TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1855.

VOL. XVIII.

Boetry.

THE WORLD.

O world! so few the years we live,

Would that the life which thou dost give Were life indeed! Alas! thy sorrows fall so fast Our happiest hour is when at last The soul is freed.

Our days are covered oe'r with grief And sorrows neither few nor brief Veil all in gloom; Left desolate of real good, Within this cheerless solitude No pleasures bloom.

Thy pilgrimage begins in tears And ends in bitter doubts and fears, Or dark despair; Midway so many toils appear, That he who lingers longest here Knows most of care.

Thy goods are bought with many a groan By the hot sweat of toil alone And weary hearts; Fleet-footed is the approach of woe, But with a lingering step, and slow Its form departs.

From the Spanish.

1855. Svo.

Marseilles on his return to Europe, in 1852. During the fourteen years included manners, customs, laws, and institutions. He had intercourse with people of every the palanquin-bearer and humblest beggar. Emperor of the French!" The present volumes, in consequence, has had to proceed along the canals by simply a fashion, which those may follow night, concealed in the hold or cabin of a who have a taste for it." junk, rarely daring to land, and making This judgment may be considered se-

towns for his entertainers. any great amount of Christianity in China tributor be a native, he is often insulted at all. It is true M. Huc reckons that with opprobrious language." vaunted by some good but over-zealous as they are. persons, we do not give a title of credence | Some of M. Huc's adventures were of those hopes we participate; but we be- others rather than of himself; and first of lieve that the day is still distant; and we

zeal as a missionary was not quenched, nor his hopes of the future of the Gospel in China shaken, by what he beheld and heard, thus speaks :--

"Religious ideas do not, it must be owned, strike very deep root in this country, and the seeds of the Christian faith tion of the inscription [on the monument] at Si-ngan [described by the first Jesuit missionaries in the seventeenth century], no trace of the passage of the former missionaries or of their preaching was then to be found. Not even in the traditions of the country was preserved the slightest trace of the religion of Jesus Christ. A melancholy trait it is in the character of this people, that Christian truth does but | conditon of glide over its surface!"

With regard to all Christians, the Chinese are generally of opinion that they are the creatures of European Governments. Indeed, all the persecutions of the Christians which have taken place in China her pitilessly to the tomb. Her very birth have had their origin in political, rather than religious grounds. M. Huc gives a la disgrace to the family—an evident sign singular instance of this Chinese mode of of the malediction of heaven. If she be thinking:-

"The Christian religion is designated in China as Tien-tchou-kiao, that is to say, the religion of the Lord of Heaven; the idea of God being expressed by the word, Tien-tchou. One day we were THE CHINESE EMPIRE: forming a sequel speaking of religion with a really superior to the work entitled "Recollections of a sort of mandarin, a very intelligent fellow. Jurney through Tartary and Thibet." He asked us who was that Tien-tchou, By M. Huc. 2 vols. Longman and Co. whom the Christians adore and invoke, and who had promised to render them rich M. Huc left Europe for China in 1838 and happy in such an extraordinary manner. "Why," said we, "do you—a learned man, of the first class, a well instructed man, and one who has read the books of our religion-do you ask this?" between dates he had travelled in Tartary and Thibet, and had traversed China from Do you not know who is the Tien-tchou north to south, and from west to east. In of the Christians?' 'Ah, you are right!' the latter country he had abundant facilities said he, putting his hand to his forehead, of studying the people—their language, as if to recall a half vanished recollection; 'You are right, I ought to know;' but I really had forgotten all about this Tienrank and condition, from the viceroy of a tchou.' 'Well, you know now; who is province and highest mandarin, down to he then?' 'Oh, to be sure, he is the

Further on in the first volume the form the most interesting and authentic | Chinaman is thus spoken of (page 161): work that has been presented to the "Lucre is the sole object on which his English reading public, on the subject of eyes are continually fixed. He never purthe Celestial Empire, and its internal con- sues anything with ardour but riches and dition, for several years. We may add material enjoyments. God-the soul-a that on some important particulars M. future life, he believes in none of them; Huc expresses himself without prejudice; or, rather, he never thinks about them at and the Protestant reader may open the all. If he ever takes up a moral or relibook of the Catholic missionary without gious book, it is only by way of amusement, finding anything to wound his religious to pass the time away. It is a less serious sensibilities. Indeed, we have not pro- occupation than smoking a pipe, or drinkceeded far with him before we discover ing a cup of tea. To listen to him, you that we have fallen in with an intelligent, would think that he is just ready to become cheerful, and courageous companion. He a christian-in fact, that he was such alis full of pleasantry, evidently fond of a ready; yet he has not advanced a single good anecdote; but when the occasion step. He never thinks of religion as a demands it he is grave, earnest and edify- serious matter at all. He likes very well ing. He had opportunities of observing to talk about it; but it is as of a thing not the Chinese people, during his present made for him-that he personally has journey, rarely accorded to Europeans. nothing to do with. The Chinese carry The missionary, whether Catholic or Pro. this indifference so far, that they care not testant, has hitherto passed into the interior a straw whether the doctrine be true or much like a bale of smuggled opium. He false, good or bad. Religion is to them

but a very limited acquaintance with the vere, as the result of Western prejudices, people. M. Huc, on this occasion travelled or as the dogmatising of a Catholic priest. from the western frontier town of Ta-tsien- But we recollect reading similar judgments lou, and through the provinces of Sse- in a Church missionary sent to China, in tchouen, Hou-pe, and Kiang-si, until he his last year's report, says of this people: arrived at Canton, in open day, under the "As to respect for their own religion, protection of the Emperor, having man- they have none. Even in their temples darins for his escort and the prefects of they will laugh at and ridicule their idols. Nothing appears to make any impression The appearance of this work has the upon their minds; they appear to be greater interest on account of the rebellion thorough atheists." And with respect which is still active in China, and on ac- to native converts the Protestant Bishop count of his statements with respect to the of Victoria observes: "Native converts state of Christianity in the Empire - a sub- from heathenism are very weak, and reject on which great misconception exists. quire constant supervision." M. Huc With regard to the rebellion, it is his opin. does not anticipate much benefit from the ion that, if its causes are unknown, the distribution of Bibles and religious books immediate occasion is not so. It arose among such a people. He says: "The out of an isolated act of highway robbery, Methodist ministers who lie in ambush in which was followed by the association of all the five ports open to Europeans, hava band of robbers, who strove to resist the ing remarked that the prodigious quantity authority of the mandarins, and who were of Bibles furtively scattered along the joined by all the rogues in the province of shores of the Empire have not proved re-Kouang-si, until at length a little army markably efficacious in working the consprang into existence, which gave no small | version of the Chinese, have at last given uneasiness to the governor of that province. up this harmless and useless system of The chief of the robbers became the gen- propagandism." Here again it may be eral of this armed force; called in religion supposed that M. Huc sees matters through and politics to his aid, declared for the the mist of a prejudice; but thus writes nationality and the destruction of the Dr. Hobson, the agent in China of the Mantchoo Tartar dynasty; and finally Religious Tract Society: "Repeated eviassumed the title of Emperor, under the dence has been afforded to us that the repompous name of Tien-te (Celestial Vir- ligious books and tracts distributed in the tue.) As to Tien-te's Christianity, which public streets and shops of this city (Canhas been proclaimed wherever a newspa- ton) are treated with great disrespect. per circulates, we have never had any They are no doubt despised on the ground great opinion. Every fresh account from of teaching foreign, and therefore useless the East confirms us in the belief that it is and unpalatable doctrines; they are usualof a very dubious and negative character. ly condemned at once or set aside, after Nor can we indulge the idea that there is inspection of the title-page; and if the dis-

there are 800,000 Christians in the Empire, We shall pursue the subject no farther. out of a population of 300,000,000; but We repeat that it is far from our intention his own account of the sceptical tenden- to discourage judicious missionary labours cies of the Chinese mind, and its indiffer- in China. The Catholic hopes almost ence to all religions whatsoever, leave a against hope for the Evangelization of that doubt as to the power which Christianity | country; we are sure that Protestant zeal exercises on their lives and morals. As does not flag, nor Protestant courage falter; to Tien-te's Protestantism, which has been but it is nevertheless proper to exhibit things

to it. We have no wish to discourage the a perilous, others of a ludicrous character. hopes of those who believe that there is a His boldness and presence of mind served vital power in Christianity, which will him in some cases; his knowledge of the finally triumph over the Paganism, or reli- language and of the people in others. But gious negativism rather, of China. In at present we prefer letting him speak of

tive cunning and pliability of character. Once allow them to get the upper hand, are pretty much like their own long bammoment'as straight as ever.

CHINESE WOMEN.

The condition of the Chinese women is most pitiable; suffering, privation, contempt, all kinds of misery and degradation, seize on her in the cradle and accompany is commonly regarded as a humiliation and not immediately suffocated (according to an atrocious custom), she is regarded and treated as a creature radically despicable. and scarcely belonging to the human race. This appears so incontestible a fact, that Pan houi-pan, celebrated, though a woman, among Chinese writers, endeavours in her works to humiliate her own sex, by reminding them continually of the inferior rank they occupy in the creation. "When a son is born," she says, "he sleeps upon a bed; he is clothed with robes, and plays with pearls; every one obeys his princely cries. But when a girl is born, she sleeps upon the ground, is merely wrapt up in a cloth, plays with a tile, and is incapable of acting either virtuously or viciously. She has nothing to think of but preparing food, making wine, and not vexing her parents.

The condition of the wives of native Christians is far superior to that of Pagan wives. Master Ting is a mandarin, and the Sarcho Panza of M Huc; but without Sancho's honesty, or Sancho's estimation of the fair sex. He regards them as anifollowing colloquy.

MASTER TING ON WOMEN.

Lean-Chan," said he, "when we passed through that street where there were so many women assembled, I heard it said graphich line to cross the Rhine at Cologne. A new principal of telegraphic commuthat they were Christians? Isn't that

Christians."

ourselves.

Christians for ?"

men."

make Christians of them."

ished. I think." cape. They believe that in severe illness | graph Company. call the "soul-hunt," or

CHASE OF THE SOUL. When the body is still struggling with death, they try first the effect of persuasion, and endeavour by prayers and supplications to induce the soul to change its resolution. They run after it, they conjure it to come back, they describe in the most moving terms the lamentable state to which they will be reduced if this obstinate soul will not hear reason. They tell it that the happiness of the entire tamily depends npon it; they urge it, flatter it, overwhelm it with entreaties. "Come back. come back!" they cry; "what have we done, what have we done to you? What motive can you have for going away? Come back, we conjure you!" And as no one knows very well which way the soul is gone, they run in all directions, and make a thousand evolutions in the hope of meeting it, and softening it by their prayers and tears. If these mild and insinuating methods do not succeed-if the soul re mains deaf, and persists coolly in going its own way, they adopt another course, and try to frighten it. They utter loud cries, they let off firewooks suddenly in every direction in which they imagine it might be making off; they stretch out their arms feel it a duty to disabuse the minds of readers of any erroneous views they may
hold on this subject. M. Huc, whose

THE MANDARINS.

THE MANDARINS.

THE MANDARINS.

THE MANDARINS.

The making off; they stretch out their arms to bar its passage, and push with their hands to force it to return home and rehold on this subject. M. Huc, whose

THE MANDARINS.

The beautiful application of electricity for recording to bar its passage, and push with their hands to force it to return home and rehold on this subject. M. Huc, whose

THE MANDARINS.

The beautiful application of electricity for recording to bar its passage, and push with their hands to force it to return home and rehold on this subject. M. Huc, whose

against the weak, and weak against the out on the chase after a refractory soul, connecting England and Scotland with the strong. To domineer over and to crush there are always some more skilful than principal towns in Ireland. all around them, is the object they constantly have in view, and to attain it they

others, who manage to get upon its track.

A company, entitled the European and Electric Telegraph Company, which acts in have an inexhaustible resource in their na. calling out, "Here it is! Here it is!" and common with the two Submarine Compaimmediately everyhody runs that way. nies, now united, was established in order They then unite their forces; they con- to connect the cable of those companies cast into it in the earlier ages appear to have entirely perished. With the exceponly succeed in mastering them, you will weep, they groan, they lament; they let Liverpool, and Manchester. find them ever after as docile and manage. off squibs and crackers of all kinds; they Our limits will not permit us to give any able as children. The Chinese mandarins make a frightful charivari round the poor farther details respecting these submarine are pretty much like their own long bamboos. If one can but manage to get hold ways, so that, if it does not give it up at concerning all those which are yet complet. of them in the right way, they are easily last, it must really be a most stubborn and bent double, and kept so; but if for a seill-disposed spirit. When they are setting lowing table given by Dr. Lardner: cond you let go, they are up again in a out on this strange errand, they never fail to take lanterns with them, in order to In another place we read of the abject light the soul on its way back, and take Dover and Calais, away any pretence it might make of not Holyhead and Howth, being able to find it. These ceremonies mostly take place during the night; because say the Chinese, the soul is in the habit of taking advantage of the darkness to slip litto, do., British Tel-

We must here close our extract. He orfordness and the who would know more of the superstitions Across the Great Belt, of this singular people, of their institutions, of their social life, of their marriages and funerals, of their occupations, of their moral nature, and how they cheat and lie, and can still be capable of hospitality and generosity, must turn to M. Huc's book-which has been ably translated, and is one of the most amusing and instructive we have encountered on the same subject for many a day .-- Clerical Journal.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. (From the North British Review.)

tension, they yet never anticipated that its and honourable peace. ines would span wide arms of the sea, and, quired genius to suggest, and science to realize. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, so early as 1839, mals without a soul, as appears from the secceeded in laying down an insulated con- But why may we not contemptate the union ducting wire, attached to a chain-cable in of Newfoundland with Europe by a subthe River Hoogly, which carried the electric marine cable which has been already pro-Ting coquitur: "As we were leaving step was made in 1847, by M. Siemens, practicable, and the European, powers

"No, certainly, it was a truth. They bold and successful attempt to carry a sub- reach even of the western states of Europe. Master Ting looked stupified with as- 1850, the Submarine Telegraph Company called a transmarine telegraph has been re tonishment, and his arms fell down by his made the necessary arrangements with the cently brought forward by Mr. Lindsay of side. "I don't understand that," said he; French and Belgian Governments, and Dundee. This plan is to send the electric 4 I have heard you say that people become Messrs. Newell and Co., the celebrated current through great distances of water by Christians to save their soul. Is that it?" wire-rope makers of Gateshead, were in- means of long lines of wire stretching along "Yes, that is the object we propose to trusted with the manufacture of 24 miles the opposite shores. These lines communi "Then what can the women become of 21 miles." For this purpose, four cop- terminations dip into the sea, so that the "What for? To save their souls, like ter, were covered with successive coatings of tions across the ocean. Mr. Lindsay had "But they have no souls," said Master logether, and surrounded with a mass of land, which so far confirmed his views; but Ting, stepping back apace, and folding his spun yarn soaked in grease and tar, so as he repeated them on a larger scale last sumarms; "women have no souls. You can't to form a compact rope impervious to water. mer at Portsmouth, where he sent messages In order to give strength to this combina- through a mile of water, though there were We endeavoured to remove the scruples tion, and protect it from external injury, many ships in the intervening sparce, and of the worthy man upon this point, and to ten galvanized wires are twisted round the many of them with coppered bottoms. In give him some few sounder ideas on the rope, so as to form a submarine cable. This this experiment the length of the lateral ubject of women's souls; but we are by cable was completed in three weeks, but, wires was less than half a mile. We unno means sure we succeeded. The very owing to an accident in laying it down, it derstand that a patent has been secured by notion tickled his fancy so much, that he suffered a twist or bend, which took it out a company who intend in spring to make laughed with all his might. "Neverthe- of the direct line, and prevented it from experiments on a great scale. ess," he said, after having listened to our reaching to Saugat, south of Calais. It was Although it would be a work of superero-

time of laying it down was 18 hours.

der the direction of the Submarine Tele- rectness. message from Belgium to London.

he same kind from Portpatrick to Donagh- till it has expended its fury. adee, a species of rivalry which Parlia- But the telegraph may do more than this. der ground) of telegraphic lines, and have as they do in Americe, they move much

Dover and Ostend.

25 70 70 Denmark Across the Mississippi, Across the Zuyder Zee, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Is-150 110 Spezzia and Corsica, 12 12 Corsica and Sardinia,

No. of No. of Length Weight Copper Iron in per Mile Wires. Wires. Miles. in Tons.

A submarine line of much greater length than any of the preceding, and of high temporary interest, is about to be laid down by order of Government from Varna to Cape Chersonese or Balaklava. The length will be 300 miles, and Mr. Liddell, the engineer on the new Litchfield and Hitchin Railway, The first promoters of the Electric Tele- who has already laid down cables in the graph, sanguine as they were of its ultimate Mediterranean and other seas, has undertriumph over the prejudices of the railway taken to complete it in two months. May companies, who at first rejected it, and of its first message convey to Lord Raglan and upine governments, who were blind to its General Canrobert the gratifying intelliadvantages, and never contributed to its ex- gence that they have conquered a secure

We have already mentioned the contemby crossing even oceans themselves, would plated line from Natchez to San Francisco girdle the terraqueous globe. The subma- in California, which will connect the Pacific rine telegraph was not a corollary of the with the Atlantic, and even with St. John's terrestrial. It was a new idea, which it re- in Newfoundland, which is only five days? passage from Galway, and which would then connect the Pacific with Europe. current from one bank to another. Another posed? As a work of art it is doubtless who first applied gutta percha to the in- might contribute the means of thus uniting sulation of the wires, and laid down a tele- the two hemispheres of the globe.

These steps, however, though very im- nication, if it shall prove of practical value, portant, were not to be compared with the may render such an enterprise within the marine cable from Dover and Calais. In The idea of what may provisionally be of a wire cable, to stretch over a distance cate with a powerful battery, and their four per wires, the sixteenth of an inch in diame- electric currents flow in two different direcgutta percha. The wires were then twisted made experiments on a small scale in Scot-

dissertation, "I will tell my wife that she necessary, therefore, to add to it another gation to point out to our readers the various has got a soul. She will be a little aston- mile of cable, which being immediately uses of the Electric Telegraph, yet there done, though the task was not an easy one, are some of them so little known, and others We presume, then, that in the "soul- the communication between Calais and of so remarkable a nature, that they deount," which we shall presently describe Dover was completed on the 17th of Oc- serve the widest circulation. Among these from the pages of M. Huc, there is never tober 1851, and since that time, Great uses, those of a scientific nature may claim a woman's soul to send squibs and crackers Britain and the Continent of Europe have, the first place. The beautiful arrangement after, to induce it to return to the body. by this iron larynx, conversed with each which we owe to Mr. Airy, the Astrono-Death, the Chinaman believes, is the result other on every subject which can interest mer Royal, of transmitting to the most disof the separation of the soul from the bo- humanity. The expense of the cable was tant telegraphic regions the true time of dy, and that the degree of illness suffered £9,000, and the station at Dover and Greenwich, is one of inestimable value. by a patient is in direct proportion to the Calais, £6,000. This line of telegraph be- The difficulty of obtaining correct time for number of attempts the soul makes to es- longs to the Chartered Submarine Tele- the accurate record of astronomical and atmospherical phenomena, has been experithe soul is temporally absent from the body, By the private enterprise of Messrs. enced by all who do not possess astronomical and may be called back. If the dying Newall and Company, a still longer subma- instruments. This may, however, be comperson fall into the last agony, it is evident rine cable was stretched across the Irish pletely removed; and even with ordinary that the soul has gone with the firm reso- channel from Holyhead to Dublin, or rather house-clocks we may record our observalution not to come back again; and then to Howth. In the deep sea portion of it, tions with a degree of accuracy sufficiently commences what we have ventured to the gutta percha rope containing one copper correct for those which can be made by wire was surrounded by ten twisted iron private individuals. Mr. Airy, however, wires, and the shore ends of the same rope has gone much farther than this. By having surrounded by six iron wires. Transported the Royal Observatory at Greenwich* confrom the works at Gateshead on twenty nected with the submarine cables at Bruswaggons, it was sent by railway to Mary- sels and Paris, he has been able to deterport, where the Britannia carried it to Holy- mine the correct laditudes and longitudes head. On the 4th of June 1852, it was de- of their observatories, and the same process posited in the Irish Channel, where the will doubtleess be extended to every place epth of water is 70 fathoms, nearly double in the telegraphic world. Geography will that between Dover and Calais. The thus participate in the same advantages length of the cable is 64 miles, and the with astronomy, and the difficult and expensive operation of national surveys will The next great submarine enterprise, un- be carried on with greater facility and cor-

graph Company, was that of uniting Dover In meteorology, the Electric Telegraph with Ostend, a distance of 70 miles. This will be found of singular utility. The fregigantic cable, also the work of Messrs. quenters of the Crystal Palace will recollect Newell and Company, cost £33,000, and that the weather at the leading ports and was laid down on the 4th of May. On the cities of England was daily exhibited to 6th of May it was the bearer of a friendly them, a kind of information of great value essage from Belgium to London.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company and chant navy. When the telegraph announces the British Telegraph Company, have, ac- a storm upon our shores, the sea-faring tracording to Dr. Lardner, laid down cables of veller may remain at home with his friends

ment ought not to have permitted. The When these violent convulsions of the atfirst of these Companies have established mosphere, in the form of tornadoes and upwards of 2000 miles (many of them un-hurricanes, advance alone a line of coast,

less slowly than the electric message, and that are never accomplished. And as and generalized.

Selected.

SUNDAY NIGHT SPECULATIONS.

will so remain forever.

ished but inevitable last week.

ering life, which is, or should be, of any -Leighton. orce in human conduct. Was it Southey |... who said, -if there was a balloon convey ance to the next life, there would be crowds | Errlesinstical Intelligence.

going on in that travel? ast day.—Fearful as life is, let us not be n haste to make a change, which, when nade, is so momentous. Not that God's doubtless, in one way or the other, mature; and nothing short of that kind of interfercannot be uncreated, and therefore that God." God cannot, if he would, vouchsafe to lost ouls the gift of annihilation.

ore-arranges, as it were, all the life to come; and in something more than the going out to their day's work, has arranged for the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-

nood and age.

If life here is properly conducted, death can make but a change of plans. If a man, then, can so shape his life in all things as London, in memory of the Holy Martyrs who to be ready to shift the scenes at any moment to another mode of action, I see no London has intimated his approval of the pro-harm in living on. The whole problem of ject, and his willingness to leave the patronage ment to another mode of action, I see no his first attempt should be fairly solved. And in regard to death, we do not often

hink that It only touches—the ashes. I am telling you a common-place, but it well to think of it often, that in point of commission to inquire into the state and require fact, nobody is dead. I say to you, Pro- ments of the several parishes of the metropolis fessor, nobody is dead. But all the hosts before he proceeded with his bill for the remothat ever lived still throb with life, and as really and actually as you and I, my dinner- postponed for the present session.

eating Professor! All the hosts antediluvian, all the armies of Israel, all they who built the Pyramids, and those old temples of the Nile, all Pharaoh's multitudes, all they who sacked erusalem, and the wild races who raised igh the hanging gardens of Babylon, they of Nineveh and Troy and Rome; the hun-dred thousands, who at one man's bidding, turn of mind which augurs well for the success f Nineveh and Troy and Rome; the hunaid them down upon battle-fields and of his mission. lains of snow; and the plunging millions rom all parts of the world; all, all live forever! And you and I, Professor, are s orever! And you and I, Professor, are society, stating that the Rev. the Principal of this great company, and we travel on a St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, had kindly allowed ittle while, and we shall be gone from these | the use of the hall on Thursday evenings, under parts, and God will have found a place for The Record says: "We cannot but deeply regret us somewhere in his wide domains.

I look up through this wintry sky, and I look up through this wintry sky, and long a period a stronghold of sound and scriptis not fancy all; oh! sir, it is not a wild tural views, should thus become identified with magination that tells me there is a home a society confessedly established and supported up there. Let us get ready for that new by an extreme party in the Church." We really think this is too bad. We have read enough of the deliver of the executable Provided Francisco and winter shall come no more; where but we fear that there is only wanting the storm and tempest, if seen at all, will be as power to found a Protestant one among us

HOPE AMID BILLOWS.

What shall it profit a man if he gain What shall it profit a man if he gain devoid of any peace and happiness must the the whole world and lose his own soul? lives of those be who thus fill the land with cost infinitely more than the world was at every turn!-Churchman. worth. Yet, the most of men value their A new Swiss Protestant Church has been own souls at a far lower rate than the whole world losing them for broken may be under the Long-acre, London, built by voluntary contriwhole world, losing them for broken morsels of it: yea, many times for vain hopes England. The pastor, the Rev. M. Chappuis,

herefore preparation may be made for these men make a miserable bargain, so resisting them when we cannot disarm their on the contrary, they that lose the world, fury. Ships about to sail, trains about to or anything worldly, yea, though it were start, travellers about to drive, to ride, or to the whole, to save their souls, make a prowalk, may all receive a salutary warning fitable loss of it. Nature teaches men to to remain till the destructive agent has hazard and lose all for the life of the body passed. If we ever shall be able to predict rather than lose it, (although it proves many the phenomena of the weather, as we do times very uncomfortable by the loss of those of the heavens, the simultaneous state these outward things), and yet the most of the atmosphere, over extensive regions part of men pass their whole lifetime withof the globe, must be previously observed out one serious thought of the excellency and importance of their souls, whose life and happiness is of a higher nature, and neither consists in, nor depends upon, anything here below.-Hence it is, that while they use the helps of this present life, and the desences of it when it is in danger, and use them with so much diligence and at-We have wheeled around again into tention, the means of that better life of their Sunday night, and our little circle is still better part, their souls, they either use not unbroken. Here we all are by the round at all, or so slightly and coldly, that they table, and the golden-footed lamp, and the never find salvation in them. You may Claude, and the great curtains, ponderous find it some way in yourselves: the threatand oriental. We are here—but the week enings and preparations of woe against you is gone. They say it will never come back have awakened and aroused you more to again; that whatever was done last week think upon the means of your temporal safety; but how few are sensible and afraid And what is the result of the week, say of the wrath of God, Who, as our Saviour rou? Aye, -aye, -what is it? For six tells us, can kill both body and soul, and days the sun has gone up and down the cast them into Hell. You want not freheavens, streaming upon mountain, valley, quent advertisements from the word of and fields all white with snow; or shower- God, so plentifully preached, that many ng down this bright light upon the tops of are perishing, one part in gross ignorance now-storms and realms of cloud-land, of God, another in profane and licentious overing the whole States, and nowhere living, and the greater part in a formal and me quivering ray going through into the lifeless profession of religion, without the milky twilight below. Six long winter power of it; and yet where are they who nights we have crawled shivering to bed, lay it to heart, and betstir themselves to and laid ourselves straight out, seeking for rescue their souls from destruction. Ceroblivion, as in the shadow of death; some tainly whatsoever men profess, it is unbelief oing away into deep and calm slumber- that is the cause of impenitence. Men are waking in the still night to draw closer the not convinced of the purity of God's nature, plankets around them; some tossing lazily nor sensible of the impurity of their own; n uneasy dreams, and waking at daylight therefore they apply not themselves in good to hear Bob scratching at the hall stove; a earnest to the work of repentance, and to rifle of sausage, mutton, and roast-beef, reformation, the liveliest part of it. Labor some little of corn starch, and quantities of then for a more practical and active knowbuckwheat cakes, and the week is gone! ledge of God, and Divine truths, such as Whereaway, O Professor, whereaway? may humble and renew your souls; not Ah! sir, wherever away, it is not lost! only that you may be delivered from out-We shall meet it again one day, and strange ward troubles that threaten you, but much as it may seem, it will be this same van- more that you may escape the wrath to come. And because neither the Word We talk, sir, of the fear of death; should preached, nor judgments, nor mercies that re not rather fear to live? Are you so are before you are sufficient to quicken a firm of step, are all your tempers so happily | dead soul, or soften a hard heart, without nixed, are you so at peace with the world, the effectual concurrence of the Spirit of hat you can say to next week, "Come on. God, let us have recourse to the Throne of my hearty?" The fear of death in itself Grace, by humble and earnest prayer, in sidle; it is the fear of this mixed and tot- the name and mediation of Jesus Christ.

ENGLAND.

Much earnestness is being shown to obtain the devout prayers of the Church of England in her present critical circumstances, with special remercy is less after death than it now is ference to the war. The Bishop of Oxford, But before the moment of death arrives among others, has issued a circular to his clergy, in which he says—"Without yielding to any fears as to the issue of the great struggle in which we are engaged, we know that our brave soldiers are suffering under the horrors of disence which would create a change of ease and war in their most aggravated forms. lentity would change such a character; Such a state of things appears to me to call and it is possible that there may be some loudly upon all of us to turn anew to our mercreations of God,—as, for instance, the uman soul,—which, in the nature of things, your flocks to join with you in such a turning to

Greater attention than usual was evidently But one thing is certain, that this life during Lent. It is stated that the Rev. E. Stuart, at the request of several persons wishing to attend Morning Service during Lent before square, to be open every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 A. M., and Litany to be said at 64

A church is about to be erected in Smithfield, to be placed in the hands of trustees.

At a recent meeting of the London clergy a letter was read from the bishop of the diocese announcing that, in accordance with a memorial of the city clergy, it was his intention to issue a val of city churches, which has accordingly been The Bishop of Bath and Wells has refused to

sign letters of request against Archdeacon Deni-

The Bishop of Natal has been stirring up the public and his old friends in the University of Cambridge to aid him in his efforts to christian ize the heathen of Africa. He preached twice, and addressed a public meeting at the town-hall showing both in the pulpit and on the platform

Great terror (says the Clerical Journal) seems to have been carried into some circles by a printed circular of what is called the Plain Song that St. Edmund Hall, which has been for so the doings of the execrable Romish Inquisi the flashings of summer lightning on distant horizons, noiseless and without harm. O let us get ready for that beautiful life.—

From Up-Country Letters.

Prom Up-Country Letters. stability of our principles as Churchmen, or in the power of truth, if such things as Plain Song Societies are to excite such apprehensions. How said our Saviour, who was to lay down a phantoms of their own imagination, find the ansom for it, and knew well that it would Pope to be ubiquitous, and are scared by a Jesuit

The Church.

preached on a text selected from Haggai, c. ii. Society, inasmuch as an inquiring and cheerful than that of the former.'

It is confidently stated that (notwithstanding a recent assertion made to the contrary) all pro-ceedings are stayed against the Ven. Archdeacon Denison.

The Ven. Bishop of Durham has had rather a dangerous accident. He was standing before the fire in his library when it is supposed he was seized with a fit, to which he is subject, and fell forward against the grate, by which he was burnt, though not seriously. His lordship had been unable to leave his room since the occurrence, in consequence of the shock sustained by

COLONIAL.

Parochial Reports of the Church Society for the Gore and Wellington Districts, D. T.

The following are the Parochial Reports referred to in our last, which were read at the Annual Meeting, lately held in this city. We regret that on account of their length, we are compelled to omit the Owen Sound and Waterloo Missions Report, we may perhaps at a future time refer to them. The whole of the Re-Church are sound to the core.

and the liberal contribution to its funds, evince at Guelph, in the cause of the Church Society continues unabated. The sum of £55 10s. has been remitted to the Treasurer, being a small increase over the receipts of any former year.

Galt.—The Committee of this Association

The state of 200 as mall to eulogize the objects which are embraced within the Constitution of the Church Society.

They feel them to be the chiefest which en-

have great pleasure in stating that the sum contributed to the funds of the Church Society in this mission is greater than in any preceding year, which is one of the best proofs that the members of the Church within the bounds of the Association, continue to feel the deepest interest in the success of the society, and the accomplishment of the all important

Elora.—In presenting their Annual Report, the Committee have the gratification to announce a large increase in the amount of furthering the objects of the Society.

There is a determination on the part of this congregation, that the Church of England shall, as far as they are concerned, not be crippled by the recent act of the Legislature, which doubtless originated in a desire to weaken her influence. The more the Egyptians afflicted the Israelites, the more they multiplied and grew, and so will it be with our beloved Church.

The Committee are much indebted to the eight ladies who kindly undertook the task of calling at the houses of such members of the Church as profess to belong to this congrega-tion, in order to solicit subscriptions. Every where, with the exception of one or two, they were received with a cordiality highly gratifying, and the most lively interest evidently taken in the success of their work.

It appears to be the general wish of the subscribers, in which the Committee most cordially concur, that the whole amount of subscription should be paid over to the Church Society, and no part expected back for local objects. The proceeds of the Ladies' sale in October last boro'; Rev, W. K., Broughton, add. sub. and rem. amounted to over fifty pounds, which sum was appropriated to our own local objects. When it becomes necessary to raise anything more for ourselves, we would prefer setting on foot a subscription with that avowed object.

Oakville.-The Parish of Oakville reports From Oakville, £27 13 From Palermo, 17 6 0

Total £44 19 4
Being a considerable increase in both places

over the collection of any former year. Nelson .-- The Committee, although they cannot report any increase over the last year, are glad to say that the same deep interest in all the affairs of the Association continues to be felt by the members of the Church in this mission, and they rejoice in the success of a Society, which under the Lord's blessing may largely aid in the building up of Zion and amelioration of her wants. The sum collected is

Mohawk and Tuscarora. -- The Committee report a considerable increase, the amount being £32 5s. It is very satisfactory that this subscribers; while most have contributed according to their ability, it is but justice to make of May next. tribe of Delawares, who during the last few years have been converted from paganism to the Christian faith, and brought into the Church ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS through the zealous efforts of their Excellent Missionary the Rev. A. Elliott. On account of their recent conversion to Christianity, as well as their poverty, for they are very poor, it was considered inexpedient to call upon them for anything towards the Church Society till this year, and though their number is but small, they have contributed the sum of £7 5s.

contributions from this new Parochial Branch, is reported to be £11 8s. 1½d. The completion of the second Church, the purchase of ten acres of land and the exection of a pursonage house.

In amount of the formation of the second Church and the execution of a pursonage house.

In amount of the formation of the second Church to be £11 8s. 1½d. The completion that state of efficiency which would enable her to fulfil the work committed to her by evangelical (?) party the total in the course of the year. of land, and the erection of a parsonage house, engage the efforts of the parishioners in this mission, and for the present hinder a larger do-

conjectured, may have fallen off during the past | Oxford.

ing been formed last month in Georgetown, the weapons of human expediency instead

visited each house, and notwitstanding the absence of some who were the largest contributors these things manifest and plain, and lead-

"The glory of the latter house shall be greater an that of the former." spirit was evinced during the time the collections were being taken up in aid of its funds.

Ascension Church .- The Committee in returning the Reports of their Parochial Association for the year just expired, have to state, that while the number of their subscribers has slighty increased, the amount collected continues about the same as that of last year.

The sum of £36 5s., has been contributed for the general objects of the Society; at the same time their collectors have received the further sum of £80 3s., the amount of subscriptions specially contributed towards the very pressing local wants of their own Church.

The amount available last year for local ob-

jects was expended in the support of the Sunday School, and in completing the purchase of the lot of land adjoining the Church. This lot is now free of debt, and secured for the erection of a School House, a want to which the attention of the Congregation has been directed and which they trust ere long to see supplied.

It may possibly at first sight appear that the sum subscribed for the general purposes of the Society is not so large as it might be; but when it is considered that the requirements of a new Church, such as theirs is, are so very numerous, ports are of the most gratifying nature, and show that the hearts of the members of the bers of their Church will not be deemed unsatthat many of these demand immediate attention; bers of their Church will not be deemed unsatisfactory; for, while anxious to help forward Guelph.—The large attendance at the Annual Meeting of this Parochial Association propagation of their most holy faith, they are of necessity constrained to direct their main exerthat the interest of the members of the Church tions to the due ordering of the sanctuary in which they themselves assemble for worship. It is not for the committee of this Associatio

> gage the attention of men, after they have ful-filled their first duty, the believing on Him whom God hath sent; and therefore they cannot but desire to co-operate with their fellow-Christians throughout the Diocese, in carrying into execuprecepts of the Christian Faith.

Christ's Church. - The amount collected by the object which it has in view. They cannot omit to state however, that the increase in the sun ution apparent in this as compared with last contributed this year is chiefly owing to the lib. year's collections the Committee can satisfacerality of the congregation which assembled in torily account for-no less a sum than from the Church at Beverley, and the exertions made by the members of the Church in that neighbor-hood; the amount subscribed this year is of one year resident in the Parish. The consubscriptions, and what is of far greater importance, a corresponding amount of zeal in the congregation of St. John's Church, as regards with warming and heating the new Church; the furnaces and gass fitting required an outlay of furnaces and gass fitting required an outlay of between two and three hundred pounds. They have likewise purchased the property adjoining the Church for £1250, of which sum £250 has been paid. Under these circumstances, and considering the fact that Hamilton being a Commercial place, feels most sensitively the fluctuations of trade and the scarcity of money, your Committee are not at all discouraged at the small falling off which appears in this year's collections. The funds returned to this Parochial Committee for local expenditure were laid out in supporting the Parochial School Library. The former institution has for a time been suspended, but only that measures may be matur ed for opening it again on a larger and more efficient scale, and rendering it more nearly adequate to the wants of this populous parish.

> LETTERS RECEIVED TO APRIL 4. E. W. P., Kingston, rem. for R. A., Wolfe Island, to January 31, 1856; Rev. W. B., Scar-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company. New Books for Sale.

CE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "R. T's" letter, and agree with him in one or two points: but the general tenor of his communication is such that we must

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

NOTICE. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren the Clergy of the Home and Simcoe increase is owing chiefly to additional Indian Districts that he intends to Confirm at their

TRUTH.

No. X.

ANGLO-CATHOLICISM. The practical unreality of the (so called) Evangelical movement towards reform having rendered it to a very great extent Barton and Glandford .- The amount of ineffectual, there still existed the necessity

Ancaster and Dundas. - The unavoidable In one of her darkest hours of peril, God absence of the Rector of this Parish from of His own free mercy raised up His chosen home, will readily account for the fact that no Report has as yet been received from either of instruments for this work in one of those these associations, which have always held a great seats of Christian learning whence

her destruction.

the salvation of their souls.

create a world.

gated were those entertained by the interests of education." Church herself in every age, and that the Time would fail to tell of the numberless

the Divine character.

with the teachings of those who had in the works of CHRIST. the early and undivided church been con- Notwithstanding this, however, the views tionable than any other. Building societies versant with the holy Apostles and Apos- and proceedings of the Anglo-catholics are have proved in England, and in this country tolic men, they were forced to confess how violently unpopular among the multitude, too, if we are rightly informed, most bene-

possible to reconcile with the conflicting a defective or erroneous practice. and disorganized character which popular Christianity presented.

first proclaimed in Britain.

This doubtless arises from the greater completeness of this, as compared with the previous movements towards reform .-Christ is constantly spoken of as our only hope of glory; while the Church is set forth as the Divinely appointed means by which set forth as the Divinely appointed means as the Divine men are led to Him, and trained to meetness for His presence.

Hence, the greater and more simple the reliance upon our Lord, who is the Head, they believed that she was organized by and almost the entire body of candidates the Redeemer Himself to be the instru- for the ministry, are everywhere receiving His Salvation.

cause of Christ and His Church, which march is ever onward and irresistible—

In the early part of the present century beauty—and the aged by their results. (years, however, after the beginning of the

During the most prosperous days of the of it. evangelical (?) party the total number of colonial bishops was, we believe, some five or six-at the present day, we have five or

portionate staff of inferior clergy.

deriving her authority from Him, and His appointed instrument and organization for years, and I find that whereas in the twenty longing to an opinion coming from such a years from 1811 to 1831" (i. e., during the quarter, is readily listened to—the crime reign of 'Evangelicalism') "there were in is thus glossed over, and so the man medithe book of the Church, growing out of her the county of Chester 36 parish schools tating self-destruction can argue on the necessities, and bestowed upon her, long established, in the next two decades, from probability of his friends being saved from after her organization, as the code of laws 1831 to 1851 (i. e., since the beginning of disgrace and odium, and comfort himself by which she was to be governed;—that the Church movement), the number of (if we may so express it) with the idea it came down to us through her to whom such schools established was no fewer than that he himself alone has to be considered. alone it was given, and that she therefore 217. This must be considered a most The sooner then suicide is called by its right was its keeper, the witness and interpreter remarkable rate of progress. So far for name the better for society at large, and of its truth, and that without her, its ele- the north. Then going on to the county especially for such men as fear the opinion mentary requirements could not be obeyed. with which it is now my happiness to be and censure of the world more than the In short, they boldly declared her to be the associated, I find that in the county of laws and judgment of their Maker. work of God, -instinct with the life of his Kent the circumstances are the same. In own blessed Spirit,-and that man can no the twenty years from 1811 to 1831 the more make "a Church" than he could number of schools established in that county was 84, whereas in the succeeding twenty moments of your valuable time, as I wish to They appealed in all the confidence of years from 1831 to 1851 the number was truth to the word and to the testimony, and 284. No one can look at these tables from it, they established their position. without being astonished at the great They showed that the views they prompt. change which has taken place in the

idea of her being a mere aggregation of enterprises of christian benevolence that ing societies. From what knowledge I have of individuals held together by a voluntary have arisen under the influence of the late such institutions, their deep plans and speculacompact, was a notion as new as it was reformatory movement. The constant offer- tions, their high rate of interest and terms upon by them, that they refused credence to places of refuge and recovery for the friendtheir truth. But when one after another less and the fallen, the abundant offerings for principles to make a building society the medium they came to examine these points, they all good works—the noble denial of self, bringing society the medium towards an increase of funds for avowedly holy seemed reasonable in themselves, and in very striking analogy with the Divine even among high-born and delicate women, in order to minister to Christ in the perdealings, as well as worthy of, and almost sons of the poor, the suffering and degraded. necessarily springing from, the attributes of These things are finding their way to the nation's heart and forcing thousands to feel March 16, 1855. Finally, when they brought them to the that whatever may be the doctrines of We are not aware that there is any test of Holy Scripture, and compared them those who do these things, their works are reason why an investment in a building

entire and striking was the agreement ex- who, however little they know or care about ficial to mechanics and persons with small the subject of religion generally, are ever incomes; having counted the cost, they That this is not over-stating the case, is ready to join in the outery that is made found that they could each year afford to evident from the results that followed. against any unfortunate clergyman who is the Clergy and of the edustigmatized as "a Pusevite" or "Tractathe requisite instalments,—if any made cated, earnest and thoughtful Laity, rapidly rian." Such men are the reformers of the false calculations, the blame ought not to adopted these views, from an intelligent day; but, like religious reformers in all ages, he attached to the societies. This however and conscientious conviction of their incon- they are everywhere spoken against—and we have no hesitation in saying, that district trovertible truth. They saw that the the onslaught that is made against their branches of the Church Society have no inions advocated by these men, instead principles and practice is led now, as it has right to invest the three-fourths retained by of being, as was supposed, novelties and always been, by some of the clergy, who, them; the last section of the xviii. clause of innovations, involved simply a return to unconscious of the erroneous or defective the by-laws is as follows: "All monies not first principles, and restored to harmony character of the faith to which they are required to be expended for local purposes. and order many of those scriptural pre- wedded, regard it as all that can be desired, and remaining unappropriated at the general cepts which were difficult and indeed im- notwithstanding the fact that it brings forth annual meeting of the district association,

those religious systems which have been argued that where an investment for the When the truth of these distinctive prin- erroneous or defective in faith and practice, payment of future missionaries in the ciples was once clearly understood, they have been always popular, and that in district is agreed upon at the annual district were warmly and earnessly embraced, and every attempt made to reform them the meeting, that the appropriation is madeimmediately led to energetic action. - persons who led that attempt have been but we much question whether the subviolently attacked and have had to contend scribers to the parochial branches within

subjected from every quarter.

been opposed, has nevertheless always annual district meeting would infinitely the more earnest became their love towards tories which are made by the true principles appropriated, to being invested for the prevailed. Hence, the extraordinary vic. prefer that their contributions should be so the Church, because they believed it to be of the church. No one with any power of benefit of building societies, and the pro-His body; the deeper the anxiety for thought ever sincerely investigates the subthe souls of men, the more fervent their ject and fails to be brought over to their desire to extend her ministrations, because adoption. The great bulk of the clergy, ment of applying to them the blessings of them. The young, whenever they have This it is that has led to efforts in the warmly and heartily embrace them. Their these principles clearly explained to them, even now are fruitful in blessing both to another twenty years, and they will triumph -conquering the young by their truth and

so called Evangelical movement), the We have written plainly and strongly total number of Churches built and en- holding back nothing which we regard as dowed in England and Wales was three true, and shrinking from no consequence annually. At the present time, there are which that truth involves. We have nearly as many erected every week, for they are rising over all the land, in a richina kindly and candid spirit, and shall grieve ness and beauty in some degree worthy of their object, at the rate of one hundred and sinned by so much as a single word again that christian temper which alone is worth

We observe with pain, the frequency six times that number, each with a pro- suicide of late in the States. The Ne York papers of Monday week, report r During the dominancy of evangelical (?) less than four cases within the preceding opinions the importance of christian educa- week. In some instances, derangement tion was naturally overlooked. Indeed, it of intellect proceeding from natural cause respectable place in the returns of this Branch all the great reformatory movements among could hardly be otherwise, for persons hold- may doubtless be justly assigned as the of the Church Society. The collections, it is us have taken their rise—the University of ing those opinions must have seemed to probable reason of this dreadful act: by year in Dundas, but a corresponding increase is anticipated in Ancaster, the other section of the Parish. The Dundas congregation, the Rector remarks, have contributed £25 to the purchase of a bell, and are called upon to raise that sum eye unclouded by excitement and minds

Oxford.

They were earnest thoughful men of learning and leisure, who looked out upon the surging waves of popular strife with an eye unclouded by excitement and minds

the messelves to have nothing to work upon—as they have in truth little to teach. Believing that children, unless "elect," are destitute of divine grace, christian instruction could be of little avail where there annually to defray the expense of the second Sunday Service in that Parish. Taking these matters into consideration, it is expected that the aggregate amount from the two parishes of the Church's weakness, as well as the might as well be left to themwas no spiritual life; and since it was sub- creatures is the ruling motive to the act of secret of her adversaries' power. They selves until they received it. That they regard to this heinous sin; they affect Norval and Georgetown.—An Association hav- saw that she was contending with the must have reasoned practically, if not in speak as though no Creator existed, weapons of numan expediency instead of the sword of the Spirit, which is the amounts to £23 0s. 10.4d. The sum shows an increase of more than £8 over the collection of the sword of the sword of the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God;—that, while she made high claims to the loyal allegiance of the people, was fearfully neglected. On the other his own way, the breath of life which here words, in some such manner, is evident whose command they were ushered in she failed to rest those true but lofty claims hand, those who have been led to more alone can give-without considering the en Milton and Lowville.—The progress of this upon that high and questionless authority scriptural views have most earnestly taken and object of their existence, which consist Parochial Association has this year been very by which alone they could be sustained;— up this question—and just in proportion as in improving in time, (and shall we say it gratifying. Not only did the large attendance show an increased interest, but also the funds raised for the Society this year have exceeded those of last year by £9 11s. 5d. from Milton, and £4 1s. 3d. from Lowville.

by which alone they could be sustained;—that she had forsaken the vantage ground, which was hers alone, and had gone down to the common level of those who sought her destruction.

by which alone they could be sustained;—that she had forsaken the vantage ground, which was hers alone, and had gone down to the common level of those who sought her destruction.

by which alone they could be sustained;—that she had forsaken the vantage ground, which was hers alone, and had gone down to the common level of those who sought her destruction. Hornby.—Owing to the severity of the weather, the attendance at the Annual Meeting was small, but the few who attended showed themother themother the few who attended showed themother the few who attended showed themother the few who attended showed themother Lord, and have received the little children aught to the well-being of society or not. the past year, the amount collected exceeds ing the Church back to her true position, of the church, and are blessing them by train— We believe that inducements rather than wick's Treatise on the Church. It comes with could induce her to contend with those divinely-tempered weapons given her from ness. To prove these points we need no of this fearful crime by the too common Cayuga Heights and Mount Pleasant—The Parochial Associations of Cayuga Heights and on high the truth was cartain to prove these points we need no of this fearful crime by the too common on high the truth was cartain to prove these points we need no of this fearful crime by the too common on the cartain to prove these points we need no of this fearful crime by the too common on the cartain to prove these points we need no of this fearful crime by the too common on the cartain to prove these points we need no of this fearful crime by the too common on the cartain to prove the cartain to prove

To the Editor of the Church DEAR SIR,-Will you favour me with a few

obtain from you an opinion upon a brief enquiry I had the pleasure of attending the last annual They showed that the views they promul- change which has taken place in the on the 8th instant, and while listening to the treasurer's statement, heard one item in particular, which was, that an investment of some compact, was a notion as new as it was unfounded.

These doctrines took the contending parties by surprise. The great mass of the great ma Churchmen themselves had never dreamt of them, and at first they were so startled houses for the destitute and diseased—the Society in it? or is it consistent with church correct view of the case.

A MEMBER OF G. & W. D. CHURCH SOCIETY.

shall be forthwith transmitted to the trea-We have seen that from the beginning surer of the society at Toronto." It is great movement in question, are perhaps against suspicion, calumny and persecution. the district would give so readily if they In the existing controversy between thought their money was not immediately evangelicalism" (so-called) and the true needed. We feel certain, that with very principles of Holy Scripture and the church, few exceptions, subscribers are ignorant of we know to which side the popular ac- the selfish appropriation made by the Evangelic truth is strongly enforced, in its due connexion with Apostolic order.—

Chair is given; and surely we can have read the past to little profit, if it does not give no company to the district; they give for the necessities of the Church in the diocese for the year—one of present movement towards reform, are and we have no hesitation in saying that a very large majority of subscribers in the One word more. Truth, which has always various parishes who cannot attend the benefitted some future day.]

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS 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. reviously announced..... ...£230 16 4 St. John's, Mono 0 5 10

St. Mark's 0 9 3 St. Luke's 0 5 7
per Rev. J. Fletcher...
Clearville Schoolhouse, additional,

per Rev. C. C. Johnson

ve	per Rev. C. C. Johnson	1	5	9
nts	Richmond, per Rev. J. Flood	1	5	
ve	Christ Church, Emily 0 16 10			
ve	St. John's, " 0 2 7 St. James', " 0 2 6			
	St. James', " 0 2 6			
nst	per Churchwarden	1	1	11
hy	St. James', Perth 1 10 0 St. Paul's, Lanark 0 5 6			
	St. Paul's, Lanark 0 5 6			
	per Rev. Alexr. Pyne,	1	15	6
	St. George's Ch., Clarke, 1 7 6			
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w	per Rev. H. Brent 0 8 0			
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n	Emily, & Paroch. Br	2	19	1
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y	Rev. J. W. R. Beck	01	-	0
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18	Rev. F. D. Fauquier	1	5	0
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st	T. S. KENNE	DY,	Sec.	3.4
0	SEALORS CANNEL STORE & COLUMN PRESENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINIST	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	KURKUE	2000

wished, that they were all unanimous in this while they are not allowed to have any voice in answer would be, that I were of a negative religion, or rather of any, no matter which, so it be not popery. Let us in God's name protest to the utmost against Popery, but let not that name (which is pretended to unite us), by shuffling way all distinction but when the pretended to unite us). away all distinction, betray us into a schism from our best apostolic mother.

"I have cautiously abstained from giving to the Romish Church the title of the Cathotic Church, or to the Papists or Romanists, that of the Catholics. The application of this term, observes Mr. Bowles, amounts to nothing less than an admission that they constitute, exclusively, the universal Church of Christ, and that Protestants form no part of that Church. That, by the assumption of the term, the former should endeavour to inculcate such a doctrine, proves that there are no bounds to the exorbitancy of their claims; but that the latter should recognize a claim of this description, which they do whenever they denominate the members of the Romish Church Catholics, is which scarcely admits of an adequate descrip-In the primitive times, Christians were never denominated-from the particular country in which they lived (as a member of the Church of Carthage, &c.) but from their Christian profession; Christian is our name, says Pacian, and Catholic our surname."

Colonial.

We are glad to observe that a large and handsome hotel is at last about to be added to and the architect, James Grand, Esq., presented the attractions of our City, a desideratum the want of which has long been felt. Messrs, Rossin, our well known merchants have bought mortar having been spread, the Mayorapplied his mortar having been spread, the Mayorapplied his from Mr. J. G. Chewett, the whole of his extensive property on the corner of King and Band again played the national anthem, and the tensive property on the corner of King and York Streets, with all the buildings upon it. The area is nearly an acre, being 204 feet wide on King and 206 feet on York Street. The purchase money, including a house on York Street, owned by Mr. J. G. Howard, will amount to about £17,000. Messrs. Rossin property of pull down the whole range known as property on the chair. Having done ample justice to the table comforts, the champagne corks played freely, and numerous toasts were given and responded to. pose to pull down the whole range known as Chewett's buildings, and to erect an edifice with the main front on King Street, but with an St. Johns of late dates. The Legislative Countil No. 2 and 1 a

COBOURG AND PETERBORO' RAILWAY. - We have much pleasure in being able to state, that the bridge across Rice Lake, is so rapidly advancing towards completion, that the Superintendent has been able to announce to the public that the whole line to Peterboro' will be in running order by the 25th. Mr. Fowler has a very a destructive fire occurred in that town on Monwonderful rapidity. In addition to a considerable length of bank from the north shore, he has put in two large islands, and filled in a considerbut in two large islands, and filled in a considerable distance from the south shore. Within four weeks from the present time we shall see four weeks from the present time we shall see the cars running daily, and bringing in the lumber which has accumulated at Peterboro' during the winter. Should there be a prospect of fair prices in the U.S. markets, we may reasonably expect to bring down at least thirty millions feet of lumber during the summer.— Cobourg Star.

give us comfort for the present, under the bitter attacks and ceaseless misrepresentation to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, is "for the augmentic to the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objects of the society of a strictly missionary character, and the objec a great expense, and connecting at Montreal with States. If it can, we should like to know by the British American Telegraph Company to Quebec and Halifax, also with the House Printcities and towns in the United States, is now and its capacity fully prepared to do the business of the public in such a prompt and reliable manner as must gain

822 feet. their patronage, having secured efficient officers, whose duties it will be to give their business side, 88 feet. that attention which Telegraph community has much needed in Canada, In a few days there will be a Printing Telegraph in Hamilton, conventing with the States which will efford greater.

Side, 88 feet.

Height of tower above rock on Canada side, 78 feet.

Height of tower above rock on the floor of Railnecting with the States, which will afford greater facility for the quicker transmission of United | States business than any other system in use. Diameter of each cable.. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 22.

The militia bill passed its second reading by a majority of 50, the yeas being 75 against 25

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Glengary) inquired of the Ministry whether there was any foundation for the rumor that a proposition had been submitted by the Imperial authorities, in regard to this government, to forward the raising of ten regiments in Canada for active service here or abroad, to be officered in part by subalterns, natives of Canada, and the remainder by officers from the United Kingdom, with a recommendation that a grant of land be secured to every soldier who may enlist in such regiments. He had understood that Major Tullech had been solder who may enist in such regiments. He had understood that Major Tulloch had been authorized to form such corps, and supposed of course the Imperial authorities would not have taken such a course without communicating with the Pravisal Course without communicating with the Pravisal Course the State of the State

to raise such a corps, but was not aware that any reply had been given. He quite concurred with the views of the hon. member opposite, that if such a proposition was made by the Lagrangian Construction of the latter class of expenditures nearly half is to supply deficiencies for the current fiscal year. If allowance be made for this circumstances, it appears that the war navy is to receive from the general treasure. that if such a proposition was made by the Imperial Government it must be to the Provincial Government, whether it was for the time in the hands of gentlemen taken from one side of the House or the other.

rapids of St. Anne, and thus render their navigation less difficult than it is at present.

The hon. Mr. Lemieux said it was the intention of the Government to go with the intention of the Governme gation less difficult than it is at present.

The hon. Mr. Lemieux said it was the intention of the Government to go on with the work.

Non-commissioned officers.....

Non-commissioned officers.....

Non-commissioned and privates....

March 29. the subject of the removal by the Imperial Parliament of obstacles created by Imperial statutes, preventing the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province from meeting in synod to frame rules and recommissioned officers of the infantry are but To-night, after routine business, the hon. Mr. from meeting in synod to frame rules and regu- little inferior to this number. Assuredly the

her Majesty, informing her Majesty that the
Legislature of this Province, during the present
session of the Provincial Parliament, has passed
an act by which it is declared that there should be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the Clergy Reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents; that the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their for veers afterwards, there was little sign of the Parochial Associations of Cayuga Heights and Mount Pleasure in remitting to the Gore and Wellington District the year ending in 1855. This sum exceeds that of last year, and the Committee of the above mentioned associations are confident that makes the success of the Church satisfaction and interest prevail within their mission, as to the success of the Church of the was a portion of Christ's true body—

Act the time of his birth, and other denomination in the Province, inason on high, the truth was certain to prevail. Hence they calmiy and clearly pointed by no other denomination in the Province, inason on high, the truth was certain to prevail. Hence they calmiy and clearly pointed by no other denomination in the Province, inason on high, the truth was certain to prevail. Hence they calmiy and clearly pointed by no control the sign of the claims of the Church to the dutiful destiny which awaited him. Two elder brothers, the claims of denomination in the Province, inason the truth was certain to prevail. Hence they calmiy and clearly pointed by no control the sign of the situation of the present Archibishop of Canterbury in his speech at ill-considered verdict of "temporary in the claims of the Church to the dutiful destiny which awaited him. Two elder brothers, the claims of denomination in the Province, inason the truth was certain to prevail. Hence they calmiy and clearly pointed to make out the claims of the Church to the dutiful destiny which awaited him. Two elder brothers, the claims of the claims of the present Archibishop of Canterbury in his speech at the meeting of the national society, held on sanity "on very insufficient grounds: given in many instances to save the surviving the many instances to save the surviving the many insufficient grounds: given in the claims of the Church archibishop of Canterbury in his speech at the meeting of the national society, held on the 31st of May last. He says, "I was led in many instances to save the surviving the truth was certain to form the disconsidering the

respect. I have taken the liberty of applying to the Episcopal Churches in general the title of the Reformed or Reformed Episcopal Church, in opposition to the Unreformed, or rather Deformed Church of Rome, and likewise to the merely persistive term. Protestant that the supposed to axist under any statute positive term. merely negative term *Protestant*. 'As to the general term *Protestant*. (As to the general term *Protestant* (says the learned Bishop Lloyd) I am not at all satisfied with it, and I have both reason and experience to warrant me in this dislike.' 'I cannot admit the word Protestant (says another realous writer) as a name trules and canons for their carry guidance and canons for the guidance and guidanc tant (says another zealous writer) as a name rules and canons for their own guidance and whereby to distinguish my church or profession.

I think that, if I were asked, what church are hereafter to the election of their own bishops: you of, or, what religion do you profess, and I answered I am a Protestant, this would be a not repugnant to the laws of this province, nor very imperfect account of myself and my faith; to any act or acts that the Legislature of Canada and all that could be gathered from such an may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

The House went into committee on the bill to regulate the militia of this Province and to repeal the acts now in force for that purpose, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

On motion of Sir A. McNab it was resolved that the House would on Tuesday resolve itself into a committee to consider of making provision out of the consolidated revenue fund for the payment of the salaries of officers, and other expenses to be incurred in the establishment and organization of the militia force in this Province. It was then resolved that the House do resolve itself into said committee on Tuesday next.

The House went into committee on the bill to reform the municipal system of Lower Canada, and to establish county, parish, and township municipalities therein; and after some time the members of the Romish Church Catholics, is a proof of inconsideration or rather of folly, which scarcely admits of an adequate description.

On Tuesday the 22nd inst, the corner stone of the Toronto Exchange was laid: at noon a large company of gentlemen assembled at the St. Lawrench Hall, and proceeded to the building situated on the corners of Wellington and Berczy Streets.

Having reached the platform prepared for the occasion, the national anthen was played by the City Band and an appropriate address made to the Mayor and Corporation by F. H. Heward, Esq., President of the Exchange, to which his

worship responded.

The Mayor then proceeded to lay the stone,

cil of Nova Scotia has refused to pass the Pro-hibitory Liquor Law, deferring its consideration. The Halifax Journal, says it is expected that ,000 men will be obtained in the United States, who are to be left at Halifax long enough to be drilled and disciplined.

We learn from the Bowmanville Messenger that day last, destroying a whole row of houses, Amongst the sufferers were M. S. Scouten, mer-chant; Mrs. Wright, confectioner; R. J. Earl,

A LARGE STICK OF TIMBER. -The largest stick of oak timber we have ever heard of, and probably the largest ever cut on the North American continent, was manufactured by Messrs. Fowler H. Kelsey, of Wallaceburgh, C. W., the present winter. It is white oak, fifty one feet eleven inches in length, and squaring forty-one by forty inches, making nearly six hundred cubic feet. It can be beat, either in Canada or

Quebec and Halifax, also with the House Printing Telegraph at Buffalo to all the principal cities and towns in the United States is now

way, 60 feet. Number of wire cables..... Number of No. 9 wires in each

cable 2658 750 tons. Weight of superstructure..... maximum loads..... and Maximum weight the cable and stays will support..... Height of track above water ... 284

Miscellaneous.

COST OF THE UNITED STATES OCEAN SERVICE FOR PEACE AND WAR .- The aggregate of appropriations made by the naval appropriation act exceeds eighteen millions of dollars. Of this sum with the Provincial Government.

Sir A. N. McNab replied that no correspondence such as referred to had taken place between the two governments. He heard that in the next year fifteen millions, and the ocean mail steam service two millions.

NATIONAL MILITIA. - According to the annual report of the war department, as transmitted to Mr. Mongenais inquired of the Ministry whether it was the intention of the Government, so Infantry—Commissioned Officers..... Congress, the strength of the militia of the United States is as follows:— 32,456 Non-commissioned and privates.....

Aggregate...1,862,215 This was opposed by Mr. Brown, Mr. Christie, and Mr. McKenzie, and supported by Messrs.

Gamble, Felton, Ferres, Hon. F. Hineks, Powell,

Gamble, Felton, Ferres, Hon. F. Hineks, Powell,

Morrison of Niagara, and Chauveau.

Mr. Cameron's motion was finally carried as follows by a majority of 40, yeas being 70, nays 30:—"That an humble address be presented to

TORONTO MARKETS.

New Advertisements.

TORONTO, April 3rd, 1855.

mother. The first event of his youth which stamped itself with terror on his memory was the murder of his father, Paul. On the fearful night when that tragedy occurred his night when that tragedy occurred, his mother caught up the two young princes in her arms, and amid the clash of weapons and the confused voices of alarm in the palace, she ran through the corridors leading to the apartments of the the corridors leading to the apartments of the Emperor, where she was stopped and forced back by one of the conspirators. In the meantime, the Emperor was strangled with a scarf by the hand of assassins, and Alexander I. was proclaimed Emperor the ensuing day. The first years of the reign of Alexander were so full of stiming events, that the private history of his stirring events, that the private history of his younger brothers Nicholas and Michael remains in the French, and German languages. In the and Country, it has pleased Almighty God to ately fond of music, and even composed, it is said, several parade marchas min accurance of Nicholas is said to have been cold and reserved my most beloved father, has departed to eternity. in his youth to those around him, even to his His last words were:—"I thank the glorious of Nicholas was what may be said to be moral. In the gallant court of his brother the Emperor Alexander, he appears to have kept himself marvellously free from intrigues, and to have concentrated all his pleasures on military exercises and amusements. In 1814, Nicholas left the court of his brother for a tour abroad. He visited France, Germany, England and various

other countries, and returned home early in 1817. On the 18th of July, 1817, being then hardly twenty-one years of age, he married Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia. The bride was about two years younger than the bridegroom. The marriage was solemnized at St. Petersburg, and the bride, in accordance with Russian law, although she came of a Protestant family, adopted the Greek religion, and with it the Christian name of Alexandra Feodorowna. The marriage is said to be one of love on both sides, although there was, doubtless, political expediency mingled with it. There was a great similarity between them, not only in the majesty of figure, but also of mind and character. At the time of his marriage, Nicholas held the military rank of Head-Inspector of Engineers in the service of his brother, the that of the Grand Duchess Olga.

Alexander died December 1st, 1855. The

news arrived at the Winter Palace, where the Imperial family were assembled in the chapel to render thanks for the messages received the previous day, announcing the convalescence of the Czar. It was Nicholas who received the the Czar. It was Nicholas who received the fatal news, he only of the three brothers then resided at St. Petersburg. It was supposed by the Russian people the Grand Duke Constantine (the latter having died without any direct heir) would succeed to the throne. But Constantine had some years previously resigned his claim in favor of Nicholas, the fact being only known to 1 French, 2 English, 2 Austrian, and 2 Turkish the Empress-mother.

Before the news of Alexander's death was was not present. bruited in the streets of St. Petersburg, Nicholas obtained a brief interview with the Empress-What passed at the interview is not Immediately afterwards, Nicholas re-Council replied by appealing to sealed packets sists on that condition. deposited by Alexander with the Senate to be LATEST .- Vienna. Friday night .- At confer which gave the throne to Nicholas. Nicholas was then invited to a seat at the

State Council, but he answered he had no right to sit there as he was not a member of the Council, but he was ready to receive any communication which they might have to make at his winter palace. To the palace the Council accordingly repaired, and were about to take the oath of allegiance to him, when he refused to receive it until his elder brother had signified to him his determination to resign. After a lapse of fourteen days, during which all the the name of the Emperor Constantine, Nicholas received the news of his brother's refusal of the throne, and on the 24th of December 1825, he formally accepted the government. He fixed however December 1st, the day on which Alexander died, as the commencement of his reign. A conspiracy was the first greeting which Nimild measures at first, but when they were found to be of no avail, a few shots of the cannon did the rest, and throwing down their arms the

The following is Menschikoff's last dispatch were of a lighter character

From that day forward Nicholas, Czar of Russia, has been firmly seated on his throne. patoria. How he has governed, how he has improved on one mighty piece of human machinery moved and controlled by his own will, we need not here Burgoyne, chief of engineers, has lo present war, in the midst of the blaze of which, stadt. if reports are true, he who lighted the fires hurry of this brief sketch to give them.

have been the handsomest man in Europe—tall, commanding, with a perfect outline of form physically a fitting monument to mark the hisbut never smiling, eyes which glared terribly activity, in anger, but were calm and mild when the soul was unruffled—such was the physical man, Nicholas of Russia. Besides his eldest son, Alexander, who succeeds him on the throne, and the two daughters we have mentioned, he leaves behind him another son, the Grand Duke Constantine.

European News.

From the Daily Colonist. ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

The R. M. steamship Asia, Captain Lott, arrived at this port last night, en route for Boston. The dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, the 17th, being one week latter than the At-

HALIFAX, March 29.

No event of a startling nature had occurred during the week.

Public attention was greatly centred upon the there is reason to believe that the negotiation doings of the Vienna Conference, which was now in progress will terminate in peace. formally inaugurated on the 15th inst. Hopes and fears were about equally balanced of Prussia, soliciting advice.

The King of Prussia has notified England and as to the probability of peace resulting from the

telligence is that the allies have re-opened fire on Sebastopol with good effect. The Roebuck Committee was still prosecuting its enquiries into the conduct of the war.

The Liverpool market ex toted considerable animation, but at a gen al decline upon the quotations by the All die, which reaches in some cases to 1d. per d. in cotton. Breadstuffs firm, and prices have lightly advanced. Indian Corn sold at progress quotations. The circular

FURTHER BY THE ASIA. in a measure unrecorded. Their education was Minifesto of the Emperor Alexander to his Army. eventually intrusted to tutors, both native and foreign, who instructed them in the sciences and riors, faithful defenders of the Church, Throne, acquisition of modern languages Nicholas exhibited some adroitness, whilst he was passionately fond of music, and even composed, it is mother when he had passed the bonds of child-hood and began to understand his real position also thank the brave army and fleet.—I pray hood and began to understand his real position in the Imperial palace. He early manifested a God to maintain the courage and spirit by love of martial studies, particularly the ordinary which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld Russian tranquility is secure both within and without. Then woe to her enemies. I love my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If was not entirely successful in that respect it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise any thing better or to do any thing more" May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

ALEXANDER." "(Signed,) A postscript presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accourrements the "N." the initial of Nicholas, The manifesto concludes—"May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks, as a terror to the foe, and

the glory of Russia. According to English accounts, Nicholas advised Alexander to make peace, even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea. Russian Emperor, but he was not admitted to the Council-table when political and diplomatic questions all the members of his family individually, he accounts say Nicholas passed his last hours in confined to mere garrison service. Nicholas felt his subordinate position and lived with his wife retired from the court, a domestic man, deriving his happiness in performing the part of a husband and father in such a manner that the expands of himself and wife has been cited as a second the family retired. He asked the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorouki and Arlemart, and also of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorouki and Arlemart, and also of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorouki and Arlemart, and also of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorouki and Arlemart, and also of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Dalgorouki and Arlemart and the father in such a manner that the expectation of the father is a such as a second to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress—"Tell your brother, the said to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress of his family individually, he said to the Empress of his family individuall band and lather in such a manner that the example of himself and wife has been cited as a model of domestic bliss. His eldest son, Alexander Nicholaiwitch was born one year after his marriage. In 1819 followed the birth of his second child, the Grand Duchess Maria; in 1822 second child, the Grand Duchess M for me his arms." He then became partially insensible for two hours. At noon he said

> named, and something of Alexander, and the garrison of Sebastopol—a few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh and expired. The body was exposed, face uncovered, in the Chapelle Argente, until March 16th, when it was buried with the usual Imperial solemnity. VIENNA CONFERENCE.

representatives. The Russian plenipotentiary Telegraph reports say that the discussion of the general basis of the negotiations terminated

Rumours are current that Austria and Engpaired to the Senate Palace to take the oath of land would be content without the demolition alliance to his brother Constantine. The State of Sebastopol, but that Napoleon absolutely in-

his death. The packet was found ence yesterday, the Plenipotentiaries exchanged to be the resignation of Constantine addressed their powers, and proceedings were entered into to Alexander assenting thereto, and a decree for the fourth basis, and the interpretation as given to them by the allies having been set forth. the representatives of Russia accept them ver-

One of the Plenipotentiaries was hereupon deputed to draw up a minute or protocol of this, which is to be signed to-morrow, (Saturday), the first thing when the Ambassadors meet, and this document will constitute the basis of negotiations for peace.

Paris, Friday night.—The mission of General Weddell has completely failed. Prussia refuses official acts of Government were performed in to accede to the treaty with the allies, and will

The Allies have resumed firing upon the

Letters of the 1st March explain the discrepancy between French and Russian accounts of cholas received at the very moment he seated himself on the throne, and the promptness, ary 23rd; both accounts were correct. The daring, and energy with which he met and quelled it, shadowed forth the determined character which he has since exhibited. We need murderous fire on wall batteries, they blew up not repeat the details—a portion of the army the redoubts and refired with the loss of 100 revolted and refused allegiance. Nicholas used killed and 100 wounded.

February 27 .- The dead were buried during

the rest, and throwing down their arms the rebellious who had survived the fire, begged for "During last night we erected a second redoubt" mercy. Some of the leaders were hung, some sent to Siberia, while the punishments of a few fortifications—it was impossible for the enemy

to prevent us. Nothing of importance has occurred at Eu-

March 2nd.—Balaklava advices report sickthe absolute sovereignty of his predecessors, until now more than ever all its people are but Three miles of railway now in operation. The

Neither is it necessary for us to enter succeeded by General Jones, who recommended, into the events of his reign and the cause of the | contrary to Napier's advice, an attack on Cron-

March 3rd .- The Russians are fortifying, in These are well known to our readers, a formidable manner, the Inkermann valley, and we have neither the time nor space in the and are erecting a mortar battery at Kamara to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk two more In personal appearances, Nicholas is said to have been the handsomest man in Europe—tall, March 7th.—The following is from an official

French despatch : "Information of the death of Nicholas has just tory of the present age. A broad chest, a face arrived. Yesterday we threw rockets on Kain which severity and consciousness of majesty were the predominant characteristics, a mouth sian officers have deserted to the English. Our regularly chiselled, sometimes beaming mildly siege works are proceeding with the greatest

> "(Signed,) BRUAT, Vice-Admiral." MARCH 8 .- Nothing important-the reported battle in which Osten Sacken was reported

wonnded, is false. The Austrian Government had notified the French and English that the mission of Archduke William to St. Petersburg is an act of sympathy merely, and has no political object. Austria has addressed another circular to the Germanic Federal Government, dated 8th of March, informing them that an Austrian Commission will present a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic Con-

Prussia by decree, likewise dated March 8th, prohibits the exportation of contraband of war. This circular insists on the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, and mentions that the Emperor Alexander has authorised Gortschakoff to negotiate for peace, on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor.

Prussia also issued a circular, dated March 8th, to its diplomatic consular agents, stating Alexander is said to have written to the King

France of Nicholas's death, and the Emperor From the seat of war, the most important in- of Austria has written to Napoleon-he thinks gone to Moscow.

Osten Sacken now commands within Sebasto-

The Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg from the Crimea. It is not true Michael is killed.

THE DANUBE. Odessa .- No news of importance; Count Lamoursky is organizing at Shumla a second Regiment of Turkish Cossacks, in which Poles will Disturbances have occurred in Svria.

Fifteen hundred Turkish troops have gone to

MANIFESTO OF THE NEW EMECROR. A despatch from Konigsberg, dated the 7th instant, gives the following summary of the manifesto of the new Emperor of Russia;—
"The manifesto of Alexander II, has arrived. After announcing the sudden and severe illness of the Emperor Nicholas, which terminated in is death, it says that, as the deceased devoted nimself incessently for the welfare of his subects, 'so do we also, on ascending the throne of Russia, and of Poland and Finland, inseparable rom it, take a solemn oath before God to regard the welfare of our empire as our only object. May Providence, which has selected us for so high a calling, be our guide and protector, that flour-Millers' extra sug. per barrel we maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and in our person accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Ca
Rye, per bushel. 66 lbs.

Rye, per bushel. 66 lbs.

Rye, per bushel. 66 lbs. therine, of Alexander, and of our father. May the zeal of our subjects assist us therein. We invoke and command the oath of allegiance to us and to the heir to the throne, our son Nicholas Alexandrowitsch.' '*

> DESPATCH FROM OMAR PACHA. (Translation.)

HEAD QUARTERS, Eupatoria, Feb. 1855. My Lord,-I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the enemy attacked Eupatoria on the morning of the 17th instant.

The troops intended for this attack had left the camp before Sebastopol six days ago, and other troops, from Perekop and Simpheropol had joined them in the night of 16th and the morning of the 17th in the first troops. 17th, in the flat ground that lays behind the heights that are before Eupatoria.

As far as one can guess, and according to the information furnished by prisoners, the enemy mustered thirty-six battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, four hundred Cossacks, eighty pieces of artillery in position, and some troops of horse artillery, which were in reserve. The attack commenced at daylight by a strong cannonade, during which the enemy used even thirty-two pounders. At first the Russians showed themselves in great force along our whole position, but, seeing that our left was protected by men-of-war, which went there when the first shot was fired, they concentrated against our centre

I then requested the senior officer of the Engright and take up a position near the French steamer Veloce and the Turkish steamer Schehfaer, on board of which was the Vice-Admiral Ahmed Pacha. At the same time I reinforced the right with some battalions of infantry and some pieces of artillery, which I withdrew from

The enemy continued his fire, without ceasing from the position held by his artillery, supported by a powerful fire of skirmishers, and then something about a message to a dear friend not his infantry, carrying planks and ladders, three times tried to storm the works. Each time it was repulsed, and obliged to retire under our fire, but it was enabled to effect this retrograde heavy masses of cavalry.
Our cavalry, which at the present moment only

the Russian infantry at the commencement of its retreat, but did not dare to pursue it in the face of such heavy masses.

This superiority in artillery and cavalry prevented our disturbing them on their retreat.—After four hours and a half fighting, they commenced retiring in three different directions, towards the bridge of Lake Sasik, towards Top Mamai, and towards the Perekop road. I have every reason to be satisfied with the

conduct of my troops during the day. Altho' At Galt, Guelph, Paris a behind works only half finished, and not fully Agencies of the Gore Bank.

Our losses are not very numerous, but they are to be deplored. We regret the death of Seim Pacha, Leiutenant-General, commanding the Egyptian troops. We had, moreover, 78 killed, and 277 wounded; 79 horses killed, and 18

Amongst the killed there are seven officers, and 10 are wounded, among them Seleiman Pacha. Thirteen inhabitants of the town have been killed, and 11 wounded. I consider it my duty to make honorable men-

ion of the French detachment that is here, and of the English men-of-war, Curacoa, Furious, Valorous, Vaper, of the Turkish steamer Schehfaer, and of the energetic co-opearation of the French steamer Veloce, who all contributed greatly towards frustrating the efforts of the The French detachment had 4 men killed, and 9 wounded: amongst the latter is a

The Russians must have suffered a heavy loss. According to the report of the civil authorities of the town, who had to bury the dead, their number of killed amounts to 453; their artillery lost 300 horses. They carried away a great many of their dead, and almost all their wound-We have taken seven prisoners.

I have, &c., (Signed) His Excellency the Lord Ragian.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE COLONIES. House of Lords, March 1st.

The Earl of Carnaryon asked if it was the intention of the Government to propose a vote of thanks or other acknowledgment to those colonies or dependencies of the British Crown which had evinced their sympathy with the mother

country in the conduct of the war. Lord Granville thought the proper moment had hardly come for acknowledging these addresses of sympathy; as some of them had not yet been officially communicated to the Government, nor was there any precedent for the course proposed by Lord Carnarvon. The noble lord night, however, rely on it that the loyalty displayed by the colonies in question was deeply

Lord Grey thought the Government ought to be prepared to take some decided step in this matter, and that if precedent were to be depart
The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) ed from, such a departure ought to originate with the Government, and not to be left to any

individual member of the House. The Earl of Derby concurred with Lord Grey n the view he took of this matter. The spirit of loyalty and desire for connexion with the mother country shown in these colonial addresses ought to be encouraged, as well as their offers to provide bodies of troops to act in conjunction with the British army. With respect to the proper mode of replying to these addresses, he thought the Government should receive and reply to them in the first place, and that the addresses and replies should be laid before the House, which would then be in a position to testify its concurrence in the gratitude evinced by the Ministers of the Crown for the services which

had been tendered. After some explanations from the Marquis of It was agreed that the addresses and answers should be laid before the House.

Several pilgrimages from various cities in Europe, especially from Rome and Paris, are now spoken of as being arranged to take place to Jeru salem at the end of March or commencement of April. The present time is considered the most auspicious for such a journey, now that the Turkish masters of the Holy Land are so much under the influence of the allies.

Holloway's Pills a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—Maria Armstrong, of Three R vers, Canada, suffered more than most people from indige tion, accompanied by liver complaint, several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which qui'kly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These pills are also accretain cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

At Kilbride, Nelson, on the 26th of February, Mrs. Jane C. Panton, formerly of Three Castles, Blessington, county Wicklow, Ireland, aged 68 years.

The simple and secluded life of this pious woman can offer but few circumstances proper for the public eye; yet, perhaps, a delineation of her general character during the many years of suffering she lingered among sympathizing relatives may be useful to some who, like her, are cut off from the enjoyment of health and its pleasures.—In her disposition she was gentle and unoffending, unselfish and affectionate, in an eminent degree; in mind refined, and cultivated by an extensive course of reading, directed by a pure taste. Her intercourse with those around her was marked by sweetness, tempered by an unvarying discretion, which rendered her society attractive and improving. Her religious views were simple, yet exalted. With the deepest humility she meditated much on the glorious attributes of the Lord of heaven and earth, and spoke of the wondrous price paid for the redemption of her soul. 'Tis true that whilst a rilgrim in this wilderness of trial her heart often fainted within her, and her kneet trembled, by reason of the roughness of the way; yet when the hour came that Jordan must be passed over, she was delivered from the bondage of fear and gentiy carried across the dark waters in the everlasting arms. Her end was peace; and now we humbly believe her joy is full in the presence of her Redeemer.—Com. Trinity College, Toronto. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION

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April 4th., 1855.

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APRIL 8 .- EASTER SUNDAY. 1. Having loosed the pains of death, because

himself; and therefore if he submitted to inestimable gifts. death, it could be only for a time. He is absolutely free from sin, and therefore he cannot be holden of that which is the penalty of sin. Types and prophecies have foretold his resurrection, and therefore he must arise. The Father has accepted his sacrifice for us, and must therefore declare that he is well pleased by raising him. Jesus himself has vanquished the prince of death, and he must arise to shew his victory. He has assured the resurrection of mankind, and must arise to declare that assurance. May all these is the hidden life of the soul; and that it is grounds of faith not be lost upon me.

2. Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread; for in this selfsame day have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt. Exodus must be retained and renewed by com-

And so on this day, O Lord, didst thou bring the armies of thy spiritual Israel out of the land of the shadow of death, in the person of Christ their Head: for if the head

APRIL 9 .- EASTER MONDAY. 1. Him God raised up the third day and

shewed him openly. Acts x. 40. Being raised the third day, he fulfilled the type of Isaac, who was restored to his his resurrection. Blessed be thou, O Lord, who hast prepared so many confirmations came first to the sepulchre; and he saw and who hast prepared so many confirmations of thy truth, to strengthen our weak faith. 2. It came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread and blessed it, and brake

and gave it unto them. Luke xxiv. 30. Thus did he, by the repetition of the same significant actions, shew that it was

indeed He. Thus did he now offer to them to communicate in that sacrifice, completed in very deed, which he had before invited them to partake of, when completed only in purpose. Thus did he give them the example of sanctifying the day of his resurrection by holy worship and communion. Lord, give me grace, whenever thou offer-Thy day.

APRIL 10.—EASTER TUESDAY. 1 Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten

Acts XIII. 33. That is, I have declared and manifested thee to be my only begotten Son, in whom I am well pleased, by raising thee up, when to the eye of man forsaken by me, and to the eye of man forsaken by me, and triumphed over by thy foes. This God found that the arrow by which he was fatally alone could do, and therefore, when done, it was clearly the act of God. It confirmed wing. An Englishman in the service of Russia all that Jesus had declared of himself. It was one of the chief engineers whose science has proved that he and all his works was well and it seems that the present director of that pleasing to the Father. Let me securely department now in Sebastopol is a Frenchman. rest my salvation on Him, who is the only bego ten of the Father.

An English paper says:

It is not generally known that the officer who directs the engineering works of the defence of

2. Handle me and see. Luke xxiv. 39.

praise thee eternally.

1. The pillar of the cloud went from before their face and stood behind them. Exodus xiv

withdrawn as the guide of his disciples, tions of Crontadt. He is spoken of as an engir dance, but permittest me to walk on still compositions; but his best work is said to be a in darkness, will I trust thee that thou art translation into French verse of the fables of working out for me a more complete and the Russian Lafontaine, Kriloff-Church Journal. higher salvation than I have conceived.

Thus that which by nature would have in every century. destroyed them became a protection to

everlasting love of my Redeemer. Grant tered in that war was that which invaded Capame, Lord, to follow thee in singleminded da under Winder, Chandler and Co,, in 1813,

APRIL 12.

Reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed

unto sin, but alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Romans vi. 11. Dead unto sin, because Christ has rewith that which was your destruction? because also you have in baptism renounced because also you have in baptism renounced | —Queenston Heights! Lundy's Lane!! and it. Alive unto God, because through Christ | Stoney Creek!!! life may be God-ward.

things which are above, where Christ sitteth on no rival in a business so lucrative. the right hand of God. Col. iii. 1.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY then to look further, before I accept thy gracious invitation to seek the things which gracious invitation to seek the things which are above, where he sitteth; to seek perfect holiness, peace, joy, and a life without it was not possible that he should be holden of it. Acts ii. 24. serving Thee. Let me never forget this For he is the Son of God, nay God glorious hope. Let me daily seek these

> APRIL 13. 1. Ye are dead; and your life is hid with

Christ in God. Col. iii. 3.

Dead to sin, by the forgiveness of it: dead therefore to it, because bound in gratitude to renounce it: dead to it, because my sureties in my name accepted this obligation. But alive to God by union with Christ: alive, by the gift of the Spirit: alive likewise by the undertaking of my sureties that I shall believe in God and serve him. Let me always remember that my real life in and from God, and not from myself or the world; and that it is with Christ, and munion with him.

2. When Christ who is our life shall appear

Not only is our life with Christ, but he be raised, the members cannot but follow is our life: for without his incarnation and him. So likewise didst thou bring the atonement we were dead in trespasses same Israel out of the land of bondage into and sins; and it is by union with him as the glorious liberty of thy children, by com- our Head that all divine life comes to us pleting the act of their redemption. Into by his Spirit. Let me cherish this, the this people, O gracious Lord, thou hast only true life, in hopes of the glory to vouchsafed to call and elect me, thine un- come. Let me exercise it in works of worthy servant: O keep me thine, that I faith and holy love. Let me renew it by may be numbered with them at the last coming again and again to my Lord in his holy supper.

APRIL 14.

1. Mortify therefore your members that are upon the earth. Col. iii. 5.

Not so much the members of the natural body, as the evil affections of the soul,father on the third day after Abraham had wrath, anger, malice, envy, uncleanness, given him up for death; and the type of evil desires, selfishness, self-will. These Jonah, who was released from the whale's are our earthly members; and these we belly on the third day after he was cast must mortify; not merely check and reinto the sea. He was thus bound up with strain, but put to death and destroy : for if the ancient dispensations of God, and we still retain these earthly members, we shewed the eternity of his purpose con- cannot have a part with Christ nor appear cerning him. And he was shewed openly, to prove by many witnesses the truth of will and power effectually to mortify these.

> believed. John xx. 1. John was more ardent and speedy than Peter in running, but not so careful in searching; therefore he went not in at first. But the example of Peter led him on, and he saw and believed. Give me, O Lord, the heart to follow good examples, that I may see the traces of my Saviour and have my faith strengthened. Give me likewise the ardour of John and the searching patience of Peter.

N. B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others to fill up the whole course of the Church year, will be published in a cheap form suitable for est to me the same sacrifice by the hands of thy ministers, humbly and thankfully to spoken of Mr. Rowsell in the course of this year, partake of it. Help me really to sanctify to show that the publication would be generally

Miscellaneous.

FEATHERING THEIR OWN ARROW .- The terrible sufferings of the English and French before Sebastopol is a curious exemplification of the

2. Handle me and see. Luke xxiv. 39.

Sebastopol is a Frenchman, General Destrem.

At the period of the treaty of Tilsit, after the ledge of the Saviour, such a proof as this celebrated interview on the raft, constructed on would have been unnecessary: they would the Nieman, it is known that not only between have seen at once that it was He. But he condescended to the weak faith of his disciples, and all who should come after them. suits of the monarchs. The feeling extended He afforded visible and tangible proofs that it was really the same Jesus. He shewed that not only was his soul not left in hell, but that his body was raised again. And so, O Lord, thou shalt raise me again complete and entire, that my whole man may genius of Napoleon as even to neglect the interpretate the eternally. begged, as a favor, that his Imperial brother would permit a few young men of the Polytechnic School to enter the service of Russia. Napoleon at once consented, and selected four of the most eir face and stood behind them. Exodus xiv distinguished pupils of that celebrated establishment, whom he presented to Alexander. The young officers had just issued from the school, their guide, in order the more surely to each with a first class number in science. Their deliver them, and separate them from names were Bazier, Fabre, Potier, and Destrem. those enemies who were to be utterly de. The first three died many years ago, and the last is the General of that name who has had so stroyed. And thus Jesus was for a while great a share in the construction of the fortificathat he might be the more fully their Sa- eer officer of the greatest merit, and, what is viour. And so, O Lord, whensoever thou rather rare, he has a remarkable talent for appearest not to me so clearly for my guiledge. He is the author of several beautiful

By the English Life Table it is shown that the 2. The waters were a wall unto them, on their right hand and on their left. Exodus xiv. 29.

Thus that which by nature would have in every four of their number die in half a

them. Nay more it became the sign of the Americans in the War of 1812, the New York Tribune pays the following just tribute to future protection. They were "baptized in the sea." And thus to me, if I have what our soldiery did in the war of 1812 was faith in God, dangers and afflictions, and eminently unserviceable and discreditable to the even temptations, shall be my safety, my strength, my glory, and the pledges of the and unhesitating reliance on thy goodness, wisdom and power.

The suggestimated the state of the suggestion of the sugge bury races,' in which several thousands of Maryland and Virginia militia threw away their arms and ran like sheep from less than half their number of British soldiers and marines. Some of them are said to have stopped the se-cond day, some of them when they had put the moved its claim and power over you, and Alleghanies behind them, and the rest are prowhy should you again entangle yourselves bably running yet." We beg to suggest to this most strategic of Editors, as further illustrations of the martial prowess of his countrymen

you have in you his life-giving Spirit, giving The profits on Barnum's museum, we hear, you the power to serve God. Let us then daily renounce sin, and strive that all our \$50,000 a year. During the year of the Crystal Palace, the profits are said to have been within 2. If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those about \$400. Strange that Barnum should have a little of \$90,000. The daily receipts are now

Lord, thou didst raise me up again with Christ in baptism; nor have I knowingly renounced that great privilege. I need not Nassau Hall, one of the buildings in Princeton

ture, clothes, books, &c. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; insurance, \$16,000. Nassau Hall was a substantial stone building, four stories high, about 180 by 50 feet, and was erected, we believe, about 1802, when the old collegiate edifice was destroyed by fire. The number of students in the institution, according to the last catalogue that we have seen, is 225.

RUINS OF THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY. It is stated in the London News, that Captain Newnham, an Admiralty agent on the South ampton station, who has just returned from Alexandria, visited, while there, the ruins of the Alexandrian Library. A large mound in Alexandria, has been believed for ages to mark the spot where once stood the famous library which was burred by the Colin. was burned by the Caliph Omar. This mound is now in process of removal, and splendid houses are to be built on its site. While Capt. Newnham was there, an immense stone of blue granite was dug out, which weighed several tons, and is covered with apparently Coptic letters. The Captain was unable to take a tracing of these letters. Beneath the mound the remains of a building, something like a star fort, have been discovered, and masses of double colum signs of wells of water, and of places for heating. The brick work is of immense strength and thickness-the brick not being so thick as English ones, but longer and broader. An immense number of Arab boys and girls were engaged in carrying away the rubbish in baskets. Capt. Newnham picked up many curiosities there, such as pieces of conglomerated brick, mortar and metal work, bearing evident marks of having been fused together by intense heat. The Capt. learned in Egypt that the French savant who discovered the buried city of Socarah, beyond Grand Cairo, was picking up an imase number of treasures for transportation

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH HUME.—The Liverpool Times of the 3rd instant has the following—On Thursday morning the remains of this much esned and excellent gentleman were removed from his town house, Bryanstone square, Marylebone (to which they had been conveyed from Burnley Hall, by special train of the Eastern Counties Railway), to Kensal-green cemetery, Harrow road, London, according to the wish of the deceased. The funeral arrangements were of a most unostentatious character. As the time for the starting of the funeral cortege drew nigh, the square was thronged with spectators. From an early hour in the morning the minute bells of the various churches in the neighborhood were solemnly tolled, and the trading establishments were partially closed. Numer-ous applications were made by several public bodies and private individuals for permission to evince their respect for the departed statesman, and their sympathy in the general grief for his loss, by attending at the funeral and forming part of the procession; but it was intimated that the body was to be followed to the grave only by the near relations of the deceased and a few of his particular pairs to friends.

It was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested in the Secretary of the Church Society, 7 tf cacy.

A further advantage in favour of the undergraph of the undergraph of the pairs particular pairs to friends.

a few of his particular private friends. The motion of Lord Goderich to abolish the purchase of commissions in the army was negatived in the House of Commons by 158 to 114. Lord Palmerston, after a long debate, requested that a division might not be pressed. The general opinion seemed to be that a change was necessary, but not that sort of a change which Lord Goderich recommended. During the discussion the following statistics were elicited.— Since the 1st of last October 521 commissions in the army had been filled up at the Horse Guards, of which 150 had been obtained by purchase, and 371 had been given away; of this number 266 had been given to "gents," (so styled in the Gazette), 39 to officers in the militia, and 66 to serjeants promoted from the ranks. Lord Goderich hurt the cause, for he commissions to privates and non-commissioned officers, but omitted the injustice of favouring staff-officers at the expense of regimental offi-

Loss of 20,000 Russians.—The Malta correspondednt of the Times, in his letter dated 21st of February says:—There is but little of interest icate since my last, beyond the arrival of some of the long expected detachment from the westward by the Crœsus, and that of several officers, wounded and sick, by the Arabia (one of the Cunard line), which performed the trip from Constantinople to Malta in the incredibly short space of 63 hours! This vessel brought a report that 45,000 Russians had marched for Sebaston under the command of the Grand Duke Michael but had lost 20,000 by the ice thawing, and con sequently detaining them long on the road. The remainder had reached Sebastopol, but in a pitiable condition.

soldiers round Sebastopol. Admiral Nachimoff has just received from the Czar the order of the White Eagle, as a reward

for his services at Sebastopol. The sum of £1,100 has been subscribed in Glasgow, Scotland, and the committee require $\pounds 400$ more to fulfil their intention of erecting a colossal statue of bronze to Professor Wilson, to be placed on a pedestal in the open air, in some

public situation in that city. We have intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th of January. The Cape Mercantile Advertiser of the 3d of that month states:— "Certain intelligence has just been received from the Trans Vaal, announcing a great, and it is believed, decisive battle, between the Boers and the natives. It is stated that the slaughter of the natives was fearful, 2,000 having been left slain on the field. Of the Boers' loss, different accounts are current. Their loss in killed, it is known, is very trifling. The effect of this blow has been felt within the sovereignty, and it is expected to be salutary." From British Kaffraria we learn that all was quite.

Singapore (E. I.) papers of January 20, have important news from Batavia (Java) relative to the movements of a suspicious squadron, consisting of five war ships, supposed to be Russian, in the Pacific. The intelligence appears very precise, and may be correct. It was feared that two large British traders, out about one hundred and forty days, had been captured by the

Advertisements.

THE TORONTO Circulating Library, AND

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY STORE No. 76, King Street west.

RS. HIGGINS, in returning thanks for the kind patronage she has already received, begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has added the latest published works, and English and American periodicals to the Library, and considerably increased her stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery.
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16s. 3d. for three sets every three months. NON-SUBSCRIBERS To deposit the value of the book and to pay Midwifery. A few copies of the above of for a single volume 3d. tor four days; for a work at the reduced price of £1 10s. currency. in two or three volumes, 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

Toronto, October 26th, 1854.

Spratt's Compendium of Toxicology—illustrated with coloured figures of the principal indigenous and exotic Plants—at the reduced price of 7s. 6d.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, C, W.

Mr. Henry J. Haycraft,

(FROM LONDON,) Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett,

Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and Member of the Conservatorium in Leipsic, PROFESSOR OF HARMONY,

PIANO FORTE, & SINGING, BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive

Reference to his friend and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street East. Toronto, December 12, 1854.

General Registry Office,

Established under the patronage of the FEMALE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY No. 71, Adelaide Street East, (Late 104 King St. West.) WHERE respectable Female Servants of

every description or class can be provided The business of this Office will be extended to

he obtaining of Clerks, Book-keepers, Mechancs, Apprentices, House and Farm Servants.

JAMES MILLS, Sole Agent,
71, Adelaide Street East.

November 17th, 1853

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or

Fort Malden, known as

Elliott's Point, and having thereon a spring possessing powerful medicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its establishment as a permanent place of public

resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity: and some of the medical officers of Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed

A further advantage in favour of the under-taking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1837. Under the shady groves of its venerable oaks may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumseh used as a temporary abode during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of immediate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with suitable out-buildings, &c.,

contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, can also be leased on favourable terms.

The property is within an easy distance of Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam boats, during the navigation, in an hour; and if insisted mainly on such a reform as would give a good Hotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sanguine wishes realized. No epidemic nor maiignant disease has ever yet reached it. The scenery staff-officers at the expense of regimental oncers; this lost him many votes; moreover he is
disliked, having mixed largely with socialists
and trades unionists. The subject, no doubt,
will be brought forward in some other form.

The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and
The Detroit Free Press, United Empire, and

urch, to copy till further orders. Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

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The latest music from England, Paris, Germany, and the United States. Toronto, December 27, 1854.

New Books just received.

A fresh supply of Henck's Field Book for Railroad Engineers, con-taining Formulæ for laying out Curves, deter-mining Frog Angles, Levelling, Calculating Earth Work, &c. &c HENRY ROWSELL, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

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A wishes to receive a pupil daily for instruction in the elements of a Classical Education, &c. TERMS MODERATE. Reference kindly permitted to REV. T. S. KENNEDY,

Church Society's Office, King St Dec. 11th, 1854. TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS.

Spratt's Obstetric Tables, OMPRISING graphic Illustrations, with descriptions, and practical remarks, exhibiting, on dissected Plates, many important subjects in Midwifery. A few copies of the above

Toronto, March 23,

T. BILTON, WERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King street Toronto. Toronto February, 1852

New Books Just Received. THE Sepulchres of our departed, by Rev. F. R. Anspach. A. M. Price 5s.
The Turkish Empire, Cloth, 3s 9d., do. paper, Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 1st series 3s. 9d.

Cummings' Lectures on the Apocalypse, 2nd Cummings' Lectures on Daniel, 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Miracles, 3s. 9d. Cummings' Lectures on the Parables, 3s. 9d. Etiquette for Ladies, 1s. 101d. Etiquette for Catles, 18. 10½d.
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Hand Book of Etiquette, 1s. 10½d.
The Young Wife, 1s. 10½d.
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HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto June 28th, 1854.

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History of England in Verse: by Hannah Town

Yankee Stories: by Judge Haliburton..... 0 3 6
For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer & Printer Toronto, March 23, 1854."

SITUATION WANTED.

GENTLEMAN who can give the bigh-Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and in town or country. Apply. if by letter post

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FOR SALE BY HENRY ROWSELL, HENRY ROWSELL, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Sept. 20th, 1854.

A GRADUATE of King's Conege, Fredericks, N. B., now studying for Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself with a clergyman GRADUATE of King's College, Fredericton, of the Church of England, as Tutor to his and would be happy to assist as Lay Reader in return for any assistance he may receive in pursuit of his own studies. A situation with a private gentleman would

not be objected to. For further particulars apply to A. B., box 217, Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 15th, 1854.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED:

New Modern Atlas. By Appleton...... The Poetical Works of Lord Byron, royal 8vo

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, 8 Wellington Buildings, King st.

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NEW BOOKS RECEIVED. The Parables of Frederick A. Krummacher, cloth cloth gilr..... cloth gilr.....

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

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Michaelmas Term commenced 6th Oct., 1853, and will close Dec 17. Lent Term will commence 19th Jan., 1854, and close 6th April.

Easter Term will commence 24th April, 1854, and close
1st July.

The College will be closed on the Prince of Wales' birthday, Ash-Wednesday, Ascension-day, the Queen's birthday, and Whit-Monday. The Fees are—a composition of £26 5s. for the year, or £9 9s. for one term; or £1 11s. 6d. per term, for those Classes which meet twice in the week, and £1 ls. for those which meet once. All

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The ordinary periods of Examination for Certificates are the last week in each term, but ladies unable to attend at those times may, on special application, be examined at any time during Fee for first Certificate, £1; for every

other, 10s. Particulars may be ascertained at the College daily, from ten till four; and from the Deputy-Chairman at the College, every Wednesday and Saturday before two o'clock. February 16th, 1854.

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of fifty cents to prepay the postage. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st of July, 1855, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount

of my manufactures.
Addresss—George Bruce, 13 Chamber-street, New York. New York, Feb. 12, 1855.

New Books just received. In doors and out, or views from the Chimney Corner.
Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern
Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern
Ups and Downs, or Silver Lake Sketches.
Life of Horace Greeley Life of Barnum. 0 6 3 3 14 Sayings for Little Ones and Poeus for Mothers 0 3 14 Washington Irving's New Work, Wolfert's Roost 0 6 8 Roost
Giffilan's Literary Portraits
My Courtship and its consequences
Anecdotes for the Steamboat and Railroad
The Singer's Companion; or Songs, Glees,
Duetts, &c., with music
A long Look a-head, by A. S. Roe
Spirit Rappings Unveiled, by Rev. H. Mattison, A.M.

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MERCHANT TAILOR, ' No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving his usual Choice Assortment of Cloths, Trowserings, Vestings, &c., of the latest styles and qualities, selected from the best English

In ready made Clothing, Gentlemen will be enabled invariably to meet with an article got up

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In a few days a well-assorted stock of men's Mercery will be to hand, which will be found to be strictly in character with every other branch

of the business. In Official Robes, in their various orders, the same regard to correctness will be adhered to, which for some years has secured to this Estabishment so large a portion of business. Toronto, March 28th, 1854

The United Empire Minstrel. A STITUTION of the best NATIONAL, CON-STITUTIONAL and LUIZZ OR ANGE SONGS AND POEMS, with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, showing the most particular events connectee with the History of the United Empire and the

Orange Institution. Cloth, 3s. 9d.; half-bound, 5s. Published and for sale by

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AGENTS IN ENGLAND: Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, No. 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London. Particulars of property for sale, &c., will e found in the advertising columns of the Old Countryman newspaper.
Toronto, C. W., Feb 3nd, 1854.



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NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, House-told Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS:

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Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5, 1850. FRIEND of THE CANADIAN:

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD Copy of a Letter from Mr. Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordmary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy five years old.

(Signed)

THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854. Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pils, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors: having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me that a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely, (Signed)

ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854. Prince Edwards Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir.—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me
to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and langour, my liver and howels
were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I
tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until
I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks I was cured,
after every other means failed, to the astonishment of my
neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel
grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health,
and will recommend your Puls to all sufferers, feeling it
my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the 5,000 "Germans,
5,000 "Ornaments in great variety,
5,000 "Borders,
30,000 feet Brass and Type-Metal Rules, and all the novelties in the business.

All the above Types are cast by steam-power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this Foundry, and which is certainly superior to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting

Sold at the E tablishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—is. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling each box By—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. sizes.

N. B.- Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

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