No. 27

Poeltu.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST. BY MARTIN F. TUPPER.

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful, Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise, Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful, Courage for ever is happy and wise: All for the best-if a man would but know it Providence wishes us all to be blest: This is no dream of the pundit or poet, Heaven is gracious-and all's for the best.

All for the best : set this on your standard, Soldier of sadness or pilgrim of love, Who to the shores of despair may have wandered A way-wearied swallow, or heart-striken dove; All for the best !- be a man, but confiding ; Providence tenderly governs the rest, And the frail barque of his creature is guiding Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All for the best! then fling away terrors; And, in the midst of your dangers and errors, Trust like a child, while you strive like a man. All's for the best! unbiassed, unbended,

IRVINGISM AND THE APOSTOLATE.

Landon: 1852.

Moves & Barelay.

4. The Permanency of the Apostolic Office. has been in abevance for nearly seventeen as distinct from that of Bishops, with and a-half centuries out of the whole pe-Reasons for Believing that it is now [nod of the Church's existence ! We enter,

ter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, mination of this question, with a strong presumption, to say the least, against the New York: John Wiley, 1853. 5. Defence of John Canfield Stirling, theory under consideration. For it is plain Presbyter, on his Trial. Ac. New that the view which holds to the continuity

Recived in the Church. By a Presby-then, on the Scriptural and historical exa-

York: John F. Trow, 1851. York: John Moffet, 1854.

7. A Few Words about "Irvingism."

We ought, perhaps, to apologize for the first word in our title. We know that Irvingism, observing again that the question those to whom it is applied disclaim it. We know how objectionable such appellations often are, and how often they contain, in its most offensive form, the argumentum ad invidiam. At the same time. we know no other word, which would at once present to the minds of our readers the body of professing Christians of which we are about to speak. We therefore would employ it, if we may, without

Our purpose is, at present, to examine is the question of the Apostolate. Not that we intend to assert or intimate that this is the only question between us. Far from it. If the Irvingite view of the Apostelate is sustained, there are still many points to be discussed and settled before its position is made good. On the other hand, if the view is not sustained, Irvingism has no ground left on which it can stand, and to consider any of its other claims would be a mere waste of time. We esteem it fortunate for all parties that the discussion may thus, in the commencement at least, be narrowed to a single

The first thing to be done is to state, as plainly and fairly as we can, the positions respectively of the Anglican Church and Irvingism, in reference to the Apostolate.

The Anglican Church has always held that the Apostolate was designed to be a permanent Office, and as matter of fact has been, having been perpetuated and conti-. nued in the Episcopate, which is, and was divinely intended to be its successor and community; in a word, that Bishops are the Successors of the Apostles.

Irvingism, on the other hand, holds that the Apostolate was intended to be a perdeath of St. John, in consequence of the cessor and continuator of the Anostolate: rest red, with its full gifts and powers.

t mony of Scripture and Christian history, slough of literalism. these opponents into the account.

in the Church. We agree in considering greater in the former than in the latter case. the words of our Lord in St. Matthew's Gospel, " Lo, I am with you always, even !

unto the end of the world," as the sufficient Scriptural ground for the assertion of this permanency. We both appeal, indeed, to other passages," but this is the one which in importance supersedes all others. But now the Irvingite theory, that the Apostolate fell into abeyance at the death of St. John, and has only just been recived, utterly contradicts the proper exposition of these words of Christ, and is self-contradictory besides. Our Version fails to convev the full sense of the original declaration, Kal idoù éyè ped buer eine másan rás huspán fan The ourtextles row alaros; and it therefore fails to exhibit the impossibility of reconciling it with the theory in question. The use of the present tense, equ, is noticeable; though were there nothing more, no argument could be grounded on it. But the expression, navas ras huspas, settles the true exposition of the passage. It matters little for our present purposes whether zásas has here a collective or a distributive force. Analogy and the law of use, however, show that its force is in this case distributive, Me tall your fears and your fees in the face : and therefore that the alway of our Version might better be read, as in fact Dr. C'arke translates it. every day. Sull, even if it be translated all the days, such a form Providence reigns from the east to the west; of the collective implies and carries with And, by both wisdom and mercy surrounded, in what is tantamount to a distribution. Hope, and be happy that all's for the best! . Neither does it matter whether we consider the words ourrexelar too alores, as referring to the end of the world, or to the end of the Christian dispensation. The two 1. The Church in the Apostolic Age. By | periods, in point of fact, synchronize; and H. W. J. THIERSCH, Doctor of Philoso- it is hardly worth while to take into account phy and Theology. English translation, the utterly unsupported notion, that the words imply the end of the Jewish D.s-2. A Pamphlet, without date, known as pensation. Fully prought out, then the The Testimony, addressed to B.shops sense of the passage is this: Behold I am and Rulers in Christendom. London: with you all the days, and every day, until the close of the Christian Dispensation and 3. The True Constitution of the Church, the end of the world. No words can be and its Restoration. Read to the North needed to show how utterly inconsistent Association of Litchfield County, Conn., all this is with the Irvingite theory. But Sept. 28th, 1853, by the Rev. W. W. the theory is also self-contradictory. How Andrews. New York: J. Moffet, 1854. can that be called a permanent office which

of the Apostolate in the Episcopa'e, satis-6. The Catholic Apostolic Church. New fies the conditions of the Redeemer's solemn promise: the view which advocates the abevance of the Apostolate does not. We proceed to consider the evidence of Scripture and History for the position of herween it and us is, not whether there are

Apostolate was intended to, and did, pass into the Epi copate. Our first step is to examine into the number of the Apostles. Our readers are of course aware of the superstitions literalism with which the advocates of parity have always regarded the number tiedre in connection with the Apostolate. Irvingism evinces the same weakness. But it does not appear to see how it involves only one question between Irvingism and itself in an inconsistency which parity the Anglican Church. But that is one of avoids. Regarding the number twelve as a personal literalism, and not as the symbol of complete Apostolicity, parity is conso directly underlies the whole controversy, bol of complete Apostolicity, parity is contact it takes precedence of all others. It strength the the religion to the controversy. of other Apostles than the original twelve. Assuming the same ground, Irvingism falls into the inconsistency of being compelled to admit the existence, up to this time, of at least twenty-six Apostles, with the possibility of any indefinite increase of their number; and is obliged, moreover, to invent a theory to account for the extra Anostleship of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, which parity disposes of by ignoring Matthias and Barnabas, and thus making room for an additional Apostle. Nor will it avail to say, that there were never to be more than twelve Apostles at any one time in the Church; or perhaps twelve in the Anostolate of the Circumcision, and twelve in that of the Uncircumcision, because this immediately removes the number from a literal personal application, and changes it to an official symbol. And when this is done, there is no underlying and excluding reasons why it may not, if evidence of probability be adduced, be applied to the Episcopate in all its multitude of members, as well to the imagined duodecentrical Apostolate. Either way, then, Irvingism loses the power of employing the number for its purposes.

But there is really nothing more childish. manent Office; but as a matter of fact has vulgar, and narrow in excessis than this not been, having been suspended after the sort of numerical literalism. It lay at the foundation of the Millenarian Heresy; and sins of the Church; that the Episcopate wherever it has gone, it has carried with it was not intended to be, and is not the suc- a spirit and a character indicative of its Jewish origin and its heretical tendencies. that Bishops, therefore, are not the Successiff spiritualism has allegorized awful facts fors of the Apostles, though they have their and sublime doctrines into wild and licenproper place in the Hierarchy; and finally, tious parables, so has this Judaizing literalthat the Apostolate has in our time been ism been the source of carnal fancies and puerile concerts. While, whatever we Now this question, with its several may say of the spiritual significations which branch issues, is one which cannot be set- orthodox Fathers,-like St. Augustine, for ted on any grounds of abstract reason, instance,—found in the numbers seven, imagined necessity, or supposed desirable- twelve, forty, and on, it is clear that they ness. It is a question of fact-of the tes- never for a moment fell into this Jewish

Mere speculation must go for nothing in . Taking, then, the number twelve for connection with it. The appeal can lie what it really is, the symbol of Apostolicity, only " to the Law, and to the Testimony," involving also the idea of completeness, we Let it be remembered, too, that we are see at once that it can be applied to the concerned here with the question of the multitudinous Apostolate as well as to any Appendiate, only as it exists between us other. Just as well and as properly, inand Irvingism. We are at issue on it in- deed, as the number a hundred and fortydeed with Popery and Parity in all its four thousand can to that "great multitude forms. But at present we are not taking which no man can number," the Apostolic Church, in all times and every land.§ Buth parties agree, then, in this position, The disproportion of the symbolic to the that the Apostolate is a permanent office actual number would in all probability be no

* Such, for instance, as Eoh. iv. 11-12.
† Spanheim, (speca. Vol. III. col. 519.
Though Rosemuillar coolly give this the preference.

2 Est. vil. 4-9.

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

Section 2 to the second of the

ordinary theory. Anostolate, and God, in consequence, de-Thus was brought out the Apostleship of and ended in St. John. This Apostolate of Uncircumcision, which was "a higher development of the purpose of God than the Gospel to the Circumcision," was committed to Paul and Barnabas, but received no others as Apostles, and was never filled up. It failed, nartly from the tault of the Jews, but mainly from the sinof the Gentiles, fell into abevance, and is iust now restored to the Church in the twelve Apostles of Irvingism.

Now, be it observed, leaving out of view for the present the restored Apostolate, which will be considered by and by, that four points must be made good before this t leary can be sustained: first, that all the original Twelve were Apostles of the Cirunicision: secondly, that none but the original Twelve were so; thirdly, that the Apostleship of the Gentiles began as a fact after the supposed rejection of the Apostoate of the Circumcision by the Jews. Paul and Barnabas being the first Aportles; and, fourthly, that, besides Paul and Barnabas, there were no Apostles of the Uncircumcision. We believe that not one of these opinions can be sustained by the facts and sequences of the Apostolic History. and that the incenious theory which inrludes them is the baseless figment of a

Judaizing fancy. (1.) Were, then, all the original Twelve Anostles of the Circumcision ! The question is not, let it be noted, did they all preach to the Jews; but did they preach o them, and labor among them, if not to the exclusion of the Gentiles, at least so that their great spheres of labor and conquest were among the Jews? In that passage from which we gain our chief concision, so far as Scrinture is concerned. Bishops in the Church, but whether the that the Apostolate of the Circumcision was specially, not probably exclusively. committed to them, as that of the Unrirconnecsion was specially—as we shall presently see not exclusively-to Paul and Barnabas, who are named in the same consider the regions, and the people in and among which St. Matthew. St. Philip. copate. St. Andrew & and St. Thoma- | labored and died, and he will see how utterly groundless is the notion that they were, even

specially. Apostles of the Circumcision. (2.) Were none but the original Twelve the Apostles of the Circumcision! The case of James of Jerusalem settles the question. Dr. Thiersch and others admit that he was neither of those among the original Twelve who hore that name, and with the Apostles," though he was not an Apostle. It requires some hardihood to make this last assertion. Taking the admission, however-for it asserts an unquestionable fact-we ask, Was the man who, in the Council of Jerusalem, presided over ords 5to 'tyo spino, I inferior to Apostles ! disappearance of Apostles." be one of the original Twelve, that Irvingism, with its wonted incomistency, denice the Apostolate! While his Apostolate being proved, we find one Apost'e at least of the Circumcision besides the Twelve.

(3.) Is that view of historical facts corect which asserts the non-existence of the Apostolate of the Gentiles, except in the divine intention, until it was given to Barnabas and Paul, on account of the refertion by the Jews of the Apostolate of the Cirumcision! St. Peter, in the Council of Jerusalem, answers this question, when he save, " a good while ago, God mad choice among us, that by my mouth the Gentiles should hear the word of the Gospel, and believe." He atters these words in the hearing of both Paul and Barnabas; thus claiming, uncontradicted, for himself an ong standing, and still in his possession. At this time, then, that Apostolate was in existence; and though Paul and Barnahas were Apostles, it was not yet specifically committed to them. Nor does Scripture eave us in doubt how the transference of second chapter of the Epittle to the Galatians. Here is certainly the place where,

in Gen., Lib. til.; Socrates, Lib. L.c. &. Niceph. Lib. in c. 19. Lanco. Lib. iii c. 1; Origen, in Gen. Lib. 2. Fuseb. Lin. iii c. 1, Carpsort. Hom. xii. Apost; Threed.

that of Paul and Birnabas. And then, in change consequent thereon in its relations, and a very unnecessary purpose -- as well thias and Judas,-were the Apostles of the not of failure, but of effectual working- dissemblers. Circumcision. But the Jews rejected this the three Apostles, James, Cophas, and Much the same line of remark applies termined to transfer it to the Gentiles, ship of the Uncircumonana shall be trans- Paul says "they shall come," And the the Uncircumcision; while that of the assume that of the Circumcision. The to cease in the natural course of things, is Circumcision was confined to the Twelve, fact, then, of the previous existence of the as direct in this case as in the former. the Apostolate; we know, too, that their But, it may be said, after all, the Apos-

been expended on it been devoted to an obstinacy. unbiassed, honest, straightforward search There are, too, important considerations manner that they are? And this conclu- after truth, the result would have been of a general nature connected with this sion is sustained by what we learn, not widely different. The discussion might, matter of the Charisms, which ought not from Scripture indeed, but still as a matter we think, be fairly terminated here. But here to be overlooked. They are all of of History, concerning the labors and lives we prefer to go on to the statement and them either necessary to man's salvation, of others of the original Twelve. Without consideration of certain general arguments, and to the complete work of the ministry going into unnecessary details, let any one on which Irvingism lays great weight, hear- in connection with that salvation, or they

Theologians of these gifts into ordinary and extraordinary, or permanent and tempo- adopting one of these alternatives can be rary. It alleges that they are all necessary avoided. While those warnings which, in to the Church, and that therefore the different passages, but especially in his first division just mentioned is a mere theory to explain their absence since the that he "stood almost on an equal footing | Apostolic age. But we may ask, is the Irvingite view, that these gifts have been withdrawn with the Apostolate in consequence of the sins of the Church, anything more than a theory to account for this same absence. One of the works before us declares that " these Charismata have, Apostles, and declared sentence in the as a general thing, disappeared since the temporary, or ordinary and extraordinary, The disap-Was he, of whom St. Paul said, "other of pearance, then, is admitted. We account the Apostles saw I none, save James, the for it in one way, Irvingism in another. Lord's brother," not an Apostle?" Was Previous to any evidence, therefore, one ler is not so. The essence of all Charisms he who, in the naming of the Apostles of theory is no more a theory than the other; the Circumcision, takes precedence of St. while all the weight which arises from Peter and St. John, not an Apostle ? | antiquity and general consent is in favor of And yet it is to this man, admitted not to our view, for which we therefore claim an à priori probability greater than attaches to the opposing one.

To bring the matter to a distinct issue, let us take two of the Chariamata, to which Irvingiem attaches especial importance; il its views cannot be sustained in connection with these, it is evidently good for nothing. These Charismata are Prophecy and the Gift of Tongues. We hold that neither of these is needful for a normal condition of the Church; Irvingiam declares, unless we have entirely mi-understood its advocates, that they are.

We do not here enter into the question, precisely what is meant by Prophecy and taking up into herself the thought, the life, Prophesyings; we are willing to leave the exposition of them as Irvingism sets it natural to a neater proximity to the superforth, not because we accept it, but be- natural; and in her victorious progress cause it is not essential to our argument to laying aside some weapons which her Apostolate to the Gentiles as a thing of examine it. Now St. Paul most plainly earlier needs required. declares in the thirteenth chapter of his first Epistle to the Corinthians, that these be Prophecies they shall fail." He uses tink place. The account is given in the St. Paul, in this passage, speak of this re- that abeyance. But when it has been the natural course of things, as we may on which especial stress is laid-namely, say, or in consequence of great sins, and as prophery and the sift of tongues-should tion, we should look to find some traces of a great punishment? Clearly, we think, cease, it is the weakest of all illicit procesthe former. Indeed, how any one can read the context, with its direct statements and comparisons, and come to any other

| Euseo. Lib. iii e 1: Origen, in Gen. Lib 2 | Ruseb. Liu iii e 1, Carpsost Hom zii. Apost; Threed. | Rom. zvi. 7; Phil ii. 25. The Apostleship of Apostle iv Vir. Rv. Lib. iz. | Rom. zvi. 7; Lib. iz. | Rom. zvi. 7; Phil ii. 25. The Apostleship of Apostleship of

We proceed, then, to the Irving te jit. But there are none. The reason conclusion, we cannot imagine. And theory as to the number of the Aposthes; which is given for the transference goes C iristian antiquity testifies that Prophecy for it really involves the whole question, directly in the teeth of the Irving te supposed id so fail. It did not cease, indeed, imand if it fai's their case is lost. Irvingism sition. Not a word is said of the fadure of mediately, as is proved by several passages admits the Amestolate of Matthias, and also the Apostolate of the Circumcision, and a which Mr. Andrews addices-for another connection with these admissions, it pre- On the contrary, God is said to have as by other testimony. The brief acqusents .- as we have guthered from Mr. wrought " effectually in Peter to the Apos ment by which the Fathers despatched the Andrews and others,-the following extra- tleship of the Circumcision," and to have Montanists in the latter part of the second been "mighty" in Paul "towards the Gon- century was, that Prophecy had ceased in The original Twelve,-including Mat. titles." Moved by these manifestations - the Church, and that they therefore were

John, arrange and decide that the Apostle- to the Gift of Tongues. Of that, too, St. ferred to Paul and Barnabas, white they conclusion from the context, that they are Apostolate of the Uncircumcision in the Nor should we fad to observe, as bearing person of Peter, the reason given for its on the subject, that St. Paul puts a far transference to Paul and Barnabas, and lower estimate on this gift than Icvingism, the mode in which the transfer was effect. But, in touth, it is the unfaling charactered, are all fatal to the Irvingte theory listic of a sect to exalt a gift which contains Of course we do not deny that in rejecting a roots or wonder over those which belong the Gospel, the Jews rejected also the in-stitutions of the Gospel, and among them Lord's Mystical Body.

fall is the riches of the Gentiles. But that the is all along looking on to another life, s clearly an entirely different thing from [and it is in connection with that life that he the position now under consideration, alleges the failure of prophecies and the though the latter has probably arisen from cossistion of tongues; so that no argument onfused notions on this inviterious subject, for their failure and cessation in the Church (4.) Were Paul and Barnabas the only in this world can be grounded on his words. Apostles of the Uncircumcision ! We to the Church triumphant they will indeed olimit, momentarily, for the sake of argue have no place; but it is not so in the nent, the Irvingite theory, that none of the Church mibitant here on earth. We have I welve were so, and that note but the put the objection in its strongest form, but

I welve were Apostles of the Circumcial specious as it may seem, it is groundless, on; and we leave to one side the case of The Apostle's argument includes a con-St. James. If, then, there are any other sideration of the Church and the indivi-Apostles named in Scripture, they, of dual; of the advance of the Church from ourse, on the Irvingite theory, must be her earlier years on through her later life, Apostles of the Uncircumcision. But An-bronicus, Junia, and Epaphrodius are discussed of the individual from his youth on to finetly called Apostles in the New Testa- his munhood, and to his complet d life in ment. And if we choose to turn to the another world. As the boy grows us testimony of Christian Antiquity, for which | changes occur; rome things pass away, Irvingism professes so great a reverence, and others come; but charity remains all we shall find that Timothy, Titus, Sdas, through and goes with him to heaven. Luke, Mark, and many others, are also And so, too, is it in the Church, This named as Apostles; while not the least being considered and duly weighed, the direct ground from their nomination can in difficulty vanishes. In fact, it has only either case be adduced for calling them, as paisen from imagining that St. Paul had in rvingism does, Apostolic Delegates. This view merely the individual, and was simply appellation is merely a make-shift to get contrasting his earthly life with his life rid of the necessary result of allowing them [hereafter; whereas he really has in view to be Apostles; since Irvingite writers ad- the Church as well as the individual, and mit that they appear in history as Diocesan is contrasting as well different periods of knowledge of the Apostolate of the Cir- Bishops; and of course, unless their Apost the earthly life of each as the whole of tolate is denied, the conclusion as to who their lives on earth, with their consummathree persons only are mentioned as being are the successors of the Apostles is toler- tions in eternity. Any other exposition is such Aposites—namely, "James, Cephas, and John." Only two of these, hornouse as Dr. Thiersch admits, were of the original Twelve. Now, is it not fair to conclude the theory which rests on them as of not rity; while this exposition leaves the view the slightest worth, however ingeniously taken above, of the failure of prophery and t may be framed to justify a foregone con- the cessation of tongues, untouched. But, dusion; wile we cannot but feel that indeed, the objection could only be adduhad one-half the mental labor which has ced as the dernier resort of a cuptious

> The first we shall notice relates to spi- real and well founded. If they are, then ritual gifts, or Xaplanara. The Irvingite they have either not been removed-which writers, as a body, scout the division which Tryingism does not claim-or God has from time immemorial has been made by taken that away which he gave as essential. We do not see how the necessity of Epistle to the Corinthians, St. Paul gives us against setting too high a value on some of these Charisms, afford a tolerably clear indication as to which alternative should be adopted.

This is not the place to enter into an extended examination of the Charismata. We may, however, say, in the way of explanation, that by the terms permanent and we do not mean to imply any difference in their essence, but only in their temporary form. The former is permanent: the latis supernatural and divine; but why may it not manifest itself differently in different periods of the Church's progress, according to the varying necessities and conditions of successive ages? It would be a narrow view that would deny this; and a narrower still that would magnify the external repar which, when the Holy Ghost began its Pentecostal work, so powerfully attracted attention, almye the obusior and the Surauls which ever attend the Smots' workings. & We believe that St. Chrystetom gives the sufficient reason for the resistion of these peculiar forms of outworking of that Divine Energy which always animates the Church when he says that their necessity is superseded by the great standing miracle of the Church itself. - conqueriog heathenism: the whole being of humanity; raising the

After all, in this case as in many others Irvingism reverses completely a legitimate Propheries are temporary: " whether these logical process. The proper method would he to establish on distinct grounds the the same word, and evidently has the same abeyance of the Apostolate, and then, with thing in view, as in several previous chaps some show of reason, it could be alleged ters. The first question, therefore, is, Does that the Charisms had ceased because of moval as something which is to occur in foresold by St. Paul that the two Charisms

† J. Emith's Solvet Incourses, p. 282. Eurob. lib. v. § 3.

† J. Emith's Solvet Incourses, p. 282. Eurob. lib. v. § 3.

This is very well brought out by incirc h to lice. Compare, also, St. Chrystotom. Even Lucenmuller admits the superior claims of this rapo illos.

† With se may at ment, we refer with greet satisfiction to Dr. Schaff's Apoetolic Church, Book II. e. H., Epiritual Gata. Tree Constitution, &c., p. 26.

ses to reason from their cessation to the vainly endeavors to explain away. -abevance of the Apostolate. It is, more- "Christ was sent by God, and the Aposover, a patent instance of reasoning in a | tles by Christ. Therefore preachcircle to prove the abeyance of the Apostolate by the absence of the Charisms; and then to sustain and account for the absence of the Charisms by alleging the abeyance of the Apostolate. But Irvingism is not remarkable for logical consistency.

We do not propose here to consider it detail the Irvingite theory of a fourfold ministry, in Apostles, Prophets, Evangelsts, and Pastors. This theory is set forth distinctly in the Testimony, and is grounded on well-known passages in the Episales to the Corinthians and Ephesians,† It is dso urged, with several modifications, by Mr. Andrews and others. No direct arnment, however, for the abeyance of the Apostolate is, so far as we can find, drawn om it, and it therefore lies to one side of our track. We allude to it for the sake of making a general observation or two, which, as relating to the whole controversy in all quarters on the subject of the Ministry, appear to us important. The fundamental error in the Puritan

appeal to the New Testament, in relation o Church polity in general, and the Ministry in particular, was one which was Judaical in its character. It has been perpetuated in full by all the advocates of Ministerial parity with whom we have ever fallen in, and to a certain extent it seems to be shared in by Irvingism. It consisted in demanding express orders and announcements, solemn legislative acts, as it were, setting forth in so many words just what the Ministry was to be, and preisely how it was to be constituted. Now had it been remembered that the New Testament Scriptures were not delivered ontemporaneously with the establishment of the Church and the Ministry, as the Mosaic Law was in connection with the Levincal Polity and Priesthood, the error yould have been avoided. The Mosaic Law ordered and enacted the establishment of the Priesthood; they came together. But in the New Dispensation it was not o. The institution of the Church and the Ministry preceded. The written Scriptures followed. The Church and the Ministry had both been some time at work when the Scriptures of the New Testament were written. And while this affords no fround whatever for any disparagement of Holy Scripture, or for any such exaltation of the Church as the Romish doctrine of tradition upholds, it does indicate the proper line of appeal in cases like the mesent. but for plain recognitions; because these Scriptures were not written to give directions concerning a system not yet in existence, and to be established in accordance with such directions, but in view of one already established and at work. The question is not, What system is ordered? theory of polity and Ministerial arrange- | sors of the Apostles? ment fits best with what we find in the Acts and Epistes 1 And when this course the one or the two Orders of Parity.

name the arguments derived from Serioture for the abevance of the Apostolate. the extraordinary theory and exposition of Dr. Thiersch in connection with St. John. He understands our Lord's words concerning this Apostle, "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee," & as meaning that with John the Apostolic office was to become dormant, to tarry till just before the end, and then to be revived, for "conquering Antichrist, and completing the vet imperfect preparation Office, says " that the Church is founded of the faithful for the coming again of Christ!" Our readers, we imagine, will appointed Apostles, that is, Bishops." hardly expect us to undertake a serious examination of this preposterous piece of the place of Apostles;" and "They are exercise. It is simply inconceivable, it such an exposition were well grounded, or might go on multiplying quotations to the n fact had any foundation, that no trace of t can be found in any of the Patristic

Commentaries of Homilies. If now we leave the region of Scriptural rgument and enter that of the historical estimony of the Church, we shall find that what Irvingiam has to allege may be summed up in a very few words, "Indications of a desire in the Church for a higher order than the Episcopal;" obscure intimations of a lose; an uncertain passage from Hermas; a wrested exposition of Clement: the econstitute all the historical estimony of the Church, so far as we can find, which I vingion adduces to support ts view of the Amondate.

It has been our fortune for some years past to hear a good deal about these obscure ints of the Fathers, and we confess we are rather tired of the hearing. Mr. Faber and Mr. Newman made much of these n advocating the claims of the Roman Church, and now it seems they are to be amployed for the behoof of Irvingiem. The ridiculous part of the matter is, that does there appear the slightest foundation n all this admiring reverence for obscure for that theory of the Apostolate which hints, their devotees quite forget that there Irvingiem has put forth, and put forth, we are any such things as plain declarations and that the rule of a sound logic would be It being set aside, there remain two views o explain the former by the latter, not the of the continuance of the Apostolate to latter by the former. Popery and Irving- choose between: the one is the Anglican em, however, seem to rejoice in a system of dialectics peculiar to themselves, and reversing all ordinary processes of reasoning. But let us take some of these declarations.-lor we confess we are accustomed to think more of them than of obscure hinte-and see to what conclusion they omiuet us.

Clement, whose " name is written in the as a peculiar and proper Office; and this, Book of Life," has a passage hearing on we should imagine, would be fatal to it this subject, the force of which Dr. Thiersch

* Sections xxi and xxii.
† i Cor. ati X-31; Eph. iv 4-16.
; To this purpose is at Prol's argument—Heb. vii. 11—
shors 4* should be rather rendered with than under | Phil. 1v. 3.

ing in countries and cities, they consututed their first fruits, having proved them by the Spirit, Bishops, and Deaconst of those who should believe. And what wonder that they who were put in trust with such a work by God, in Christ constituted the forenamed " He then quotes the action of Moses in Numbers xvii., which he says was done to settle disputes and contentions about the succession of the Priesthood, and proceeds: "Our Apostles also knew by our Lord Jesus Christ that contention should arise concerning the Episcopate. Wherefore, having received a perfect foreknowledge, they appointed the aforenamed, and in the next place established a rule of succession, that when they fell asleep, other proved men should receive their ministry.'

Now the question here turns first on this wint: " Who are alluded to in the expresion 'when they fell asleep'! Dr. Thiersch would confine it to those called " the aforenamed"-that is, those whom the Apostles " constituted from their first fruits, Bishops, &c." But there is no reason in the construction of the passage for this restriction. It may just as well include also the Apostles themselves, unless reasons from outside to show why it cannot be alleged; and until such reasons are alleged-and it will be difficult to find them-we hold the passage to be conclusive for the continuance, and against the abeyance, of the Apostolate.

Let us take next the testimony of Ireoneus. It is of very great weight, and more especially in this case; for in his letter to Florinus he declares that he was instructed by Polycarp, who " would aften speak of the conversations which he had held with John, and others who saw the Lord." Now, considering the position which Irvingism assigns St. John, the testimony of one taught by his own pupil is specially important; and that testimony is distinct. In a work written, at the latest, not more than seventy five years after the death of St. John, he says, " we are able to enumerate those who were appointed Bishons in the Churches by the Apostles, and their successors even to ourselves. who never taught or knew what is madly dreamed by these"-i. e., the heretics. And then, replying to the answer of the heretics to this, that the Apostles had mught some hidden invoteries to the perfretchalables thereenwaighter unbid to whom they committed the Churches themselves; for they desired those tchem theu left as their successors, delivering to them their own place of government, to be portect and irreprehensible." 1 Had Polycarp ever mught fremens, or had St. John ever raught Polycarp, that the Apostolite ended but. What system is recognized? what in him, and that Bishops were not succes-

To the same purpose speaks Tertullian, and his statements are also of peculiar is adopted, the conclusions to which it value, inasmuch as he professes to found leads will, we apprehend, he found as fatal what he puts forth on the authority of Justo the fourfold Ministry of Irvingism as to I in Martyr. In his treatise De Prascrip. time Hareticorum, written, it should be There still remains to be mentioned, remembered, before he became infected with Montanism, he says: " In this manner the Apostolical Churches produce their successions; as the Church of Smyrna produces Polycarp, placed by John; as that of the Romans Clement, ordained by Peter; as also in the same way others exhillit those who were constituted Bishops by the Apostles, to deliver down the Apostolic seed, Apostolici seminis traduces." §

So, too, Cyprian, clerty holding the identity of the Apostolic and Episcopal upon Bishops." And again, " the Lord And St. Jerome asserts, " Bishops occupy all the successors of the Apostles." H We same purpose indefinitely; but it cannot he necessary. All antiquity testifies, with no hesitating tongue, but with a voice as clear as a trumpet, to the identity of the Episcopate and the Aportulate; to the position set forth by an ancient Father, that the name of Bishop was transferred to those who had formerly been called Apostles.

And now what are obscure hints and loubiful passages against such an array of testimony as this? That it should not be estimated by those who have gone over to Irvingum from communions where they were never taught the value or the use of Christian testimony, might not perhaps surprise us; but that Presbyters of our own Church should have passed it by, is incomorehensible: for if there passages, and hundreds like them, prove the existence of Bishops, they also prove that they are the successors of the Apostles. If they do not prove the latter assertion, so neither do they the former.

In neither Scripture, then, nor Antiquity must say, with such assuming pretension. view, that the Apostolate has been continued in the Epirconate, the other is the view advocated by Dr. Schaff in his Apos. tolic Church, that it is continued in the whole Ministry. In a certain sense, this last view may be held conjointly with the former; but if held by itself, it is clear that it denies the continuance of the Apostolate

• Ad. Oor. xiii. 'iii.-iv.
† This is not the p'are to consider the argument drawn
from this passage by the adventer of Parity. The reader
is referred to the note in Jacobson's edition of the Apostelic
Father. Vol. I. p. 146.

f. Adv. (larres, Lib. III. c. iii.
Epist. xvd. Lapsis.
• Ep. IIr.
• Ep. LEX.

speak are the following i-

which might easily be mentioned—as Noah.

who though a preacher of righteousness to

tian bondage and to declare unto them the

Davine will, and whose countrission was

authenticated by the most stupendous

not only of Pharaoh but of his own people.

In numberless instances they disheloved

his words, and his commands were deliber-

ately disobeyed. The most striking event

of the kind was, no doubt, the rebellion of

Korah and his company, and to that we

will direct our attention for a few moments.

should exclusively rule over His ancient

Church. He required the members thereof

o neknowledge their authority and obey

their word. Now this exclusive claim wa-

a positive unmutilated truth; and yet it had

the effect which Divine truth always has-

people generally, and the leaders in that

Ministers of the Jewish faith. They

and against Aaron and said unto them, Ye

take too much upon yon, seeing all the

congregation are holy every one of them

and the Lord is among them. Wherefore

then lift ye up yourselves above the con-

They flattered the laity with the idea

that being holy and having the Lord dwell-

gation to be ruled and instructed by Moses

and Aaron, but were fully competent to

This idea, we know was an erroneous

t led, 1st, to erroneous, nav. sinful prac-

nce, amounting to direct rebellion against

the Lord; and, 2nd, it was extremely

popular among the mass of the people.

almost the whole of whom were infected

Again: let us look at the case of Elijah.

it had the usual effect of truth - it stirred

up bitter opposition-he was regarded as

a troubler of I-rael," and they sought

enrnestly to take away his life. For the

people themselves, they had fallen into

idolatry. Their erroneous faith brought

so popular among the people, that among

the many ten thousands of Israel the pro-

worshipper of the true God, while the all-

Passing over many other instances that

Notwithstanding the many provocations

the Prophet's writings, to see that it pro-

daily." (Jer. xx. 7, 8.) But not only had

posing principles of truth and error.

knee to the image of Bual.

gregation of the Lord?

e their own governors.

by this error.

pposition consisted of a few deluded

It was according to the r yealed will of

allege for the abeyance of the Apostolate; ter of our Clouch, forgetting or explaining let us now glance at its asserted restora. away his Occination voivs, may occasiontion. And here, in the first piace, candor ally make an abeyonce of his function compels us to avow that we seem to direct period us that he may serve at their far down, even lying at the bottom of be strange aburs. All this does not heget hef in a restored Apostolate, a morbal and aminon, far less many. If the Carms of the unhealthy feeling, with which we have Twelve Apostlos of Irv egism are real and small patience and less sympathy. There true, it is the simple duty of every Bishop, is no sorer or more trying evil that we are Priest, and Deacon in our Communion to called in our day to undergo, than to see submit to them, and to follow with a g'ad his morbid feeling generating a swarm of mond and will their directions, administrates sickly, yearning sentimentalists in religion, and judgments; and every Bishop, Priest, who go about in silken sorrow and aroma- and Deacen who does not do this, cuts tie pain descanting on evils, and bemoans houself of from the unity of the Lord's ing ills, and dreaming of some grand pana. Body, and so from Communion with the cea for them all, instead of manfolly taking : Head; whole the same holds true in their hold of those which be within their sphere, place and degree of the Luty also. If the and, by the help of God's grace and bless claims of these twelve. Apostles are unsing mitigating if not removing them. Now founded, then every Bishop, Priest, or we do not mean to say that the Irvingites Descon who admits them, and acts on are such stuff as this. We should have no such admission, not only renders himself right to say it if we believed it, and we hable to summary and severe discipline. do not believe it; but we do think, and but he also incurs the fearful guilt of comthis we will say frankly and fairly, that we munion with false Apostles, and all the detect among them something of the more spiritual da gers attendant on each combid feeling which has given birth to this munion, which of course is measurable in-ufferable swarm; and we therefore fear being a pariaker with Amelirist. And that their whole movement is like to end the same, again, hold true, in their place in filagree-work and dilettanteism.

All the writers of this school with whom we are acquainted, lay great stress on the sad estate of Christendom, its schious, its errors, its faithlessness, its failures. And from contemplating these evils they have been led to look favourably on the assertion of a restored Apostolate as their infalory leads them? If these very exils grew to such a height under the original Ayostolate, that God, in anger, withdrew it from the Church, is it certain that a restored Apostolate will inevitably remove them! If the Apostolate that the Lord Jesus gathered round him, and then sent out into the world, failed to keep down the first beginnings of these wretched things, if the Apostolate, that under Christ founded the Church and wrote the Scriptures, could not resist the first swellings of the flood, is it absolutely certain that the new Apostles will put down these same wretched things, grown now to giant size, and roll back the flood at the full gathered as ell of conturies (1) is the same impatience of doubt and division that has driven some men to the faise Unity of Rome, which drives these men to this dream of a restored Apostolate. What both parties need is a higher style of Christian manliness, and a reverent recollection of what the analogies of God's moral government suggests as to the existence of such trials of faith and patience, as well in the

Church as in the Universe. Into the alleged evidence of the restorathru, of that of the Apostles, we do not with pain the occurrent we perplex ourselves with the proofs of state of affairs before next year, and enable that which cannot be? Previous inquiries! of them such previous inquiries as we expenditure amount received £721. Income the manual to £682. On behalf of have been engaged in conducted and most the widows and orphans' fundantee amount dified. But these inquiries are to be first value was £118, including a donation of \$12, which with interest on the invested had, and then by their conclusions such expital, made the total investment £1,757. The evidences are to be tested and tried. It increase in the amount of subscriptions during has been objected, we know, that this is the present year was, in Montreal £126, and in the course which the Jews pursued in the country £48. In the collections there had We reply, they did no such thing. The disposal of the society, from ordinary sources, tests which they applied were neither detests which they applied were neither de-rived from their own Scriptures, nor even Mr. Bond, who had granitously travelled from their primitive tradition, but from the throughout a great portion of the diocese, holddreams and fancies of their late Ductors ing meetings, and inciting the members of the What has Irrivalent to show in the way of Church to increased and systematic exertion. What has Irvingism to show in the way of declaration or prophecy in the New Testament, or witness among the Fathers, like Central Board. what our Lord appealed to in the Elder tion than the one contempated by the our feeling and interest, on the part of system, to which the expositions of their that the later traditions of human masters, which own shoulders to the wheel, and no longer have suppliented in many counters prime, depend on foreign aid, they must go on have supplanted in many quarters primitive doctrines, will as readily incline those remarking that times like the present - of great who hold them to accept the evidences of commercial distress and embarrassment - were a false system, from which the interpreta-tions of the ancient Fathers would have cause of God and His Church; and surely no

the utter failure of any proof of the abey- no particular enthusiast for the wide circulaance, and on the other hand, the almost demonstration of the continuance of the Apostolate which Scripture and Antiquity its other designs were equally important. It afford, render it unnecessary to examine engaged to assist young men in their preparathe alleged evidence of its restoration, we tion for the ministry, and if the members of the feel bound to add, that we have examined very carefully all the evidence which has likely to prove a curse to the people—if there come within our reach. And after this was an affliction in store for them, it would careful examination we are constrained to arise from an uneducated, ignorant pricethood say, that we find no difference in its general. The society also sent out missionaries; helped character from that which the Church of to build churches; and to make up the salaries Rome alleges for her suppositious miracles, sources. Very lately the Church had lost her or which any delusion of the day adduces. Reserves. He was not very familiar with the to sunnort its claims.

our readers if any have continued with us the could not shut his eyes to the fact that ree to this point-whose attention we have perty had been taken from the Church; tasked far longer than we designed. We what she had before, she had not now. It was cannot conclude without saving something difficult to look on that act with submission, far cannot conclude without saying something, in all frankness, and yet in all kindness of apart for the support of Gids ministers had feeling, as to the relative positions of Ir- been undoubtedly taken away, and he could vingism and our Anglican Church. It is a not believe that the blessing of God would followery easy matter to define these positions. It is, in fact, a simple question of Schism. It is, in fact, a simple question of Schism been committed—nay, if he said a most iniquity. If the Irvingite claims are well founded, ous sacrilege had been consummated, he would soe are in Schism; if those claims are un- not be speaking too strongly. The venerable founded, they are in Schism. There is the Archdeacon concluded a long and elequent plain and inevitable alternative. No questo increased exertion, and commending the tion as to a richer ritual, greater devotion of life, or even a clearer holding of certain !

tions of the Scriptures or the declarations is nothing to the purpose that I ving to of primitive antiquity. This, however, is ministers and laymen may occasionally not the place to discuss the two views just come and receive the Holy Communion named, and we turn to other matters. . . at the hands of our Bishops and Clergy. We have seen what Irsingerm has to It is as i the to the purpose that a Preshiand degree, of the Lasty also.

No reasoning like that with which one Pre-byter beguiles the true-hearted some plicity of his real self; no explanation like that with which another thinks he has persunded his Bishop - we hope, for the Church's honor, that he is mistaken, though we wither know, nor wish to know, who the Bi-hop is - to say, that believing in the inconsistency into which their whole theeat the Church's bread and monster at her attars; no such things as these are of a teather's weight. The alternative, simple, ast awful and most fearful, still remains. If Iryingism is true, we are in a state of Schism as deep and hopeless as can be unagened; if it is false, its fellowers are enlisted in the cause and under the banner of Antichrist. There is the issue; and we feel not one fear or doubt as to where truth lies, and what will be, sooner or later, the result.

Ecclesinstical Intelligence.

THE CHURCH FOR BUTY. From The Montreal Transcript.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Umon Sales' Room on Tuesday evening, the Lord Bishop of Montreal (Dr. Fulford) in the chair. The room was densely crowded, and many had to go away who could not get ado sion. The proceedings were opened with the usual prayers, after which the lishop congratulated the members of the society on being again tion, as well as on the increased interest taken in itentlairs, as exhibited in the amount of sultion of the Order of Prophets, and through scriptions and other receipts. When they heard which our survey of Scripture and Anti-quity has led us render its consideration fare and best interests of their fellow men in unnecessary. If Scripture and Antiquity view, not for time only, but also for eternity. both teach us that the gift of tongues and the had heard representations made that the of prophesy were to cease; if they neither Church Society was failing in its work, and was recognize such a specific Order as that of not, therefore, worth contributing to. The best the Propheter of they may no shadow at the Prophets; if they give no shadow of about to be read. He had the most perfect support for that theory of the abeyance of confidence in the good will of the people, and the Apostolate, the truth of which alone believed that increased exertion was all that can make its restoration possible, why need was requisite to show a still more flattering

them to effect a much greater amount of good.

The Rev. E. Rogers read the report, by which and conclusions cut under, and render un- it appeared that there had been received during tenable any such ground. For, be it ob, the past year, in annual subscriptions, 227% served, evidences like those proposed nic not to be first examined, and then in view items, the total amount received £721. The reference to our Lord and His religion, been also an increase of £48; placing at the His services, in this respect, had already been

In the absence of Major Campbell, who was Scriptures concerning. His character and expected but had not arrived, the Bishop called Offices, or what he might have appealed move the first resolution. In doing so, the to, in the Targums 1. There is no similar- fley, gentleman a'luded to the gratifying facts ity in the cases, except in another directivities by the report, showing a more general objectors. Their later traditions induced bity, to increase the funds and aromote the the Jews to reject the evidences of a true objects of society had in view. In this he was not disappointed. When the lairy came to feel burden of supporting the Church won earlier doctors would have led them. The vest on themselves, that they may put their

Archdoncon Lower seconded the resolution Church Society. Even if it did nothing else but Still, while we unhesitatingly assert, that circulate the Holy Scriptures though he was of the Scriptures apart from the living voice of God's ministers-but even were this ali its objects, it well entitled it to their support. But Church were wise, there could be no object dearer to them. For, if there was any thing With a few words more we shall release for him to reopen a question which he supposed had been finally settled and set at rest. But

The Right Rev. Heratic Petter, D.D., Provis

of our principles among the mass.

resolution, expressing the manifulness of the been a vehement struggle between God's jazz not the Done will-not jet tross meeting at the unity existing between the two truth and man's correst only and finally. Surgerous errors in belief and practice Churches, and its hopes that the union would be yet more closely kurt. The Right Rev. e yet more closely kurt. The Right Rev. we purpose in erow it in when unusual to were (18 is ever the case) popular and '2 relate each be had great pleasure in moving their upon the present controversy been the present and proposes and all the present in the present and proposes and all the present in the present and proposes and all the present of the present and proposes and all the present of the present and proposes and their opposes people.' that resolution, though he by their fires. He came to thank their own Bishop for the benour he had done himself and the American Church, in coming upon a late tion service which had raised the speaker to the become our adversar es. dignity, and placed up a him the responsibilities, of a Richop in the Church of God. When yesterday morning, a little after the peep of day, he had come out of his own house and turned his face to the Norta, in the teeth of a a very heroic deed, -comething like attempting the multitude. the North-west passage. But he did it to ex-press the syn pathy which he telt in the Church's prosperity, his respect for the brethien here. and especially for him who so ably and we'll presided over the affairs of this diocese. And, after all, he had found the pleasure greater than the suffering. (Cheers). It was something to set toot on the soil of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. (Cheers). God bless her! He had prayed for her on the land and on the nea, and hoped to do so again. She had his sympathy, his deep sympathy, in the noble efforts she was making at the present time to subdue a barbarous power who had attempted to crush a teeble nation, and overwhelm Europe and American sentiment in regard to the war. But he would teil his lordship that, if the people of Canada wished to understand the sentiment of the country, they must not search for it in the new-papers. (Loud cheers) They must go to the educated men, to the e ergy of the Church, to those that studied Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and coul with England in the struggle, and daily offered up their prayers for her success. (Cheers). The p concluded by exhorting the members of the Church to redouble their efforts to contribute towards the maintenance of this society

Resolutions were afterwards moved and seconded by the Rev. Canon Gibou, --- Taylor, Esq., (of Quebec); J. C. Biker, Esq.; Rev. Canon Bancroft; Judge McCord, and the Rev. Mr. Pyke. The Beshop acknowledged a lt was according to the r vealed will of vote of thanks passed to him, in fitting terms; the God of Israel that Moses and Aaren and the meeting, which was a most interesting one, ended with the benediction.

Money thus spent and assistance so afforded

ure on their death-bods, and to which they

could, in that awful hour, look back upon with

the only work that would give them pleas-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Another "Parishioner's" letter from Vienni has been received. We cannot depart from our rule of declining to insert any communication when the name of the writer is not sent to us it excited the violent opposition of the

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 31.

Rev. T. B. F., Thorold (with cheque); D. Me gathered themselves together against Moses L'Orignal, rem. to January 31, 1855; Rev. C. L. L. Drummondville: Rev. J. S., Warwick, rem to No. 26, Vol. 10; W. B., Cobourg; W. P. T., Fitzroy Untbour, rem, for self and G. B.; S., Churchville; Mics Le V., Belleville, rem for self and three others call the copies are sent regularly); Rev. J. W., Grafton, rem. for G.S.B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. New Volumes of the Four Reviews and ing among them, they were under no obli-

Just Published, Rowsell's Sheet Almanae for

Che Church.

TORONTO, THERSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The members of this District Branch are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be He was called to the prophetic office when held (D.V.) in St. Mark's Church, Ningara, on spiritual darkness covered the land and Wednesday next, at helf-past six o'clock, e.m. gross darkness the people. We know The Managing Committee are requested to meet positively that he came with messages of in the same place on the same day, at twelve pure and trammulated truth from God to ChristChurch, Searboro', Tues. o'clock, noon; and Chairmen of Parochial his ancient, but, at that time, corrupt Arranged at a meeting held at the Church Branches are requested to send in their reports | Church, and we know as positively that | Society's house on the 13th December. at least one week Annual Meeting.

G. H. Mulrk. Thorold, Jan. 22nd, 1855. For the Church.

No 1.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Controversy and strife must ever be dis- phot esteemed himself the last and only tasteful to the truly Christian mind, in consequence of its tendency to excite in our searching eye of that God Himself saw him fallen hearts a feeling of alienation from seven thousand who had not bowed the our brethren.

Error, however, is worse than controversy, and its unhappy prevalence may might be addiced, let us turn our thoughts make it necessary for the friends of truth to the great struggle which in the days of to " contend for the Faith once delivered Jeremiah took place between the opo the Saints, "

Under such circumstances, it only remains that those who enter upon it should of His anciont Church, God was unwilling fu'fil their duty in no barsh, and unloying spirit-keeping back, indeed, no statement however severe, which they regard as true, ifully corrupt and idolatrous. He mercitully Port Stanley. but making it in sorrow rather than in sent Jeremiah to call both king and priests upon our own behalf. We hold those by righteousness, suffering, captivity and much caluminated views which are known ideath would be the certain consequence. as the distinctive principles of the Church. That this was most TRUE we know by the to be the truth of God-and we claim result, which came to pass in exact confor this convection, that credit for perfect, formity with the prophecies delivered. sincerity which we are prepared to accord. Now, in what manner was this certain Reviews, Books and Publications to those who are ready to denounce them truth received? We have only to turn to as erroneens and corrupt.

The sincerity of this conviction leads duced the inevitable fruits of truth upon necessarily and presistably to the addition. Communities in error, viz., opposition and al conclusion, that whatever is inconsistent flatter persecution. "O Lord, I am in with those principles must therefore be decision daily, every one mocketh me; for false—that what is false must be per- since I snake, the word of the Lord was nicious—that what is pernicious must be made a reproach unto me and a decision epresed.

Hence, it is in no spirit of railing or he to contend against scotling and ridicule. of what we earnestly believe to be the heard that Jeremiah prophesed these trith. The direct evidence of that truth lings, he smote him and put him in the we firmly believe it to be unanswered and a min, which was by the house of the Lord." had of argument to which we would direct. being borne out by very remarkable wers, "saying, "thou shalt surely die;" and the dramatts personal

great and generally acknowledged print the risk of his hie) by his commissioned Zealand: Clera at Life in the Docese of espies, as criteria by which to distinguish servant, excited this virulent opposition. Newcoste, New South Wales, Sc. Those scriptural troth from human error. We the people, misted by some definited possits, who take an interest in the missionary think of tracing these principles in their had adopted an erroneous belief, which, as I work as carried on by our Church would

should Bishop of New York, in seed the second occasions during the post when there has and worked practices - even reliwe purpose to show that when brought to were (as is ever the case) popular and (x of the views which we advocate, while satura is unnecessary, for St. Stephen.

occasion to take a part in that soleton consecra-, who, alas, although our brethren, have loss, without the consubility of regiv. "Which of the pro hets have not your The two great principles of which we fathers personned !! We trust that we I have sufficently proved, from the Old Test-I. That a defective or erroneous faith, amont that in the chief struggles between while leading necessar y to a defective or train and error, which are there narrated. driving show-torm, he considered he was doing or concous practice, is ever popular among the principles which we have laid down are, in their proper place, unla ling criteria H. That the unadulterated and unmobile to enable us to judge between the divine ated truth in the things of God has always will and human mistakes. We find the excited the litter opposition of the human struth maintained by a few, yet opposed, scoffed at and persecuted, by the many, We address ourselves on the present. We observe error, taught by some deluded occasion to a brief review of some of those i priests, embraced by and popular among truggles between truth and error with the great majority of the people, and which we meet in the writings of the Old bringing forth in them the defective and erroneous practice which is the necessary

> the world before the flood, was rejected? in that character and regarded as a dreamer; St. Luke's Church, Wellington Sanare, and Lot, who though he declared God's presented a few slays since, a handsome truth to the men of Sodom, seemed to them set of robes to their, respected spaster, the as one that mocked, - let us come to Moses. Rev. Thomas Greene, enclosing the follow-

> deliver the children of I racl from Egyp- Rev. Sin .- I feel very great pleasure in pre senting to you, on behalf of the ladies of St Luke's Church, a set of robes, and which they respectfully request you to accept as a slight token of their esteem and regard for the very kind and efficient manner in which you have Nothwithstanding those miracles we find i-discharged your pastoral duties during your

Yours with esteem,

My done Mes. Smirn, -I have just received the handsome suit of robes, which you, Mrs. Chisholm and other holies of the congregation of St. Luke's Church, Wellington Square, to kit liv and considerately presented me with. and desire to thank the donors for their affectionate remembrance of me, and entreat them always to bear me on their hearts before the ""hrone of Grace," seeking for me the Holy Spirit of God, to enable me faithfully to disharge my solemn duties towards the flock ommitted to my carc. I would also assure them of my earnest prayer, that they may be clothed in the spotless robes of Christ's right-coursess, and kept in peace, and against the great day, when pastor and people shall stand n the presence of the good shepherd to receive the crown purchased for them by his most pre I remain, dear Mrs. SMITH,

Your affectionate and obliged pastor, THOMAS GREENE.

Grafton, Dec. 11, 1854.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PAROCHIAL MEETINGS.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The following arrangement was adopted for iolding the Parochial Meetings in these Districts ON THE UNPOPULABILY OF RELIGIOUS forth its usual fruit of a corrupt practice, at the Managing Committee Meeting in Hamiland this erroneous fath and practice was ton, on Tuesday, 12th December :-

| Galt | Thurs. | Feb. | . 1. | 7 | P.M. | |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|----|-------|---|
| Paris | Friday, | | 2. | 7 | P. M. | |
| Georgetown | Mon. | ** | | | P.N. | |
| Milton | Tues. | ** | 6, | 7 | PN | |
| Palermo | Wed. | •• | | | A.M | |
| Oakville | | •• | •• | 7 | РМ | |
| Wellington Square | Thurs. | ** | 8. | 7 | r. M. | |
| Ancaster & Dundas | | ** | | | P.M. | |
| Brantford | Tues. | •• | 27. | 7 | P. M. | |
| Mount Pleasant | | •• | 28. | 11 | A. M | • |
| Upper Cayuga | •• | ** | •• | 7 | P. M. | : |
| Hamilton Annual) | - | | | | | |

Thurs. March S. 7 P.M. Merting.

LONDON AND HURON DISTRICT. to forsake it interly; and though in the appointments of annual parochial meetings.

St. Mary's.......Thurs. " 15, London. By order of the managing committee.

H. HAYWARD, Secretary.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED THIS MONTH

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY MAGA-ZINE (New York: C. Sheppard & Co., 152 Falton-street,) for January contains, amongst other interesting articles, a short to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem;

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL for December and has been brought forward in books which stocks that were in the high gate of Benja. January, from Messrs. A. H. Armour & Co.-Maretimo, by Boyle St. John, comunansweighle, and it is only to an auxilliary (NNA). Now it came to pass that when imenced in the November number, but not Jeremah had made an end of speaking yet completed, carries the reader on to a our feeble efforts-a line of argument, all that the Lord commanded him to speak point which causes him to regret that he which we have no desire to exalt out of unto the people, that the priess and the (will have to wait for another month before its proper place, but which we regard as properts and all the people took him, he can know anything more of the fate of

and which has been suggested to our mind; though he escaped death at that time, yet! THE COLONIAL JOURNAL for January. by the underwards fact of the unpopularity was he impresented and persecuted with Rivingstins, London; Carey, Quebec much seventy, throughout his whole life. Contents-The new Cruside; the Church We purpose therefore to by down two: While God's solemn truth, declared (at in Neafoundland; Visit to Oranhao, Nea

they convict of error too apmone of those appealing to the Jews of his own days. Passing over many minor instances result of a defective and erroneous faith W. S. D.

We are glad to learn that the ladies of who was commissioned from on high to any note.

that his testimony excited the opposition residence among them, not only of Pharaoh but of his own moule. I remain, Reverend Sir,

HAFNAH P. SMITH.

REV. T. GREEKE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE

The Annual Parochial Meetings of this District Branch of the Church Society are appointed to e beld as follows, viz.:--

'artwright, Thursday, rebruary, ... 1, 11 A.M. Darlington, " 1. 7 p.m. Turke, St. George's, Friday " 2. 11 a.m.

1. 7 p. v. Be reder of the Muniging Committee.

T. Wilson, Secretary.

HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH

Thornfill..... . Alban's Thurs. Mar. 1, 2 p. w. St. Paul's, L'Amoureax...

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary,

| Galt | Thurs. | Feb. | 1. | 7 | P. M. |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|-----|----|-------|
| Paris | Friday, | •• | 2. | 7 | P. M. |
| Georgetown | Mon. | ** | 5, | 7 | P.N. |
| Milton | Tues. | •• | 6, | 7 | PN |
| Palermo | Wed. | •• | 7, | 11 | A. M |
| Oakville | | •• | •• | 7 | P M |
| Wellington Square | Thurs. | ** | 8. | 7 | r. M. |
| Ancaster & Dundas | Friday, | ** | 9 | 7 | P.M. |
| Brantford | Tues. | •• | 27. | 7 | P.M. |
| Mount Pleasant | Wed. | | | | A.M |
| Upper Cayuga | •• | •• | •• | 7 | Р. М. |
| Hamilton Annual } | Th | \ (\ | | _ | |

T. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary,

account of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, " from Household Words; Julian's attempt partizanship that we enter upon the follow-but when Pashur, the priest, who was also Sketches from the Note-book of a Parish ing series of papers, but for the love chief covernor over the house of the Lord, Clergyman, by the Rev. H. Ingraham, &c.

application to the more prominent of these in matter of course, brought forth erroneous i do well to subscribe for this periodical.

receipt of a Pastoral Letter to the clergy and in tr of the Donese of New York, by the Right Rev. Hisratio Potter, D.D. Provisited Bishop,-printed at the Coundi-Depos tory by Dan et Dana, jr. Also, cfa-Logiure, delivered before the Bockville Locary Association and Mechanic's Institute, by the Rev. J. Travers Laws, LL.D., printed by the request of the association.

Part the second of Mrs. Trad's Female. Emgrant's Guile contains a list of the most highly approved sorts of apples to be selected for the emigrant's orchard; an account of the Fronts indigenous to Canada. and a number of receipts for preserves and cookery; also a useful table for calculating the afference between sterling money and

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for January has been last on our table by Mr. H. Reasett. Contents-The Conduct of the War: Civilization; the Census: Elucation: Zaider, a romance, part 2nd; Roral Economy of Great Brita n and Ireland: Mr. Trackeray and his Novels: Peace and Patriotism; a Letter to Irenceus; the Story of the Campaign, part 2nd, written in a tent in the Crimea.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHERCH SCHOTT OF THE THICKER OF TOBOSTO Collections made in the several Churches. BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORCHARS' FUND BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORDHANS FUND ADVANCE.

APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP IN OCTOBER, 1854. the Portie.

Indian Corn had also improved during the Previously announced... £404 18 0

Enniskillen Church (additional), per Per Rev. J. B. Fuller. ---St. James', Perth £3 6 3 St. Paul's, Lanark,...... 0 10 0 St. John's, Baldersons, ... 0 10 0 Per Rev. Alex. Pyne, ----

175 collections, amounting to £414 15 7 Corrections Made in the Several Churches. CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH Society, appointed to be taken up in JANUARY, 1855.

Elizabethtown, per Rev. W. C. Clarke 2 13 10 John's, Berkeley, per Rev. Dr. Beaven. Two collections, amounting to £4 5 7

ANNUAL BUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS. Rev. R. V. Rogers, XIII vent 1 5 Sir John B. Robinson, xm year..... 12 10 Lewis B. Marsh, Esq., donation to W. O. Fund. 5 0
Lewis R. Marsh, Esq., donation to

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church. Sin,-It is reported, and indeed was publicly

stated as a fact at a meeting held in London, that the whole fund for endowing the Bishopric of Kingston, had been subscribed by some gen tlemen " at home," on condition that they should have the privilege of nominating the first bishop; the nominee being Dr. Hineks. I mention this report in the hope that you will be able to give it a public contradiction. I cannot persuade my self that the government would lend themselves to what I cannot characterize otherwise

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEAL than as a gross act of Simony. Such an arrangement, however it may be veiled, would be a simple purchase of the bishoprick. Now the laws of England very properly condemn the pu classe of a vacant benefice. And although is asserted with some show of reason that such a purchase is not Simony, because no spiritual gift is purchased (as no one can be presented who is not already a priest), but only the temporal endowments of a particular parish; still, inasmuch as these endowments are connected with the cure of souls, the term Simony is not inaptly applied; and earnest and faithful sons of the Church have long desired to render the law against Simony yet more stringent, in the hope that the sale of benefices, the greatest blot upon the character of our church. may ultimately be altogether prohibited. But how much more flagrant an act of Simony would such a transaction be, as that which it is ru-moured is about to take place; the purchase not of temporal emoluments, but of the high spiritual gifts attached to the Epi-copal office. Dr. Hincks may be, and I believe is, a worthy and estimable man; the money would be devoted to an excellent purpose. But all this cannot alter the character of the transaction; which if it be not Simony, I know not how Simony could ! be practised in these days at all.

While I am writing on this subject, I would brethren in those parts of the diocese which will perhaps shortly be formed into distinct bishopricks, and enjoy the privilege of electing their own bishops. It is this: do not be induced to promise your votes before hand to any caudidate. It is a very solemn and important duty which will devolve upon you; and whatever your personal friendships and private predilections may be, your votes ought to be given to the best qualified among the candidates pro-posed; and until the day of election you cannot know who they will be.

I am, yours faithfully,

Colonial.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Colonel Tulloch has to acknowledge receipt of £25 from the Church Wirlen of St. George's Chucc'i, Sydenham, Sound, on account of the Pationic Fund. The Municipal Council of Wentworth has voted £250 to the Patriotic Fund.

The County Council of Elgin has roted CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

that the rumoured appointment of Mr. Morin. to the seat in the Beach, vacant by the demise of Judge Panet, is authentic; and that other changes in the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry have taken place. Messrs. Chabot and Chauvenu retire with Mr. Morin, and their places have been supplied as follows:— Mr. Cauchon takes the Commissionership of Crown Lands; Mr. Lemieux is the new Commissioner of Public Works; and Mr. Cartier the new Solicitor General. Mr. Badgley is to

We learn by special telegraph from Quebec

All these changes are of a decidedly conservative character; Messrs. Cauchon and Lemieux being the leaders of the conservative section of England. the French Canadians; the former in particular has long distinguished himself for his bold and sian naval power in the Black Sea being placed uncessing advocacy through the Journal de on a level with that of other powers, as a production of the state of the st Quebec, of a junction between the Lower of their success; and on this point it is expected Canadian, and the Upper Canadian conserva- negotiations will split, as Russia will on no tives. All the new ministers are men of superior account assent to this. talent and great local influence; and the result of these changes will be, to form a much more them is that of Kertever Bros., in the woo

We presume that Messrs. Drummond and Tache retain their seats in the t'thinet. The tinued to be taken in England at a premium of former is identified with the reform party: the latter is Conservative : therefore the conservative element will propositerate in the Lower invaded the Principalities.

Canadian section of the Administration, in much

A despatch dated Brailow, January 9th, says:

A despatch dated Brailow, January 9th, says:

We acknow edge with thatks the the changes thus announced will materially strengthen the ministry.

The elevation of Messra Merin and Badgley

the elevation of Newson bernin and Badgler to the Bench will prove entirely satisfactory to the country. The former gentleman always enjoyed the reputation of an able lawyer; and having occupied the distinguished position which he now re-as-umes, he possesses advantages both of ability and experience. Mr. acts both of annuty and experience. Mr. Badgley stands by common consent at the very head of the Lower Canadian bar, and we do not believe that even the most unmitigated grumbler can find fault with his appointment.

Henry Howe, Esq. from the University of Glasgow, and now Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in King's College, Windsor, arrive i with his Lady in the America. Mr. Howe brings the highest testimonials from the first scientific men of the day, in the United Kingdon and in Paris, and we congratulate the College on his accession to its staff. - Newfoundland Times

European News.

From the Itally Globe. ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. BY MONTREAL LINE.

Halifax, January 30. The Africa arrived here this morning.
The America had arrived at Liverpool, and her

advices having imparted an upward tendency to the cotton market, prices closed at a slight ad-vance. Sales of the week foot up 56,000 bales. The Manchester advices are without improve-

Breadstuffs Market closed on Friday at 64 advance over the rates current at the sailing of

week, and closed at od, per quarter advance.
Consols closel 91g.
The war news is entirely unimportant. Nothing of a decisive character had occurred before Sebastopol, and the state of affairs is wholly unchanged. Negotiations were still in progress, but nothing is certainly known respecting them.

BY GRAND TRUNK LINE. The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax at ♦0 v. v. this day.

The America arrived out at Liverpool on the 17th, and the Union sailed from Southampton on the 17th for New York. There is a remarkable scarcity of intelligence respecting either the progress of the siege or

negotiations.

Hopes were entertained that the negotiations might lead to peace, but apprehensions were also felt that they might fail and the war assume

a vaster magnitude.

The policy of the Allied Powers will be to protruct the negotiations, in the hope that in the meantime the fall of Sebastopol may happen, and thus influence the decision. Rumour says that Russia again expresses ber

readiness to renounce the exclusive protectorate, and that she evinces a strong desire to establish peace. Austria also expresses a desire for peace. She will however formally insist upon heaver. She will however formany mass upon knassia accepting such conditions as the welfare of Europe demands. She will hesitate, however, before concluding an offensive alliance with England and France, until it is exactly known what will satisfy those two powers.

The object of Prussia is evidently to prevent Austria from taking an active participation in

FURTHER FROM BERLIN AND VIENNA. Sardinia is reported willing to send 15,000 en, recruited from all Italy, to aid the allies in the East.

The Italians are growing restless.

The senates of Lubec and Hamburg had issued

The latest dates from the Crimea are up to the 10th. It was stated that Omar Pasha sas at the camp on the 5th, concerting measures with Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, and that he left for Varna on the 6th.

Reinforcements continue to reach the Allies,

nd over 1,000 French Imperial Guards and English Infantry were at sea on their way. Lord Ragian has sent to India for the 20th Hessars.
The Turks in the Crimes are to be made up to

io.0 0 before the end of January. Russian reinforcements were arriving by for-ced marches through Bessarabia.

The weather frosty, and the roads passable, although snow had fallen.

Arrival of the "Pacific" From the Colonist.

The Pacific left Liverpool on the eve of the 18th, and reached her dock about half-past nine o'clock this A.M. She was off Sandy Hook about five o'clock vesterday evening, but laid off on account of the snow storm. She brings 92 pasengers

The ship City of Mantreal from Portland, had

arrived at Liverpool. It is yet doubtful whether the Russian acceptance of the four points is unconditional, or with important explanations. The immediate effect venture to speak a word of counsel to my of the new aspect of affairs was an advance in the price of cousols, but they afterwards fell of. ordinia has formally joined the Western Alliance.

Prussia claims to take part in the negotiations, ut declines at present to increase her army. Omar Pacha has gone to the Crimes. The Russians recrossed the Danube, invaded he Dobrudscha and bave retaken the cities of

Inlischa and Badach. The Eastern question has assumed an entirely new aspect, and a most important one, the Czar having not only accepted the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation as explained by England, France and Austria; but no armistice is granted, consequently hostilities

continue without abatement. The siege of Sebastopol continued without the 2nd, although repeated rumors of its capture have been circulated. A terrible inundation had occurred at Ham-The Pacific ran into and sank the brig Coris-

thun in the river Mersey-valued at £20,000 The ship George Cumming had been lost, and with her 160 passengers. LATEST BY SCHMARINE TELEGRAPH. The reported investment of the Dobrudschs the Russians is considered doubtful.

The Liverpool cotton market fluctuated. Circulars quote à advance of all current qualities, closing steady. Sales for the week 64,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull but light; better at the closs Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal 41s: Philadelphia 44s 6d. Corn 42s 2d @ 45s Consols 91 @ 7-8.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Prince Gortschakoff announced to the Austrian Government that the Czar accepts not only the four points, but also the interpretation given to them by the three powers; but as no armistics has been given, hostilities will be continue

until negotiations shall have been completed.
The conduct of Prussia and the German State succed Judge Rolland, who retires from the The sincerity of Russia was much doubted in The Allies, it is said, will insist on the Rus-

Several heavy failures are reported. Amongst compact phalanx against the Republicanism of trule: Abbatt, Nottingham & Co., shaul me the Rouges.

Chants: Miller, Hetherington & Co., London. Large amounts in the new French Loan con-

> 🙄 to 3 per ceut. The Russians are reported to have again

the same proportion as it does in the Upper. "The Russians have crossed the Danuos Canadian. We entertain no doubt that invaded the Debrudship and captured Talische. The Russians have crossed the Dani

zato do so at present. Paro, Saturday, 1st Jan a curier arrived from Bucharest confirms the recommendement of hastilities, the hussians crossed in force of hussiate crossed in force above Taltscha, the Unimea. defeated the Turks under Sayd Pacha, took the han and were insrebing on the Katcha. No.

Visiting on the state of the regarding changes on the capmet, but they are regarded only as

is to on the 12th the Liverpool and American Camber of Commerce presented an address to el high for the port he had taken in negoenting the Reciprocity Treaty. Lord E'gin tan dearness on Russia by the states and appropriate speech on the M. de Lacy, an emission and the contract of the c

offer of mediation may be declined in any special Danube, the construction, in lieu of it, esse, and no disrespect implied by the esse, and no disrespect implied by the declina-cise. and no disrespect implied by the declina-ting the free to one party to offer its friendly. Powers, and the demolition of the forts and services, and equally so to the other not to

The news from France is devoid of interest. The Emperor reviewed the detachment of the Imperial guards on the 6th, previous to their departure to the Crimes.

There was a rumor that the Emperor of

Rissia had sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of France, making a proposal for peace. GERMANY.

A terrible inundation of the Elbe occurred on day to deliberate. the 2nd. The damage done at Hamburg is estimated at four million marks. In Hanover much dimage was done and many lives lost. The Prench army of occupation in the Roman States will not be reduced below 3500 men.

Letters from Vienna state that a convention Lebrera Austria and France for securing the tring affitty of Italy had not yet been signed, nor with it be till the treaty of December shall result in offensive alliance with the Powers Battie A.

THE CRIMES. A correspondent of the Sault Public, of Lyone, works as follows :-

HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 28 .- A long and technic excursion through every portion of cur camp enables me to give you a complete returne of our mulitary position. You may rely upen the exactitude of my narration.

Since the two attacks which were made against Sebastopol-attacks necessarily limited the insufficiency of our siege artillery-our army has completed immense works which will danke our means of action. Our batteries, which were only eleven in number are now trip'ed, and armed with guns of heavy calibre, recently brought from France or taken from the ships of the fiect. The armament of ail the butteries is now completed. We can oppose 1:0 guns to those of the enemy; only half o these gans belong to the may, and are served by sailors and marines. The batteries have been by sailors and marines. The batteries have been constructed by engineer officers, assisted by our trave soldiers with inconceivable rapidity, despite the incessant and well directed fire of the

"The line of the trenches is nearly three patience that was required to execute so colos-

batteries which protect the place on the land No."
side are armed with 360 pieces, to which we can only oppose about 220. vigorous assault, after a futious caunonade, that can procure us any real success.

"According to reliable information, which is

justified by the opinion of all competent men, it is almost certain that the Commanders-in-Chief will not attempt the assault until they have acted in a decisive manner against the enemy'

The Turkish army which is landing at Eupatoria will take the Russians in the rear. to as energetically to second the attack made these preparations is unknown. An armed in front by the allies. Prince Menschikoff neutrality is spoken of, but only as a transiseems to be quite aware of the difficulties of his tional expedient. position. He has retired with the main body The German papers state that Baron Hess is army between the right bank of the has represented to his government he could not his position and his communications with Sebas- of 100,000 men. topol by covering his army with immense defensive works erected along the banks of the Tchernaya. His army, at the present moment does not appear to exceed 80,000 men.

"The garrison of Sebastopol, on the other hand, is not inactive. For the last three weeks great activity has been visible in the construccon of additional works of defence between the

Flystaff and Quarantine Bastions.

"As you are doubtless aware, General Lip division which threatened Balaklava has joined the main body of the Russian army but the General has left 5 000 or 6,000 men in the mountain passes from the Tchernaya to the hills before Balaklava. The duty of these troops is probably to watch over our n novements they are only separated by the plain of Balaklava from our great line of circumvallation and from General Bosquet's division.

"In addition to the great works directed against the city, the allied armies have con-tructed strong defensive works on various points. Thus, Balaklava is covered by many redubts to prevent an attack by the Russians

On our extreme left the trenches have bee pushed to the far end of the Quarantine Battery. under the guns of the fort, so as to assure direct communication with the sea. Such is emplete ensemble of the works of attack and defence, and the general dispositions of the

" DECEMBER 24. "I take advantage of the departure of the Pericles, which conveys Admiral Hamelin to Constantinople, to say a few words respecting

'Unhappily, for the last month, rain, accompanied at times by snow or hail, has not ceased to fall in the Crimea; moreover, tempestuous south-east winds blow incessantly over the plains of Chersonesus. At rare intervals—on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, for instance—the rain ceased, but only to pour down again with additional violence. Thus the whole ground occupied by our troope, trampied over by our beasts of burden, traversed by our heavy waggons and artillery carriages, is at many points impracticable for pedestrians. This is a sad state of things, as it delays the siege operations, and

creates much sickness, resulting from cold and the continued humidity of the soil.

"The moral state of the army could not be better, but the physical condition suffers naturally from the inclemencies of the climate.

"Reinforcements arrive daily to the French

as well as to the English army. Our allies are worse off than ourselves, and it is sad to behold such railant soldiers subjected to so many hard- of December state the railway was to be comships from the insufficiency of the administrative mence! at once. The sickness was on the increase.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 1. Iwo or three vessels have come into the Bos-

There is no change reported from the camp. phorus damaged by an ordinary storm in the Back Sex. Guns, horses, and men, are daily In consequence of rainy weather there has for land at Espatoria. It is not expected that the active co-operation of the Ottomans there can topoi. commence before a week or ten days hence, by which time the French and English will be bester prepared than at present.

The French Army before Sebastopol will form two corps under Generale Pelister and Bosquet : the first will prosecute the siege, and the second occurred. We continue to among the nemy by is to act in the field. General Canrobers will pight sorties. In one of these we made ten exercise the chief command as hitherts.

Pages January 12 .- In the communal schools the publis are all engaged in making line.

General Niel, al fe-de-champ to the Emperor, has set out for the Crimea. The Russian corps at Tu'tscha has been posted at Bib dagh to stop the march of the Purks upon

Pages, January 12 .- The subscriptions to the to an and were instrument of the Austrians. This National Loan in Paris, and in the departments amounted some consternation.

National Loan in Paris, and in the departments amounted yesterday evening to 1850,080,180.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH The Journal de St. Perralura gives one. fourth of its news columns to the rep to of Mr. Bright's pro Russian speech, delivered on the That u't, in the House of Commons.

M. de Lacy, an eminent contributor to the Journal des Debats, who is known to derive his Tournal des Hebats, who is known to derive his fire proposed mediation of the United States information from authoritative Russian sources, Extended much less attention than might have states that the proposal on the part of the allies been supposed. The London Times treats the which induced Prince Gortschakoff to ask for enfect with candour and fairness, and submits time to consult his Court makes and all times are all times and all times and all times are all tin times are all times are all times are all times are all times a time to consult his Court, embraced the destructhat the United States must allow that such an tion of the Russian fortress of Ismael, on the

arsenal of Sebastopol. M. de Lacr adds that the answer of the Czar authorized that diplomatist to entertain this proposal for discussion IMPORTANT-THE RUSSIAN EMPERGR ACCEPTS THE FOUR POINTS.

VIENNA, Jan. 7 .- Prince Gortschakoff receiv ed yesterday an order from the Czar, to negociate at once with Count Buol, Bourquency, and Westmoreland, on the basis of the four conditions as interpreted by the ailies in the Protocol of the 28th Dec. The Plenipotentiaries met to-

VIESVA, Sunday crening, Jan 7 .- Last night Prince Gortschakoff received a telegraphic reply o the propositions of the Allied Powers. two o'clock this afternoon a conference was held at the Foreign Office. Lord Westmoreland was well enough to attend.

VIENNA, Monday morning, Jan. S. - Prince Gortschakoff, at the Conference held yesterday, accepted the four propositions without reserve

VIESNA, Tuesday, Jan. 9 .- M. de Bourquency and Lord Westmoreland have sent couriers to Paris and London, so as to receive the requisite powers for opening the Peace Conferences Ottoman Ambassador was yesterday invited to

attend these conferences.

The Official Austrian Correspondenz announcee that, if the French and English Cabinet approvs of what has occurred, negociations for the con clusion of a solid peace will soon commence Private intelligence says hostilities will not, for the present, be suspended.

Paris, Jan. 5 .- The news received to-day from Vienna, confirms the acceptation by Rus sin of the four guarantees and of their interpre tation by the Western Powers.

Under date of Berlin, 5th of January, the Augsburg Gazette of the 8th says: - In the conference of the 28th December, the represen atives of the powers who signed the treaty the 2nd of December came to an understand

veiv, Prince Gortschakoff asked Count Buol if the Austrian Cabinet accepted that interpre leagues and a half in extent. This will explain tation. 'In all points,' replied the Minister at once the amount of energy, labor and Prince Gortschakoff then asked leave to take a copy of it, to send it to the Cabinet of St. sai t work in so short a time. We are quite Petersburg, not having the is said to have ad realy to open fire. Unhappily the English have ded) the necessary instructions for such a case. not been able to push on their works as rapidly Two days afterwards Prince Gortschakoff pu as we have. Notwithstanding the ardour dis-played by our allies, it is impossible that their he failed, as the representatives of the Western batteries can be ready to open fire before the Powers gave a formal refusal, and declared that they would not enter into needless pourparier 10th or 12th of January.

"The immense stores of the Russian arsenals on the note in question, and that all they asked gave them a notable advantage over us. The from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was I'm or

> Advices from Vicum state that the belief It is only therefore, a gains ground that the interpretation given to the four points by the Allies, while it is clear so far as it goes, leaves undetermined essential and inevitable questions, which may give rise to insurmountable difficulties.

Benlin, Jan. 11 .- The military authorities are in communication with the railway admin-istration respecting the means available for a speedy concentration of troops, and orders have been given for adapting goods carriages for the conveyance of soldiers. The ultimate object of

Tchernaya and main road of the peninsula, and undertake to operate against the Russians, un-Belbek, and his endeavours to make good less assured of the support of a Prussian army

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The London Norning Advertuer says, the English batteries had opened fire on Sebastopol within four hundred metres of the place. There was a violent tempest on the 30th.

VIENNA, Jan. 5 .- Advices from Schastopol tate that the Russians are taking up a position to the north of the fortress, to be ready to reulse an expected attack from that quarter. Various concurring statements would seem to indicate that one object for which Turkish troops have been drufted to the Crimea from

the army of the Danube has been to enable the Allies to complete the invasion of Sebastopol. Bentin, January 7th .- A despatch has been received here from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, the 7th inst. It says, under date of the 30th of December Prince Menschikeff writer that nothing important had taken place before Sebastopol. The fire of the enemy (the Allies) was very feeble, causing us scarcely any

damage. MARSEILLES, January 7th .- The Caire, which left Constantinople on the 28th December, has arrived. No news had been received at Constantinople of anything of importance having taken place at Sebastopol.

Since the departure of the division of General Liprandi for Baktelii-Serai and Simpheropol, in anticipation of a movement on the side of toria, no more masses of Russians have been seen They keep in their positions on the Belbec, but are buily employed in digging up the ground both in the town and the country. French batteries are all armed, but the English works, unfortunately, do not advance with all the celerity that could be desired. For the lastwo days the weather has been fine, and the sun shines brightly. The English cavalry, with a body of French infantry, have just returned into camp, after making a reconnuisance of the side of the Tchernaya. They have seen noticing beyond a post of from 200 to 300 men,

who, on the approach of the Allies, promptly retired towards the mountains. MARSBILLES, January 9 .- The Tamer which left Constantinople on the 26th, has arrived. She does not bring later news from the Crimea. The Duke of Cambridge had arrived at Malta where he landed with some sick officers and soldiers. The Britannia, Neptune and Gorgon,

had arrived at Malta. MARSEILLES, January 10 .- The Thabor, which left Constantinople on the let of January, has arrived. Advices from Balaklava of the 20th

VARNA, January 4 .- Omar Pacha bas left for

ODESSA, Dec. 24.—Reserve troops are being sent from Bessarabia and Cher-on to the Crimes some days been a dearth of supplies at Sebas-

BERLIN, January 10 .- We learn from St. Petersburg, under date of the link inst., that the following despatch had been received there from

"SEBASTOPOL, January 2.-Nothing new has Zouaves prisoners."

DESPATCHES PROM LORD RAGIAN War Tiegartrient, Jan. 8 His Grace the Duke of Newcastie has this day

received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, a laressol to his Grace by Field-Marshal Lord Ragisn, G C B .-B fore Schanges!, Dec. 18, 1834

My Lord Dake,-Nothing has occurred since I had the honor to address your Grace on the ioth instant. The weither, which was then fire, changed

on the following afternoon, and from that time to the evening of the 16th it band y ceased either to rem, holler show The night of the lifth was particularly severe;

but it cleared up yesterday, and to-day it is The hal days above mentioned have however rendered the communications more difficult, and

materially retarded the movement of supplies 59th and 17th Regiments have arrived from Gibraltar, and will take their place in the hird and fourth divisions this day.

has been received, and it is in course of issue and the men are most grateful to her Majesty dovernment for having provided for them what conduces so enamently to their comfort. I have the honor to transmit returns of the asualities between the 11th and 16th.

A considerable portion of the warm clothing

I have, &c., His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 9, 1855 His timee the Duke of Newcastle has this lay received two despatches, of which the folowing are copies, addressed to his Grace by Field Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.: -

Before Schastopol, Dec. 23, 1851. My Lord Duke, -A great deal of rain has allen in the last forty-eight hours, and the eather has again become very inclement.

The only occurrence in the siege operations has been a sortie made by the enemy on both our right and left attack during the night of the and one being conducted silently, the other with drums beating and shouting; the first being probably the real object of the advance, as nearer to the lukermann heights.

Owing to the extreme darkness of the night he enemy were enabled to come very near the ight attack without being perceived, and having made a sudden rush upon the most forward nitallel they compelled the men occupying it to withdraw, until reinforced by a party under Major Welsford, of the 97th regiment, when it was regained possession of and the Russians retired, not however without occasioning some oss in killed, wounded and missing Lieutenant byron of the 34th Regiment being amongst the

the the left attack the enemy were met with great galiantry by Lieutenant Gordon, of the 38th regiment, who, when supported by the overing party of the trenches, under Lieutenant olonel Waddy of the 50th, succeeded in at nce driving them back. But here, too, I regret to say, the loss was still more severe: Mojor Moller of the 50th, fell mortally wounded, and, am concerned to add, is since dead; and Capin Francton and Lieutemant Clarke, both of and vigilance of these troops and of the distit nished conduct of Lientenant Colonel Waddy I enclose the return of casualties to the 20th

Two regiments of French cavalry under General D'Allonville made a reconnaissance on the 20th towards the ground recently occupied y the enemy in front of Balaklava, while the 2nd regiment, a detachment of the rifle brigade nder Colonel Camerota and a battalion of Zonaves, made a corresponding movement on the extreme right.—The latter saw only a picket Cossacks, which retired upon their approach: he former exchanged shots with the enemy. ind ascertained that they had scarcely any troops on the left bank of the Tchernaya.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. Before Schastopol, Dec. 26, 1854.

My Lord Duke,-I have nothing to report to our Grace to-day. The rain which prevailed on Saturday was succeeded by enow on Sunday, and it was almost the worst day I ever saw. At night it roze, and the frost has continued ever since, without being severe; but it has not an yet ended to dry the ground, still in a lamentable

Every effort is making that the state of the roads will permit to bring up ammunition and the materials of siege, and General Caurobert is in this respect affording us every possible

The garrison keeps up a heavy fire upon our cuches, particularly at night, and your Grace will regret to see, by the ret orns which I end ose that we daily sustain some ensualties.

I have, &c., RAGLAN. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

FAILURE OF AN AMERICAN FIRM. The suspension was announced yesterday of tended with occasional loss of incomes.

The suspension was announced yesterday of tended with occasional loss of incomes.

The dependence of the British Dominions, under the Br pectable firm in the American trade. The but the stoppage has been caused by the recent failure of Mesers. Morewood and Rogers. It is nid that the liquidation will not be unfavour able. Mesers. Hetherington have a house in

The City article of the Times states that the intelligence of fresh conflicts between the Russians and Turks on the bank of the Danube had a depressing tendency on the Money Market veser lay, while, on the other hand, the accession Surdinin to the Western Alliance was regarded

with great satisfaction.
The accounts from the Paris Bourse sent a further incline of 1 per cent. At Amsterdam Russian has receded, and at Vienna, also, priceare again shewing weakness. At Hamburg money is readily obtainable at from 2 to 24 per The Bank Bullion returns of next week are expected to exhibit a singularly heavy reduction in the stock of gold, it being estimated that upwards of £1,000,000 has been sent to France during the present week on account of the French Lonn. This exceptional circumstance, owever, will not cause any disquiet.

THOM THE LIVEBPOOL TIMES.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna state that, bb. Prince Gortschakoff received an order from the Car to negotiate at once with the Ministers of Austria. France, and England, on the basis of the four conditions, as interpreted by the allies in the protocol of the 28th of December. The following are the four points alluded

1. The abolition of the Protectorate of Russia er the Dunubian Principalities, and the privileges of those provinces placed under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers. 2. The free navigation of the mouths of the

Danube secured according to the principles es-tablished at the Congress of Vienna.

8. The revision of the treaty of the 12th July, 1841 "in the interest of the balance of power 4. The abandonment by Russia of her claim

to exercise an official protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte (to whatever rite they might belong), in consideration of the Powers giving their mutual assistance to obtain from the Sultan a confirmation and observance of the religious privileges of all Christian communities.

Powers:--- Austria in her final summons to Russis demanded no modification of the internal posses-

ben : and the war experient to be a basis for future pro-A future Russian protectorate ever the Greco-Catholic subjects of the Porte is declared inad-

ವಿಷ್ಣುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸಂಪ್ರದೇಶ್ವ ಅವರ ಸಂಪ್ರದೇಶ್ವ ಅವರ ಸಂಪ್ರದೇಶ್ವ ಪ್ರವರ್ಥ ಪ್ರವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರವರ್ಥ ಪ್ರವರ್ಥ ಪ reign rights; the five Powers guarantee the privieges and equal rights of the Caristians.

Inc Russian protectorate in the Danubian Principalities and in Servia is declared extinct

The usugestion of the Black Sea is to be goauteed by the rating of Sebastopol, and by converting the other arsonals on its coast title com-

The Russian fleet to be four frigates and two ne of battle ships.
The remainder of the Black Sea fleet to be allowed to withdraw to the Baltie, the free paysgation to be insured by a formal declaration The Salita mouths with the chatters, to be declared a neutral territory.

This acceptance on the part of Russia of the four points, as the basis of negotiation, has caused considerable surprise and a large amount of controversy. The maxement is generally stewed with suspicion, and the belief is strong in some quarters that the Czar, in thus acting in some quarters that the Crar, in thus acting the good faith of the albeit governments. The desires to detach Austria from the Western Abhance, and thus to lessen the number and the power of his foes. The Daily Norm a paper in Parliament and elsewhere, that a rigorous with certainly no Russian sympathics,-for it blocksde of Russian ports would be established has been loudly demanding, from the commences the manufacture of the sailing of the expedition from the defining of the expedition from the sailing of the e in its impression of Thursday, that, in well-informed political and commercial circles, the two flee shad bitle duty to perform opinion gains ground that Russia sinceres desires fident expectation that a blockade would be peace,—that the Russian army in the Crimen is establised had paralysed the ordinary trade, thoroughly demoratized, in an infinitely greater but the Greek houses on the spot were enabled degree than the worst accounts represented our to take a lyantage of the facilities of communiown army to have been,-that the Emperor is deplorably in want of money and men,—that the prices of Russian produce in the foreign market. Empress, whose life is fast clbing away, is in Great efforts had been made by our merchants cessant in her intreaties for the termination of nostilities, and that Nicholas acutely feels his commodities habitually imported from Southern isolation from the great European Courts. These Russia; but, when their consignments arrived, opinions will be taken for what they are worth They may or may not be a correct interpretation of the Autotrat's feelings, but they appear in an , in organ of opinion to which not the slightest suspicon of insincerity can attach. Nevertheless, the neutral ports, they have allowed Olessa and the surest method of strengthening his pacific inten-tions, supposing them to exist, will be the taking discover no excuse whatever for this extrao of Schrestopol, and destroying the source of his power and his insolence. It is therefore gratitying to know that these negotiations will not in the Park Sea unblockaded for the space of nave the slightest effect in retarding the progress ten months from the declaration of war, they of the allied arms for while the diplomatistance protocolating at Vienna, the stege and the restmess or otherwise of Nichelas's representative in the Austrian capital to accommodate himself to terms will be meterially influenced by events in the Crimea. Whether we believe that Nicholas is really auxious to bring to a close a contest in which he is so overmatched, or whether we view him merely in the act of playing a deep game, animated by the hope of ulti mate success, the fact of his appearing before the world in the character of a suitor for peace, at so early a stage of hostilities, must be deeply martifying to his enormous pride and wounded The meral addience of such a patentavanity. The meral influence of such a piteous-exhibition, even amongst his own serfs, cannot tail to be considerable; and, even if he be acting a hypocritical part, it is difficult to imagine what subsequent advantage can be held to atone for the degradation to which he will have sunk by thus early crying peccavi. Un a close review of his position, the probabilities are quite as great infavor of his sincerity as against it. Schastop 1 will be the turning point. If the allies succeed the war is over; but peace cannot be proclaimed the 50th regiment, are missing. Sir Richard the war is over; but peace cannot be proclaimed England speaks in high terms of the galiantry except on another condition being added to those already named in the extract which we have given, and it to this -that he must be made to pay the whole expense of the contest. Unless this be insisted upon, neither the people of England nor

> we learn by accounts from the Crimes that the si ge works were proceeding vigorously—that the health of the troops was improving that abundance of warm clothing had arrived out and was being distributed, and that the alded armies were anxiously waiting for the moment of attack. The weather was still unfavorable but the means of transport were better, and everything indicated the resumption of hostili-ties on a scale so commanding as to afford every reasonable hope of success. The French approaches, according to one of the accounts, had en purhed within enr-shot of the town, reinforcements for both armies were constantly coming in, and it was calculated that on New Year's Day, there would be 100,000 men before Schas topol. The belief was that the batteries could not open fire before the 10th or 12th of January. The assault, in all probability will not be made until the enemy has been attacked in the open field. The Turks at Eupatoria will take the Russians in the rear, and, henned in between two fires, the Russian General's position will not be enviable. The troops under Omer Pacha con-sists of the Egyptian division and the men who fought on the Danube last year. The Sultan's generalissimo had gone to Balaklava to concert mensures with Lord Raglan and General Caprobert, and the army under his command wi there are the army under his command will lat. Resolved, .-That this Council, sympathisamount to 50,000 men. We see it stated ing deeply with the Widows and Orphans of the that the batteries will open with 300 guns .-the metal much heavier than that originally employed. Sorties continued to be made by the appropriate, with the consent of the rate-payers, enemy, and these ekirmiches appeared to be at-

those of France will be satisfied with the result

-nor ought they. No doubt Lord John Russell'

conference with the French Emperor this week,

in Paris, would have reference to this contin

ceived from Paris yestershy morning, dated from Brailow, the 9th instant, the Russians have crosssed the Danube, invaded the Dobrudscha, and taken possession of Tultscha and Babadagh. This extraod nary announcement has taken most people by surprise, but the statement is so mengre and unsatisfact my that we wait with some interest for the details, or a contradition of the statement. Such a diversion appears extremely improbable u der the circula-tances, but if the Russians have thus stolen a march on the treops of the Emperor of Austria, the circumstance is not very creditable to Austrian vigilance. The conflicting accounts of this affair, brought by telegraph last night, will be found in another

The extraordinary mildness of the present season seems to extend to the most northern parts of Europe, for welcarn by the accounts fro Stattic that as late as Thursday last, the 11th instant, there was not the slightest appearance of frost at Kiel-an almost unprecedented circumstance at this time of the year. It is added that a Leith steamer, sailing from the Firth of Forth, had arrived at Kiel during the last few days, and expected to return with her cargo to Leith, without any interruption from the ice. The moral of that is, that as all our chips are withdrawn from the Bultic, the Russian men-of-war might rush from Cronstadt and Helsingfors, and the other places where they have been hiding during the summer and autumn, make a dash on our coasts, and do irreparable injury in a very short time, that is, presuming the same kind of weather to revail in the higher parts of the Baltic, -in the life of Bothnia and Paland, where the fleets of are under their own immediate superintendence. prevail in the higher parts of the Baltic .- in the the Czar are stationed. Such a contingency is rather remote: but it is just within the limits of arrangements. possibility, and it is well to be prepared for it. The suggested remedy is easy,—to guard the mas vacation, on the 8th of January, 1865.

straits leading to the Baltic with a chain of steam. It is proposed to engage the best matters straits leading to the Baltic with a chain of steam. It is proposed to engage the best masters to ers. Considering how careful the Emperor Nicho- give instructions in French, Singing, Music, las has hitherto been of his navy in the Baltic, it Drawing and Arithmetic. (German and Italian is hardly likely, under the most favourable cirif required). cumstances, that he would expose it to such a | Terms per Quarter .- To Boarders, including

The Emperor of the French had a review Paris of the Imperial Guards on Wodnesday; he distributed to them their colours and made a lieved they have been urged by the Western culated to make an impression on soldiers, and to raise to enthusiaem the military spirit of the Rev. Ds. Lett. Rev. Prof. Parat. French people. The English alliance was altu led Bichard L. Denison, Esq. Wm. Stanton, Esq. to briedy but happily. Everything seems to indente that Louis Napoleon is now firmly sented Beyides the four points, an indemnification for in the audile. If the war with Russia should ing with it the honour and renown which the French nation, like our own, has a right to expert, he will rival his uncle in popularity and power, and the course of events, it is clear, is missible, as interference with the Sultan's sove- rapidly setting in that direction.

And the same of th

Nov. 22nd, 1854.

The London Times of yes entry says:thought proper to communicate to the secretary the determination of England and of France to to all ports in the Bisck Sea and the Sea of Azof which remain in possession of the enemy, and it is added that the blockade will take effect on and after the 1st of February next, This notice is of course's complete corroboration of the statement, which has been frequent y mode, though hardly credited in this country that during the whole time of the command exercised by Admira's Hame in and Dundas in the Black Sea, since the declaration of war, no effective blockide whatever has been established; and we must say that this fact involves a serious charge either against those officers or Varua in September, the naval forces of the cation still open to them, and of the increased to obtain from India and elsewhere some of the they led to compete with an almost unabated supply of Russian produce; and, while Governit complains that the Baltie trade of Russia has been carried on too successfully through Sea of Aroff to remain free. We really can nary neglect. If it was the intention of the allied Governments to leave the Russian ports should have made that intention known; but will proceed, to look the public to believe, as Sir James Graham has repentedly done, that a blockade was established when in fact no blockade existed, is to revive the mischlevous and explodes system of paper blockades, and to encourage neutrals to contest a right which is applied with so much laxity and irregularity.

BLOCK ODY OF THE BLACK SEA

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New Advertisements.

NEW VOLUMES or the

FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD

COMMENCE with NORTH BRITISH for November 1854, and the other Reviews and BLACKWOOD for January 1555. Terms of Subscription .- Any one Review or Backwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review or any two Reviews, \$5. The four

Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. HENRY ROWSELL, AGENT.

JUST PUBLISHED, Rowsell's Sheet Almanac.

Fon 1855, CONTAINING its usual amount of useful information, and embellished with a hand-

come Steel Engraving. Price 2s. 6d. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Statumer and Printer, Toroxto.

Resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the City of Toronto:

Mostoay, January 22, 1855. brave men of our Army and Navy, who have the sum of £1000 currency, in mid of the

accordance with those of this Council subject, a l'oli be opened in each of the Wards of this City, on

lhursday, the 1st day of February next, AT TEN O'CLOCK, A M. And continue oven until 4 P.M., of the same day: and that the Electors be required to vote yes or may, for or against the said appropriation, in a Book to be provided for that purpose for each Ward, and that the officers appointed to take such vote return the Books with the result thereof, to the Clerk of the Council, so as to be laid on the table on Monday, the oth day of February

Resolved .- That the vote under the foregoing resolutions be taken at the same polling places, and by the same Returning Officers as at the last Municipal Election for the city.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Poll of the Electors of the city in the respective Wards will be held as above resolved, on the day ap-pointed, of which all electors are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. CHAS. DALY,

Clerk's Office, Cierk's Office, 1 Toronto, January 22, 1855.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto-THE MISSES McCARTNEY receive a limited Man. McCyarner conducts the domestic

The Classes will re-assemble after the Christ-

desperate chance as such an attempt would in the various branches in English and French, with volve.

Music, Drawing, plan and ornamental needle-.....£15 0 Pupils under 12 years of age 12 10 (The Misses McCaurner are kindly permitted

> Da. Hoppea. Judge O'REILLY, - Hamilton.

WALTER DICKSON, Esq. - Ningura. J. RANNET, Esq. -St Catherines. II. J. MITTLEBERGER, Eno., St. Cutherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded reckly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 3rd January, 1856.

THE Rev J G D McKenzie, M A is pre- : parel to devote two hours each day to private tuition in the Classics. Mathematics and nunery branches of an English Education Mr. M. has a vacant room me his house for a Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1854. 16-4win lmiff. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

EDUCATION.

MR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at 1, St. George's Square.

17

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 41, in the Gallery of St. James For terms apply to

ROBERT BEARD Teronte, Dec. 5th, 1851.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. This Institution is conducted by

MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Readent, with the following Assis 1st English Teacher,

2nd " " Resident French Governess ... Mil'lle Coulon. Westing and Arithmetic Mr. Gotfith. Prawing Mr. Butl. Summer Mr. G. F. Hayter

tion, with French, Italian and German, Musi Singing (for Finisting Pupils) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kininperintendence of the Clergymen of St. James' Cathedral.

TERMS (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

Finishing Papils 5 hourding and Washing 35 additional (No extras)

Mis. Poetter has great pleasure in informing her friends that her hist. English tescher (Miss BINDIEN) has arrived from London. She is highly qualified, having taught in some of the first schools in England, and the testimonal that she has brought with her are of a superior aider. Mrs. Poetter hopes that, sparing neither expense it is trouble to establish a thoroughly good ich sol on the English system of educatio efforts may be appreciated and meet with sur

Mrs. Poetter has also sent to England for teachers in other departments of her School, who are expected to strive soon steer Christmas The FINISHING CLASS is under Mrs. PORT ren's charge, essisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge if our standard works in Porcey and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts frem different authors, to improve the style in writing More time is also devoted to complete the education in foreign languages.

Mas. Postruk feels grateful to the parent of her pupels for their kind expressions of satis-faction at the progress of their children, and begato meate them, that so effort shall be wanting o or part to nome their improvement. The School will reduct after the Christ us acation on the 8th of January, 1855.

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

Toronto, 20th December, 1851

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, Tonosco, Dec. 15th, 1854. FOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., at the rate of Ten per cont per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are psyable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various

Br order of the Board of Directors

E. G. O'BRIEN.

21-tf.

Toronto, Dec. 15, 1854.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Millinery and Dry Goods ! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

V CTORIA ROW, No. 60, King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOLLD respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally to his New Stock of

Millinery, Stuple and Fancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Plannel Blankets, Printed Druggets, Carpetrog, Quilts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and chariting (bleached and unbleached). Bed Ticks, Table Oil Clothe, Brown and Bieached Linens, Dressed and undersard Hol-Breached Linens, Dressen and Donnessen 100-lands, Striped Shirtonga, Fancy Shirtonga, Prints and Grighams, Devries and Denbama, Ladies Cloths, Linen Shirts, Grey Cloths, Satinets, bleached and unbleached Table Linena, Huckaback and Drapes, Twills and Twilling, Cotto Yarn, Lambs Wood, Worsted, Stays, Drab. Buff Cashmerer, Coloungs, Orleans, Lusters, Siks Satus, Fried Shavits, Woollen Scarfs, and Shawls. Richons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Polkas; a

aplendid variets. -- A 1.60--Woodlen Sleeves and Head Dress es Woolled Honde, flaitere and Ladies Scarfe, French Merine Together with a general assortment of family . Zanstien Lul

Millinery Department: Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress, Clienks, Circulars, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and reque ite.

MUSICAL TUITION.

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1851.

MR. R. G. PAIGE. Organist of St. James's Catheilral, and Professor of Music in the rmal School, hegs leave to arquaint his friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving

instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King-street. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1851.

MISSING.

A YOUNG Person of the name of JANE weeks. She was last seen at the Northern Ruil-Some information of importance to her may be obtained by addressing a letter to b B. C., box 966, Poste flee, Toronto, b post-paid.
Toronto, Dec. 18, 1854.

3 Papers c pying the above will confer a great tf | kindness on an enzione family.

PRIVATE TUITION. TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY. 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN & WOOD, FROM LONDON.

Upper Canada College.

Will re-assemble after the Christmas Vacation on MONDAY, the 8th of January, F. W. BARRON, M.A., Principal, U. C. College. Toronto, January 4, 1855. 24-2 in

EDUCATION.

N RS COSENS has removed her Establishment for the Education of young Ladres from St. George's Square to Youge-street, opposite Gertard-street.

The studies will be resumed on Monday, Ja-

Toronto, January 1, 1835. MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GENRUS STREET, TORONTO. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be re-opened

I after the Winter Recess, on Monday, the 8th of January, 1855. Reference kindly permitted to the Hon, and Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John M'Caul, L. D. President of the University of Toronto, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B. D. Rector of Toronto, Rev. Edmund Baldwin, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's, Rev. 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, Sec-

retury of the Church Society. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

YOUNG Lady lately from England to the rate of meeting with an engagement as Governess in a guidlement's family or school. YOUNG Lady lately from England is desiand Singing, with the ushal branches of an Enghah education. She would have no objection to

(ravel. For further particulars apply to Miss Dowling, at Rev. P. Jonet's, Brantford, C.W. Dec. 24, 1554.

MIRS. LETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of Young Ladies will re-open m wednesday the 8th of January.

Toronto, December 26th, 1881.

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED WORK. Victoria Regia;

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FEBRUART 4 .- SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. 1. God said. Let us make man in our image.

after our likeness. Gen. i. 26. God would not dwell alone: he would surround himself with other beings; and of away. 1 Cor. iz. 27. these on the earth the chief is man. He is made in the image of God, inasmuch as and choosing between good and evil; and in the three-fold nature of his being, spirit, soul and body; "in our image, after our likeness." Grant me, Lord, to be renewed after thy image in all divine knowledge, in righteousness and true holiness.

2 The Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the reath of life; and man became a living soul.

How wonderful that the dust of the ground should compose this body, so cornous, intricate, delicate, and skillfully arranged! How wonderful that it should be capable of life and motion and of working with and under a soul! How wonderful the mutual action of soul and body on each other; and the means by which the soul acquires, through the body, the knowledge of outward things, and directs both it and them! Let me glorify God in my body and in my spirit, which are his-

FERRUARY 5.

1. Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. Gen. 1, 26.

Not one of them but acknowledges the hand of man. Not one which he cannot subdue when it opposes him. Few that for this respect no distinction from those he cannot make to execute his will. But this dominion is not innate in man; it is us consider that all reward is of the free given or entrusted to him. And yet how unmerited mercy of God; and that, if has man abused it! Scarcely a creature treated according to our descris, we should he has employed which he less not made subject to the bondage of corruption by making it the instrument or the subject of his evil passions. Let me ever use the creatures to the glory of Him who has given me dominion over them.

2 Male and female created be them. Gen. i. 27. Endowing them with various and opposite gifts, boddy, intellectual and moral, that they might train each other up in love, and unite to train their offspring in the learand love of God, and in usefulness and affection to each other. How wonderful shall approve themselves to him who this balance and working together of dolorent powers to holy and eternal ends! Lord, grant me, whether man or woman, to see and understand the place which thou hast given me, and faithfully to Inbour in it to thy glory, to love and to good works.

FEBRUARY 6.

1. And God rested on the seventh day from all his work which thed created and made. Gen.

Not that God required refreshment, but that on that day be finished and completed all the causes which were to work out all by itself, the account of the "ceremony" i events to the end of time, through all hisvarious dispensations. How wonderful the reach of that mind, which thousands of years before could dispose all the causes which were to produce millions of beings and make them work harmoniously to accomplish his predestined ends! Let me adore the infinite perfection of his nature, and cheerfully labour under him in my

2 And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. Gen. ii. 3.

He set it apart from common uses and for himself; and he made it a day of blessing libertified as a crazy nun, who after making her to those who should so set it apart for his service. And has it not been blessed to all who have homoured it as he has appropriately. Have they not become many many the property of her relations to have her placed under restraint, went about the country exhibit-ing herself from time to time in a fautastic pointed? Have they not become more lattire, and proclaiming herself the " Mather of attached to his service and more holy in | God." The facts are so clearly ascertained that themselves ! Revive, O Lord, in thy they have been laid before the Pope by a mem Christian people a reverence for thy holy days. Grant me grace ever to devote them should think, feel somewhat puzzled by this especially to my soul's great work.

FERRUARY 7.

3. Of the tree of the knowledge of good and sure of the poor maniae has been endorsed as a evil thou shalt not out of it; for in the day that signal token of the favor of Heaven vouchsafed thou extest of it thou shalt surely die. tien. ii.

It was the knowledge of evil which man obtained by partaking of that tree; and to which this, among other intimations of a when that was obtained he would know good better by contrast with evil. By so share! The miracle of La Salette and its ex doing he was to become hable to the death | planation is a rare nut for Popish controversial of the body: but that was not the worst death: he would cut the bond of union between himself and God, and his soul; would die. His heart would sink within him, and without the grace of forgiveness he could rise no more. Turn me back, O Lord, from seeking forbidden knowledge; but let me know more of good, and of that alone.

-the completion of that divine life which tremes, and the middle path between them; man has recovered in Christ Jesus. But which we cheerfully accept with all his case differs from that of those who run thankfulness:"for the earthly prize; for of them only one can obtain it; but to every one of us the Church, and Rome is the Church without prize is open, and nothing but our own a religion, and Protestant Episcopacy is carelessness can deprive us of it. We have already a title to it; only let us not it, we are supposed to come up to the yield it up. May I be enabled steadily to keep in view this heavenly prize,

FEBRUARY S.

1. Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. 1 Cer. ix. 25.

This is true of those who put themselves in training for the earthly ruce. What they are to eat and drink is prescribed to ling interesting account of a Baptism which them, both in quantity and in quality; and he witnessed among the Lutherans of other pleasures are meted out to them in Norway :stinted measure. And the same selfrestraint is necessary in striving for the faid his hand on the head of each child. heavenly prize: for if we indulge our severally, and ble-sed it; then, after sprinkdesires without restraint, they will drug us ling it three several times as he pronounced down to earth and prevent the soul from the name of each of the three Persons in reaching the heavenly country. May I be the Trinity, he stepped forward to the enabled to exercise this self-controul.

2. They do it to obtain a corruptible crown. but we an incorruptible. I Cor. iz. 25.

a wreath of perichable leaves of bay or member of the Christian Church, and hath olive: but the crown we look to is the right given him to all the privileges joined approbation of our Heavenly King, ever therewith : God give His grace, that he, all resting on us and gladdening our hearts; the days of his life, may fulfil this his bapnay, a share likewise in the kingdom of our ! tismat covenant.' would promote our happiness even if we their duties, the congregation struck up '

FEBRUARY 9.

1. I keep under my body and bring it into

subjection; lest that by any means, when I have

preached to others, I myself should be a cast-

The body is not evil of itself; and vet | Scenes in Norway and Sweden. ever since the soul fell by indulging the he is capable of knowing himself and God hody, it has been the source of weakness and other natures, and of distinguishing and pollution to the soul. Wherefore all, even the hohest, must keep a tight re-n over the body; for if we allow it to become our master, our fall and destruction is certain. Thence it is necessary, not only to he temperate, but even abstinent, in order o preserve the mastery of the soul. May I have grace to follow the example of St.

Paul. 2. Call the labourers and give them their hire Matt. 11. 8.

We are but necessitous persons, dependng on the bounty of our heavenly Benefactor; yet he chooses to treat us like roluntary servants, labouring for lare; and the service which he has a right to require, ind which in itself is a blessing to us to ender, He bountifully rewards. Let me hen he a labourer in this vineyard. Let ne do whatever good I can in the church: or whatever I may do, so it be done to and for Him, will receive an eternal recompense.

1. Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own! Matt. xx. 15.

We labour for various periods in the Lord's vineyard; yet all who labour to the and are admitted to the kingdom in beaven. Shall we take it amiss if we who have borne the burden and beat of the day, have who have laboured less 1. Nav. rather let have nothing.

2. Many are called, but few chosen. Matt. zz. 16.

This is a warning well worth our heed ing. We are called to the heavenly glory ny bôing admitted into Christ's church of earth; and the call is continually renewed in the preaching of the word of God and the departure of our brethren in Christ. But those alone will be chosen at the last day, who shall be found in faith and turning of the heart unto God; who, when judged, knoweth all bearts. May I have hithichness and strength to make my calling and election sure.

Romanism and Dissent.

The consummation of the anti-Christin haracter of the Papacy, to which we calle ittention a few weeks ngo, was solemnized o he 8th instant by what Popush reporters of th affair term an "imposing ceremony," viz., the coronation of the picture of the Virgin. Viewer really ludicrous; the fastening of a diadem of a head in a picture being a proceeding mor accordant with doll's play, or with a Christma pantomine, than with a solemn act of religious But considering the significance which is attached to it by the Church of Rome, it assumes a fail lifferent aspect. Not content with claiming the Pope hande facto assumed the power of crowning blasphemously called by his idolatrons Church We should like to know what more Pio Non could do, to realize the character accribed to

the Man of Sin in Holy Writ. The religious aree of La Salette have xploded at last. The Lady of the Apparation has been application. He cannot decently reject the evi ence; yet, if he admits it, what becomes of the infallibility of the Church by which the impos to Franco-what of the numerous miracles wrought in confirmation of it on the mountain

supernatural character, has contributed its ists to ornek .- John Bull.

Misrellancous.

GENEVA AND ROME.

In a late number of the Banner of the Cross, we find the following, which is from good authority, and throws light on the 2. Know ye not that they which run in a race subject, for which, no coubt, our readers run all, but one receiveth the prize. I Cer. ix. will be much obliged to us :- " Our good brother of The Presbuterian favors us with The Christian's prize is everlasting life, the following definition of these two ex-

> · Geneva is the religion without a the Church with a religion. In following spirit of the maxim, In medio tutissimus ilis-the middle path is the safest. Such, we say, has been the favorite doctrine of Episcopacy in this country.

NORWEGIAN BAPTISM.

A traveller in Norway gives the follow-

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Head, Christ Jesus. This is reward suf- After a general thanksgiving for the new ficient to encourage us even to the greatest birth of the children, and a general eathersacrifice; much more to a self-denial which tation to the sponsors on the subject of

remained always in this world. May I another hymn from the Bede Psalmer, ever keep the crown in the view of faith. While the clothren were carried round the A alter, which does not wond as in our churches, close to the wall, but has a page rage left behind it, possibly for the purpose; the sponsors depositing on a their offenegs. He ones of the Courses & A. as they passed." - Newland's Forest.

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