; and God would teach us by his own example that if we would amend or reconcile others, we must begin by blessing. O that I may have this heavenly wisdom.

2. If ye suffer for righteousness' sake happy are ye. 1 Pet. iii. 14.

For then we have the surest proof that we are in the way of righteousness. Most of our suffering is brought upon ourselves; either by positive sin, which brings upon us righteous retribution, whether from God or from man; or by evil tempers and unrighteous desires, which provoke the passions of others and thus bring trouble; or by imprudence and want of care, which brings evil, or to omit something which we suffer. Lord, grant me so to depart from evil, that all my suffering may be in look of the sufficient of the profession there can be useful and one half of the profession the courts.

The character of the Law and Equity Reports are clied S3 times in Shelford on Railways, while the character depths are circled S3 times in Shelford on Railways, while the Queen's Bench, Common Bench, and Exchequer Reports are clied the Jurist are cited S51 times, while the Queen's Bench, Common Bench, and Exchequer Reports are clied S40 times. In Study Reports are cited S40 times, while the Queen's Bench, Common Bench, and Exchequer Reports are cited S40 times. In Study Reports are cited S40 times. In Study Reports are cited S40 times, while the Queen's Bench, Common Bench, and Exchequer Reports are cited S40 times. In Study Reports are cited S40 times. In Study Reports are cited S40 times, and a warrant and Jurist are cited S51 times, while th we suffer. Lord, grant me so to depart from evil, that all my suffering may be in thy cause.

JULY 12. 1. Master, we have toiled all night and taken nothing; nevertheless at thy word I will let

We are often suffered to labour without success, even in doing good, that we may learn that our success is not of ourselves, and that the work is not our own but God's,-to be done in his way, and to derive success from his blessing. In such cases we should not despair, but be still willing to try on, in obedience to our Hea- delivered before the Law Class of the University venly Father's will; and then it may please of Pennsylvania. By George Sherwood, Prohim to direct us to cast our nets in the fessor of the Institutes of Law. Price 2s. 6d. right place,—to bestow our exertions where For sale by they will be successful. O that I may have this spirit of perseverance and obedience. | March 28, 1855.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY 2. Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord. Luke v. 8.

O ignorant cry of Peter! We are sinful, JULY 8-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. and He is almighty and of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. But he desires not to formed the commandment of the Lord. 1 Sam. destroy the sinner, but the sin: and if we are sinful, whose presence should we more So said Saul, when he had been sent by desire than his to rid us of our sin; seeing the Lord to execute his long threatened that he hates sin and loves mankind, and is almighty to save? O Lord Jesus, be that people and all their possessions, and thou more and more present to me and in

JULY 13.

1. Fear not: from henceforth thou shalt atch men. Luke v. 10.

Jesus saw that the awe and dread of no further? Grant me, O Lord, to know Peter was not the consequence of a desire my real condition, and to be conformed in and end-less sins, but merely of ignorance all things to the will and sudden alarm. He therefore does not blame but encourages; nay more, he sees in him that spirit of child-like obedience in his present calling which will make him lit to be his own instrument for good to others; and therefore he not only encourages but honours him with a higher calling. Lord, enable me to serve thee simply in my present calling; thus only shall I be fit either to continue in it or to be employed elsewhere.

> 2. Who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God. 1

Before we can be fitting instruments for God's service, we must have a fitting spirit. This David had; for he was not ambitious does disobedience bring on the soul. Lord, our of God: he was not merely indignant against an enemy of his country, but his countrymen themselves were to him sim-1. To obey is better than sacrifice. 1 Sam. ply the armies of the living God. Thus let it be with me. Let me learn that pa-Saul's excuse was untrue; but even if triotism is evil, if it forgets God; that it had been true it was unavailing. Sacri- neither my country nor myself are fulfilling fice is good, only as the expression of right our vocation, except in labouring for God. JULY 14.

1. The Lord that delivered me out of the paw fession; or of thanksgiving; or of adora-tion; or of obedience to him who requires will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine.

David in the humble employment of a shepherd had cherished the spirit which be wanting, the sign is of no value. May was to fit him for greater things. The I have first the obedient heart, that my spirit of God had been given him to vansacrifices may be realities, and not mere quish the lion and bear; and he had not taken the glory to himself, but in his heart had acknowledged the Giver and with his mouth had confessed him: and therefore he is not only worthy of greater things. but fitted to undertake them. O may I always acknowledge, O Lord, thy past blessings, that I may be fit both to receive more and to serve thee with them.

2. Thou comest to me with a sword and with Worldly honour is unwelcome and uncon- the name of the Lord of hosts . . . . whom spear and with a shield, but I come to thee in

This is our position likewise, if we are really doing the Lord's work in the world. Almighty. Their weapons are the invenand my own deliverance from sin, and tion of the creatures; but ours, though desire no honour but that which thou seest simpler, are supported and directed by Him whose instruments we make ourselves: and therefore, if we are only faithful to our 1. Be ye all of one mind, having compassion | cause, we must prevail. Let us then never despair or yield; but let us ever remem-

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J. G. D. M'Kenzie, M. A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Section 1981. retary of the Church Society. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

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