SUSAN YATES.

unwholesome air, and because its distance not always be confined to that out-of-thefrom any town or market made it an in- way spot. con silent situation. My father was in It was on a Sunday morning that we set no very affluent circumstances, and it was out, my little heart beating with almost a sad necessity which he was put to, of breathless expectation. The day was fine, from the nearest village, which was full those parts. I was so happy and so proud! seven miles distant, through a sad miry I was lost in dreams of what I was going way that at all times made it heavy walking, and after rain was almost impassable. Mary's Church came in view. It was

explain to any one who has not lived in the | I went with my father and mother to fens what difficult and dangerous walking | Church. it is. A mile is as good as four, I have St. Mary's Church is a great Church for heard my father say, in those parts. My such a small village as it stands in. My had lived in a more civilized spot, and had that it had once belonged to a monastery, been used to constant church-going, would but the monks were all gone. Over the often lament her situation. It was from door there was some stone work, repreher I early imbibed a great curiosity and senting saints and bishops, and here and or was it only like a great huge plaything, ling. to be seen and stared at ? I was not quite five years of age when I made this inquiry.

mother smile; but in a little time she put every thing else remarkable. on a more grave look, and informed me that a Church was nothing that I had supwhere men, and women, and children, pose the Bible, laying before it. I somehow and averse to society than any other or ornamental. people. One or two good neighbours me any idea of Church attendance.

But now my mother thought it high time to give me some clearer instructions of them entered, and taken their seats; in the main points of religion, and my father came readily into her plan. I was Sunday evening, that I might hear a por- gan to play what is called the voluntary. tion of Scripture read, which had always I had never seen so many people assembled young, I had never till now been an audi- confused at first; but my mother helped

and the tears have come into my eyes, the instruction which I might have received. when sometimes they seemed to speak to I remember, I foolishly applied every thing me almost articulate sounds, to come to that was said to myself, so as it could mean Church, and because of the great moor, nobody but myself, I was so full of my which was between me and them, I could own thoughts. All that assembly of people not come; and the too tender apprehen- seemed to me as if they were come together sions of these things have filled me with a only to show me the way to the Church. religious melancholy. With thoughts like Not but I received some very affecting these, I entered into my seventh year.

And now the time was come, when the

great moor was no lorger to separate me the sitting down of the people; the organ; from the object of my wishes and of my the singing:—the way of all these things curiosity. My father having some money took up more of my attention than was left to him by the will of a deceased relation, we ventured to set up a sort of carbehaved better and was more serious when riage—no very superb one, I can assure I went a second time, and a third time: jections; the precedents are bad precedents, construction, ladies: but in that part of the world or now we went as a regular thing every and it involves the assumption of a general ford.

poorer neighbours .- The first party of pleasure which my father proposed to take in it was to the village where I had so don. Oh! it was a happy day for me my I was born and brought up in a house in often wished to go, and my mother and I first going to St. Mary's Church; before which my parents had all their lives resided, were to accompany him; for it was very which stood in the midst of that lonely fit, my father observed, that little Susan tract of land, called the Lincolnshire Fens. should go to Church and learn how to Few families beside our own lived near behave herself, for we might sometime or the spot, both because it was reckoned an other have occasion to live in London, and

of angels in my uninstructed solitude.

From our English Files.

[From the London Guardian.]

Prince Albert, in his academical character of

hancellor, is doing the honours of Cambridge niversity to the young Duke of Brabant. The

eath of the Duke of Beaufort elevates Lord Vorcester to the Upper House, and leaves vacant

a seat for Gloucestershire. The Tenant-League

and the local Roman Catholic clergy are fighting

Jamaica and its new Governor exchange

reetings with a cordiality not entirely free from

wkwardness and restraint. Sir Henry Barkly

s sent out to manage the island legislature; the egislature does not absolutely refuse to be

But it is peevish from impoverishment, restive

nd refractory from inveterate habit. The best

ualifications for such an undertaking are

ent in not hiding his halter while he shake

aressingly his sieve of corn. On the retrench-

wells on the poverty of the island, alludes sharp-

to "our extravagant institutions," hesitate

to increase the debt, neither accepts nor rejects the proffered boon. On the other point—the

roposed reform of their own constitution—there a less equivocal disposition to give way; for

he Governor offers to purchase a mischievo

and anomalous privilege for two valuable equivalents—an infusion of planters into the Council

and a responsible executive. Yet here also they assume a studied air of hesitation and doubt

hey do not know-their privileges are ancient

they question even their own fitness for re-

more than that they have a bargain to make,

nd that submission goes against the grain; but

were the feeling more pronounced than it is, it would of course in this particular case be a very

unreliable test of the opinion of the island. Privileges to which the Assembly naturally

clings, its constituents may be found, for an

adequate consideration, very willingly to resign.

By the death of Mr. Montagu, late Secretary

to the Government of the Cape Colony, we have lost as good a man and as valuable an employe

as ever wore out his life in the service of this or

any other country. Originally, we believe, a coldier, Mr. Montagu early entered the civil

service, and, as Colonial Secretary in Van Dieman's Land, and afterwards at the Cape, he

earned the gratitude of those important colonies

not sooner placed in a higher and less harassing

position, which he had well deserved. He died

ascribed by themselves to the wet weather, puts an end to the speculation which had become

current here, of an advance on Bucharest by

the central line. Such movement, if it was ever

the rapid concentration of the Russian army

the heavy rains, and the failure of the Turks to

make themselves masters of the neighbouring

position of Giurgevo; and it seems pretty clear

that they cannot now penetrate into the heart of the province unless, by a bold push on the side

of Galatz, they can seriously endanger Gortscha-koff's communications with the line of the Pruth,

which Lüders and Osten-Sacken, coming up by

forced marches, will leave comparatively open to attack. Their operations up to this time have not however been without a substantial

result. The spirits of the army have been

raised-no small advantage with new troops

they have crossed bayonets with the Russian

and beaten them: compelling Gortschakoff to

concentrate his strength on Bucharest (and it is

no ulterior design), they have established them-

ossible that the Oltenitza affair may have had

elves securely in Lesser Wallachia, where they

manœuvred with some success in 1826. Omer

Pacha now lies with his wings advanced beyond

the Danube, and resting upon it at a distance from each other of several hundred miles; his

centre has vanished from our narrow field of

He threatens the Russians at both extremities

either, or to lie by watching for an unguarded

pring campaign. The Czar reviews his house-

that may be genuine, for service on the Danube.

Fulsome addresses are presented to one potentate by the Greek Patriarch, and by some

British merchants at Saint Petersburg to the

other. A Russian fort has been captured near

the Circassian frontier, and Constantinople turns

out to gaze on the first batch of Russian prison-

ers of war. The French Admiral has advertised

for provisions to be delivered along the coast as far up as Odessa and Trebizond, and a small

squadron, sent to cruise on the Black Sea, has

been followed, the telegraph assures us, by a detachment from one or both of the allied fleets,

bound for that mouth of the Danube through

which the Russians introduce their gun-boats

and supplies. Whereby (if the tale is true) we

find ourselves carried one step nearer to a gene-

Foreign-office, the *Times* now proposes to us the question whether it is not necessary to brave a

But, instructed apparently by hints from the

ld troops, who volunteer, with an enthusiasm

confidence of many successive Governors,

ent question the reply fences with the address,

cerity and tact; and Sir Henry shews judg-

anaged, provided it be on advantageous terms.

The strikes seem to be wearing out.

would open their mills.

stoutly for Clonmel.

having to go many miles to fetch anything and the roads as good as they ever are in But he had no horse or carriage of his own. pointed out to me by my father, as the The Church which belonged to the place from which that music had come, parish in which our house was situated, which I had heard over the moor, and had stood in this village; and its distance being, fancied to be angels singing. I was wound as I said before, seven miles from our up to the highest pitch of delight, at having house, made it quite an impossible thing visibly presented to me the spot from which for my mother or me to think of going to had proceeded that unknown friendly Sometimes, indeed, on a fine dry Sun- music; and when it began to peal, just as day, my father would rise early, and take we approached the village, it seemed to ilk to the village, just to see how good- speak Susan is come, as plainly as it used ness thrived, as he used to say; but he to invite me to come, when I heard it over would generally return tired, and the worse the moor. I pass over our alighting at the for his walk. It is scarcely possible to house of a relation, and all that passed till

mother, who in the early part of her life father said it had been a cathedral, and anxiety to see that thing, which I had there along the sides of the Church, there heard her call a church, and so often were figures of men's heads, made in a lament that she could never go to. I had strange grotesque way: I have seen the same seen houses of various structures, and had sort of figures in the round tower of the seen in pictures the shapes of ships and Temple Church in London. My father said boats, and palaces and temples, but never they were very improper ornaments for such rightly anything that could be called a a place, and so I now think them; but it Church, or that could satisfy me about its seems the people who built these great form. Sometimes I thought it must be like Churches in old times gave themselves our house, and sometimes I fancied it more liberties than they do now; and I must be more like the house of our neigh- remember that when I first saw them, and bor, Mr. Sutton, which was bigger and before my father had made this observahandsomer than ours. Sometimes I thought | tion, though they were so ugly and out of it was a great hollow cave, such as I have shape, and some of them seemed to be grinheard my father say the first inhabitants ning and destorting their features with of the earth dwelt in. Then I thought it pain or with laughter, yet being placed was like a waggon, or a cart, and that it upon a Church, to which I had come with must be something moveable. The shape such serious thoughts, I could not help of it ran in my mind strangely, and one thinking that they had some serious mean day I ventured to ask my mother, what ing, and I looked at them with wonder, was that foolish thing she was always but without any temptation to laugh. I longing to go to, and which she called a somehow fancied they were the represen-Church. Was it anything to eat or drink, tation of wicked people set up as a warn-

When we got into Church the service was not begun, and my father kindly took This question, so oddly put, made my me round, to show me the monuments and

I remember seeing one of a venerable figure, which my father said had been a posed it, but it was a great building, far judge. The figure was kneeling as if it was greater than any house which I had seen, alive before a sort of desk, with a book, I supcame together twice a day on Sundays, to fancied the figure had a sort of life in it, it hear the Bible read, and make good reso- seemed so natural, or that the dead judge lutions for the week to come. She told that it was done for said his prayers at it me, that the fine music which we some- still. This was a silly notion, but I was

times heard in the air, came from the bells very young, and had passed my life in a of St. Mary's Church, and that we never remote place, where I had never seen any. heard it but when the wind was in a par- thing nor knew anything; and the awe ticular point. This raised my wonder which I felt at first being in a Church, took more than all the rest; for I had somehow from me all power but that of wandering. conceived that the noise which I heard was I did not reason about anything; I was too occasioned by birds up in the air, or that young. Now I understand why monuments it was made by angels, whom (so ignorant are put up for the dead and why the fig-I was till that time) I had always con- ures which are upon them are described as sidered to be a sort of birds: for before this doing the actions which they did in their time I was totally ignorant of anything lifetimes, and that they are a sort of piclike religion, it being a principle of my tures set up for our instruction. But all father, that young heads should not be told was new and surprising to me on that day too many things at once, for fear they -thelong windows with little panes, the pilshould get confused ideas and no clear lars, the pews made of oak, the little has. notions of anything. We had always socks for the people to kneel on, the form indeed so far observed Sundays, that no of the pulpit, with the sounding board over work was done on that day, and upon that it, gracefully carved in flower work. To day I wore my best muslin trock, and was you, who have lived all your lives in popunot allowed to sing or to be noisy; but I lous places, and have been taken to church never understood why that day should from the earliest time you can remember, differ from any other. We had no public my admiration of these things must appear meetings: indeed, the few straggling strangely ignorant. But I was a lonely houses which were near us, would have creature, that had been brought up in a refurnished but a slender congregation; and mote place, where there was neither Church the loneliness of the place we lived in, nor Church-going inhabitants. I have instead of making us more sociable, and lived in great towns, and seen the way of drawing us closer together, as my mother | Churches of worship, and I am old enough used to say it ought to have done, seemed now to distinguish between what is essento have the effect of making us more distant tial in religion, and what is merely formal

When my father had done pointing out indeed we had, but not in numbers to give to me the things most worthy of notice about the Church, the service was almost ready to begin; the parishioners had most and we were shown into a pew, where my mother was already seated. Soon after, permitted to sit up half an hour later on the clergyman entered, and the organ bebeen their custom, though by reason of my before. At first I thought that all eyes tender age, and my father's opinion on the were upon me, and that because that I was impropriety of children being taught too a stranger. I was terribly ashamed and tor. I was taught my prayers, and those to find out the places in the Prayer book, things, which you, ladies, I doubt not, had and being busy about that took off some of the benefit of being instructed in at a much my painful apprehension. I was no stranger to the order of the service, having often The clearer my notions on these points read in the Prayer book at home; but my became, they only made me more passion- thoughts being confused, it puzzled me a ately long for the privilege of joining in little to find out the responses and other that social service, from which it seemed things which I thought I knew so well; that we alone, of all the inhabitants of the but I went through tolerably well.—One land, were debarred; and when the wind thing which has often troubled me since, was in that point which enabled the sound is, that Iam a fraid I was too full of myself, of the distant bells of St. Mary's to be and thinking how happy I was, and what heard over the great moor which skirted a privilege it was for one that was so young our house, I have stood out in the air to to join the service with so many grown catch the sounds, which I almost devoured; people, so that I did not attend enough to

eneral war in order to secure a general peace. According to the same authority the question has already been answered affirmatively in the highest quarters, as such questions usually are before they are recommended to the attention of the public. England and France, we are given to understand, are preparing to assume a new attitude and a more commanding tone. Terms are to be arranged, and the acceptance of those terms by both belligerents is to be enforced by an armed mediation. The modus operandi may be either a separate treaty between the two, to which other Powers might adhere, or a general conference in London. This is why Cabinet Councils have been so frequent, and couriers so constantly on the road. Such a course would be sanctioned by precedent, if not by principle —"the peace of Europe," as a ground for inter-ference in foreign quarrels, has for some taken the place of "the balance of power;" it would disengage the two nations from the unpleasant and undignified position of auxiliaries to the Sultan; it would restore to them that free control over their own movements which they can hardly retain in the subordinate character of It is not indeed free from abstract ob-

it was looked upon with some envy by our Sanday, and continued to do so, till by a jurisdiction to put down quarrels, which never has been impartially exercised, and perhaps never will. Also there is one obvious practica sill further change for the better in my f ther's circumstances, we removed to Londifficulty. An armed mediation usually effects its purpose by striking a disabling blow at the most refractory disputant, or the most obnoxious to the mediating Powers. It is always needful, not indeed to do this, but to be able to do it. that day I used to feel like a little outcast in the wilderness, like one that did not bepoliceman with a truncheon may separate long to the world of Christian people. I two coalheavers by knocking down, if necessary, one or both of them; a policeman without one have never felt like a little outcast since. more likely to "enlarge the limits" of the quar-But I never can hear the sweet noise of rel, and come in for a share of its casualties. bells, that I don't think of the angels sing-Now Russia is too big to be quickly put downing, and what poor but pretty thoughts I had

except with her own consent. Whilst the Paris tribunals are unravelling plot against the life of an "Emperor Napoleon whose throne looks at this moment as firm a fabric as the soil of France will bear, the long lesired fusion between the two members of the nished family has been consummated at last Frohsdorf and Claremont have met, and are igan colliers, unaccustomed to go without a low one. Very small the event looks, as we mer, have mostly sauntered back to their voluntarily contrast with the great towering pits to earn again the wages which kept them empire the small men who are clubbing their comfort and abundance before. A few still small chances of succeeding to it. But then the great empire is built on a quicksand; and hang back, and the masters threaten another general lock-out to compel them to come in.
The Tyne seamen have determined not to it must be remembered that, petty as they seem, they cannot seem less formidable than the present master of it did at Strasburg and Boustrike at all. The pinch of want begins to tell on the factory hands; many, if not most of them, t is said, would return to work if the employers

The Queen of Portugal died in childbed last week. Memories of some of the most stirring passages in the history of our generation revive with her death-memories which some English statesmen, perhaps, would willingly see her grave. We recollect a plump little lady tho visited our shores some five and-twent ears ago, under circumstances well calculated excite sympathy and commiseration-and what followed that visit. The unhappy and in dorious reign which has just abruptly closed as the offspring of that great mistake, the Quadruple Alliance, and was sustained by in terpositions which the exceptional ground alleged for them were not sufficient to excuse. Her government has been weak; her peopl liscontented; grasping and unprincipled adven-urers have robbed the coffers of the state, and ught for the reins of power. Her life, however, may well be termed happy and irreproachble, compared with that of her sister-queen at Madrid. Little was ever heard of her beyond the limits of her dominions, except that she was attached to her husband, had a large family, and was growing extremely stout. remains to be seen whether Saldanha's grasp of ower is strong enough to keep down the ex-sitement which will follow the descent of the crown upon the head of a boy of sixteen.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA. - The terior of Australia—a barren sandy desert has been found to be considerably below the level of the sea. It is proposed to employ British onvicts in cutting a narrow canal from the ocean to the desert, a distance of about 250 miles, when it is expected that the rush of water would be so great as to widen the canal and cause the formation of an inland sea almost as large as the Mediterranean, to the incalculable benefit of a vast extent of territory at present wholly useless.

Colonial. QUEBEC SHIPPING NEWS.

December 2nd, 1853.

The Norway barque Nordlyset, Hansen, hence or London on Friday last, returned here last

The steamer Alliance arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, from Montreal, with the brigt. Gleaner, and schr. Mary in tow. The Alliance reports six or seven barges and schooners sunk, between Three Rivers and the head of the

and the ungrudging praise of his superiors at home. To them probably, as to his numerous The Alliance left Montreal last Tuesday mornriends, it is now a matter of regret that he was in harness, prematurely old, and leaving his family, we believe, very scantily provided for. The retreat of the Turks from Oltenitza,

by the ice and sunk in the lake. She was loaded Man with provisions, and had a boiler on her deck for a steam mill being erected at Three Rivers. of flour on board and she is on her beam ends. The steamer City of Toronto arrived here

yesterday afternoon, from Montreal, with the parque Volante in tow, and a full cargo. She was also detained at Three Rivers. A large ship is reported ashore at St. Andre.
Several schooners, laden with provisions, for
the lower parishes, are wrecked at and below
Str.

Riviere du Loup, and the crews saved with Capt. Perriam, of the Concordia, hence for Newport, returned here on Wednesday night and

reports his vessel ashore at Crane Island, water-

reports his vessel ashore at Chane Island, water logged.

The vessels ashore at Point-au-Pin are the Concordia, Juno, and Ottawa—the masters have come to Quebec.

Mr. Giroux, pilot, arrived from Riviere du Loup on Wednesday afternoon, furnishes us with the following account of the disasters he noticed on his way up from Bic. He makes the number much less than the accounts received by telegraph, and we sincerely hope he may be correct.

The following is his account:—

"The barone British Queen, Evans, is ashore"

"The barone British Queen, Evans, is ashore"

"Tales and Stories from History; by Agnes Strickland.

Gis. 10/5d.

Last Hours of Eminent Christian Women; by Rev. Henry Clessold, M. A. 2s. 3d.

Sultur's Died Mori. 2s. 6d.

Lives of the Evangelists and Apostles. 2s. 6d.

Commentary on the Book of Psalms; by Geo. Horne, D.D.

2 vols. 7s. 6d.

The Psalter, or Psalms of David; with Titles and Collects according to the Matter of each Psalm; by the Right

Hon. Chas. Lord Hutton. 3s. 4d.

Homiles and Stories from History; by Agnes Strickland.

Clessold, M. A. 2s. 3d.

Stories from History; by Agnes Strickland.

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4 vols. 7s. 6d.

The Psalter, or Psalms of David; with Titles and Collects according to the Matter of each Psalm; by the Right

Gosse's The Ocean. 6s. 4d.

Trover's Exposition of the Epistes.

4s. 1d.

4do. do do do Gospels. 2s. 9d.

4do. do do do Gospels. 2s. 9d.

The following is his account:-"The barque British Queen, Evans, is ashore ight, on which rumour points in dim colours a little below the Brandy Pots, and is likely to prove a total wreck. Her crew have abandoned

her and returned to Quebec. and has it in his power to take the offensive at Riviere du Loup, and her crew have also abandoned her and returned to Quebee.

the Cherk nave abandoned are and returned to Quebec.

"The barque Elizabeth, Nowell, is ashore at Riviere du Loup, and her crew have also abandoned her and returned to Quebee.

"The brig Davenport, Long, was drifting in the ice about a mile from the shore, off Riviere the Loup, last Monday, and must have subsequently gone ashore, as her crew have likewise returned to Quebec.

"There are also two vessels ashore on the west end of Hare Island—names not known.

"There are two vessels ashore on Goose Island, one of them is the Caledonia, the other name not known.

"There were five or six vessels drifting in the ice last Monday off White Island,—among them the JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.

Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear.

"An exposition of the Satechism; by Right Rev. William Nicholson. 2s. 1d.

Narrative of Shipwrecks. 2s. 9d.

do. do. Northern Pacific Ocean. 2s. 9d.

Aretic Voyages from 1818 to 1821. 2s. 6d.

do. do. O. Northern Pacific Ocean. 2s. 9d.

Aretic Voyages from 1818 to 1821. 2s. 6d.

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Aretic Voyages from 1818 to 1821. 2s. 6d.

And Canons, Ecclesiastical, and the Thirty-nine Articles. 2s. 1d.

Wilson's Sermons 4s. 4jd.

James on the Collects. 3s. 9d.

Book of Paalms, with Reflections and Prayers; by Rev Jos. Jones, M. A. 5s. 5d.

Stanhope's Paraphrases; 4 vols. 2s. 6d.

Holy Week or the Pasision of our Blessed Saviour. 3s.

James's Christian Watchfulness. 3s. 9d.

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do. do. 1821 to 1827. 2s. 6d.

do. do. 1821 to 1827. 2s. 6d.

And Exposition of the Catechism; by Right Rev. William Nicholson. 2s. 1d.

Shades of Charictar; by the author of Charlie Burton.

4s. 6d.

Narrative of Thipweeks. keeping a footing in Wallachia, and by his presence there effectually preventing his enemy the ice about a mile from the shore, off Riviere du Loup, last Monday, and must have subseom making himself at home.

The Sultan has taken the title which the quently gone ashore, as her crew have likewise returned to Quebec.

"There are also two vessels ashore on the Koran allows to every Padischah who goes to war with the Giaour, and announces his inten-tion of fixing himself at Adrianople for the

west end of Hare Island—names not known.

"There are two vessels ashore on Goose Island, one of them is the Caledonia, the other name

not known. ice last Monday off White Island,—among them the JKL, York, Water Lilly, and Belmont, and Mr. Giroux is of opinion, that they all got clear. "It is said that the crews of three or four vessels are on their way up to Quebec."

The ships Ottawa and Juno are ashore on Crane Island, and the brigt. Thomas is sunk off Crane Island; half her masts only are visible.

The Achilles, and Rankin, are reported returning to Quebec, the former said to be water-

The ship Lord Ashburton, Broughall, from Belfast, with a cargo for Quebec, put into St. John, N.B., on the 18th November. Having experienced heavy gales up to the 18th, she was compelled to bear away for that port, while in lat 44.50 km. 50 lat. 44 50, lon. 59.

THE STEAMER "JOHN COUNTER."-The new railway ferry steamer John Counter, was placed upon her destined route between this city and Cape Vincent, on Thursday last. This large teamer is upwards of 200 feet in length, with 34 feet breadth of beam, and is propelled by a beautiful and powerful engine built at the Kingston Foundry. She makes the trip between Kingston and the Cape—22 miles—in one hour thinks. one hour thirty-five minutes, a pretty fair rate of speed, but not so high as she is expected to reach when upon regular duty next summer.—

Kingston News. NIAGARA DOCKS .- The Mayor of Hamilton has stated to the Council, in answer to a question by Mr. McElroy, that there was no truth in the report of the Great Western Railway Directors have tors having purchased the Niagara Docks. No such purchase had been made. No money had been paid nor indentures issued, for such a purpose, nor could be without the consent of the such as the consent of the consent

BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY .- The trial trip as far as Caledonia has been very suc-cessful, and shews that the road has been well constructed. It will soon be complete to Brant- di

THOMAS BILTON, Merchant Tailor and Robe Maker, No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, and in a few days will have in Stock, his usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Comprising, in addition to the various shades of Best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., one of the best importations of Fancy Goods he has ever held in Stock. The encouragemen this establishment has met with, in keeping a select assortment of the best class of clothing i he varied styles, has induced him to extend hat branch of his business, the travelling com nunity and others, having fully appreciated the advantage of being able to supply themselves at nce, with an article got up in the best possible

N. B. - The subscriber has much pleasure in timating to his customers, west of hat having secured the assistance of an experienced Cutter from London, he will be enabled to make his usual visit to the principal places of business in September and October, with Pat-terns of the latest styles, making his arrangenents so as to be at Davison's City Hotel, at the time of the Provincial Fair.

In the different orders of Official Robes, that

strict regard to correctness of style will be adhered to which has secured to this establishment so large a portion of that branch of the business. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1853.

WANTED.

A LADY competent to teach English, French Music, Drawing. She must be a member of the Church of England, and fond of a quiet Direct to W. H. P., Post-Office, Guelph.

August 30th, 1853. BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

COURSE of Lectures on the Figurative Language of Holy Scripture, by Wm. Jones, M.A., F.R.S., 1s. 104d, Agnes and Eliza, or Humility. 1s. 104d. 1s. 5d. thesets and their Habitations. 1s. 5d. delegation of Fishes; 2s. 1d. 2s. 1d.

Animals; 2s. 1d. ical Sketches, selected from the Saturday Maga

Biographical Sketches, selected from the Saturday Magazine. 1s. 10½d.

Ben Saunders; a Tale for Mothers; by Lucy Adams. 1s. 3d.

First Steps in General Knowledge:

The Mineral Kingdom. 1s. 10½d. do. The Surface of the Earth. 1s. 10½d. do. The Starry Heavens. 1s. 7d. do. The Animal Kingdom. 2s. 9d. do. The Vegetable do. 1s. 10½d.

Elements of Botany for Families and Schools. 2s. 9d.

Elements of Botany for Families and Schools. 28 vd.
The Family Quarrel. 11d.
The Conquest of Peru. 1s. 5d.
The Brothers; a Seaside Story; by the author of Charlie
Burton. -11d
The Good Ne ghbors; a Tale of the Cholera in 1849; by

D 11d.
Venice, 1s. 1d.
Wreck of the West India Steamship Tweed; by an Eye 7itness. 11d. ner in the Antartie Regions. 2s. 9d.

Book of Shells. 2s. 1d.
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Stories for the Nursery. 1s. 10½d.
The Snow Storm. 2s. 3d.
Insect Manufactures. 2s. 3d.
Life, Voyages and Discoveries of Christopher Columbus 3s. 6d.

3s. 6d.
Ethel Lea; a Story; by Anna King. 3s 9d.
Lessons on Money Matters; for the use of Young People

Lessons on Money Matters; for the use of Young People 1s. 7d.

Go'den sayings of the Wise King on the Conduct of Life, with Pictorial Illustrations; by the Rev. Thomas Boyler Murray, M. A. 1s. 10½d.

The Grumbler. 1ld.

Curiosities and Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom. 2s. 9d.
Two Johnsons; by the author of Charlie Burton. 1s. 3d.
Winter Ramble in the Country; by Rev. C. A. Jones. 1s. 5d.
Deaf and Dumb Boy; a Tale; with some account of the mode of educating the Deaf and Dumb; by the Rev

W. Fletcher, F. R. A. S. 3s. 6d.
Winter in the Arctie Regions. 2s. 9d.
Dew Drop and the Mist. 1s. 10½d.
Wonders of Light and Shadow. 2s. 1d.
Let Well Alone; by the author/of Charlie Burton. 1s. 10½d.
Life of John, Duke of Mariborough. 2s. 6d.
Old Oak Tree. 1s. 5d.
A Ramble in Spring; by the Rev. C. A. Jones. 1s. 5d.
Gardening for Children; do. do. do. 3s. 9d.
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England; Part 1st. 2s. 3d. 2nd. 2s. 9d. do. 3rd. 2s. 9d.
do Sweden. 2s. 9d. do. France, 2s. 9d.
Rain Cloud. 3s. 2d.

The Alliance left Montreal last Tuesday morning, and had great difficulty in breaking the ice to get out of the harbour. When she left, there were from 25 to 30 small crafts in the port, all froze in. The barque Universe was also in port.

Bighanta, 28. 9d. do. France, 2s. 9d. Rain Cloud. 3s. 2d.
First Book of Poetry fo Elementary Schools; selected by Rev. T.O. Cook. 2s. 9d.
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A barge in tow of the Alliance was cut through by the ice and sunk in the lake. She was loaded with provisions, and had a boiler on her deck or a steam mill being erected at Three Rivers.

There is a schooner sunk at the mouth of the lake Rivers with 900 barsale of flow on board.

The street is a schooner sunk at the mouth of the lake Rivers with 900 barsale of flow on board.

Less refer that mind World: First and Second Series: Lessons from the Animal World; First and Second Series; 2 vols. 7s. 6d.
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M. D. 4s. Id.

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nsect Architecture. 5s. tratigraphical List of British Fossils; hy Jas. Tennant, F. G. S. 3s. 9d. F. G. S. 3s. 9d.

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Persia. 2s. 3d.
The House I Live in. 3s. 6d.
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IIENRY ROWSELL.
Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1853.

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Reference kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. idout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & all, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, litchell & Co. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal

Toronto, October 1st, 1852.

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THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford.

Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tuesy, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. Freight for this train must be delivered before

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Superintendent.

Toronto, June 23, 1853. FEMALE EDUCATION.

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For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church

October 26, 1853.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER CITY OF HAMILTON,

(CAPT. JOHN GORDON.) WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 colock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fares-Cabin, 2s. 6d-meals extra. Deck, 71 Mail Steam Packet Office,

Toronto, April 19, 1853,

FALL DRY GOODS & MILLINERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.

NEW

CHARLESWORTH would most respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Toronto and icinity, that his Fall Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS is almost complete, and will be found worthy of inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

His Millinery Department will be found to be the largest in this City, and perhaps not less than any other Establishment in the Province of Canada. The latest Millinery Fashions will not be

ready for the Retail Trade until about the 17th of October, 1853: the Wholesale Trade about the 1st of next month, when all parties not having received their orders may expect to be supplied. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. C. would respectfully intimate to the Trade in Canada West that his stock of Dry Goods this Fall will be found to offer some of the greatest inducements. Having made special arrangements by which

every advantage has been taken of the home markets, where purchases have been made for cash only, his MILLINERY DEPARTMENT has without exception the advantage over all

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will be made. J. CHARLESWORTH, The Toronto House. Toronto, Oct. 5, 1853.

NEW MEDICAL HALL, No. 74 King Street West. (NEXT DOOR TO ELLAH'S HOTEL,)

T. SEAGRAM, Apothecary, Chemist, and Druggist. DRS. O'BRIEN & SEAGRAM,

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Prescriptions carefully made up. Orders promptly attended to on the most liberal terms, for Cash, or approved paper at short dates. 11-3m Toronto, October 13th, 1853.

the lowest prices.

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THE above Establishment is now open for a limited number of Patients.
Orillia is remarkable for the purity of its air and freedom from Epidemics. The House is situated on an eminence, and commands a view of Lake Simcoe, its Islands, and picturesque Scenery. The rooms are all on the ground floor after the approved plan of the Continential Asylums, with a separate apartment for each Patient. In the Treatment, the combination of Moral and Medical Remedies will be adopted,

Orilia has Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, with resident Ministers—is within a day's journey of Toronto—has a Mail three times in the week.

The Management will be entirely under the control of J. ARDAGH, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, for eight years Physician to the House of Industry and Lunatic Asylum, Waterford, Ireland.

REFERENCE to The Lord Bishop of Toronto: His Honour Judge Gowan, Barrie; The Hon, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector, Barrie; Rev. H J Grasett, Toronto; Rev. John Gray, Orillia; Rev. A. Sanson, Toronto: James Sanson, Esq. Warden County of Simcoe, Orillia; Hon. W. B. Robinson, M. P. P.

October 19th, 1853. ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

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THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with Illustrations, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York. THE STANDARD BEARER.

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the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province: For one or more copies (less than eight) 1s. 6d.

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HENRY ROWSELL,

Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 1, 1853.

VENTILATION.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish at their Foundry the most powerful and economical house-warming and VENTILAT. ING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes-from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Specific directions will be furnished gratis by appli-cation to Henry Ruttan, Esq., of Cobourg.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO. Toronto, April 30, 1853.

City Assessments.

THE Court to Revise the Assessments for the the 21st instant, at one o'clock, P.M., to hear the remaining appeals against the Assessment of ST. JAMES'S WARD, and to revise the Assessment of ST. DAVID'S WARD, of which all Person interested are to take Notice.

The Court will meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in each week, at the same hours, until the Assessment of the City is revised.

By order of the Court, CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto 18th July 1853. 51-tf

JOHN COOK, Accountant.

HOUSE, LAND & COMMISSION AGENT, 35, King Street West, Toronto. Debts, Rents, &c., collected, 13-tf

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(ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD,

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21-tf

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid Toronto, June 5, 1850.

> AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of

A MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life-increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Heal-ing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved without a coubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length beer found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular, which the Agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitckcock.

"James C. Ayer-Sin: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchiai difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

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From the Widely Celebrated Professor Silliman, M.D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an ad-

mirable composition from some of the best arti-cles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.
MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C.
Senate, states he has used the CHERRY PECTORAL with wonderful success, to cure an in-

From one of the First Physicians in Main. Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

flammation of the lungs.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir. I am now constantly using your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, and prefer it is any other medicine for pulmonary completes. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies. I invariably recommend its use in case of con-sumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.
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