struction justly. I see thousands running fast to and fro after that popular God mancom, whose profits will be so small at the is of reckoning. But I regret seeing so few running after Christianity, whose rewards are so significant, both here and hereafter. You know Mr. Editor that the heart of man is the seat where Satan wishes to sit and dictate or propel the head and hands to carry out his wishes; therefore it would seem that if one boy or girl were only taught in a part of every day to read, behere and practice only the first few leaves of the New Testament, they would form a Christianity, (although the critic may say that mere Bible readers are no better Christians in practice than others, like the Scribes and Pharisees of old.) But the press now assumes the leading the multitude. and are charged with misleading them by leading them into Infidelity, thus doing more harm than good. I am no fanatic Mr. Editor, nor do I wish to curtail any rational amusements or just business of any people, but I should like again to see the standard of real Christianity and good Society raised much higher than it is at present, it would be setting a good example to our more southern neighbours where we hear of so much that might be amended. The press should work more in unison with the Creator's laws and write nothing against them to mislead their readers, or cause division amongst them as that is, or would be the best way of pleasing Satan and his numerous friends who so commonly have things their own way, were Defo now alive he might again say that Satan laughs in his sleeve at the way in which he gulls and deludes the world, and how readily they consented to it. The injustice of the Common School Tax is most justly complained of, by thousands who pay from ten to thirty dollars a year (without any benefit to themselves,) but to educate to pay for their secular learning themselves, the children of the poor man or poor helpless widow alone that receives this benefit (so called) at the cost of their neighbors, if it were, more might complain of good teaching, hoping that all ministers of religion will unite in one opinion to stop the rage of growing infidelity. I remain, Dear Sir,

Your's sincerely. AN ELDER.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE TORONTO .--- Specimen copies of this publication are on our table. It is a simile of the New York Sunday School Advocate, which is devoted to the peculiar interests of Methodism. Its numerous and wen executed illustrations are its chief attraction.

The Clergy of the Deaneries of Carleton and Lanark are requested to take notice that their next biennial meeting will be held on Tuesday the 22nd January, 1856, at the John i. 1. Parsonage, Franktown.

J. ALEXR. Morris, Secretary.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .- Rev. A. N.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN NEW HAMP-SHIRE ..- The New Hampshire State Convention of Congregationalists, met at New-

town, October 16th. The report on the state of religion sets forth a great decrease of interest and mem-

bership. It says:-"We have but 8,000 more members than we had a quarter of a century ago, and we have between two and three thousand less than we had twelve years ago. In 1843, we reported a total of 10,647; and in 1854, a total of only 8,229. Unquestionably the rapidly increasing emigration of the last few

tion, but not for the whole of it."--Calendar. WHAT THE "HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION" HAS COST SPAIN .-- The present tyrannical mode in which the Spanish government is stripping the Church is bad enough: but in the plundering line, in time past, the following is said to be taken from official sources :---

years, accounts foma portion of this diminu-

From 1814 to the end of 1819 the Court of Rome has received from Spain for marriage dispensations, secularizations, authority to erect chapels and oratories, minor favors and indulgences, &c., the sum of 24,-945,880 rials! For other objects too long to enumerate, 16,677,346 rials. Since the coming to the throne of his well-beloved daughter, Isabella II., the Pope has sucked out of Spain the modest sum of 140,000,000 rials (about £3,645,830.) "Here," coninues the journal, "we have the tariff of prices published two years ago by an agency of the Catholic Apostolate of Rome, from which we will cite a few articles :---For the concession to a privileged altar of the power of granting plenary indulgence to certain souls in purgatory, 120 rials; purchase of powers for the blessing of crosses rosaries, and medals, 50 rials; for the right of choosing confessors endowed with the power from the holy seat of granting absolution from censures, irregularities, and cases reserved for the jurisdiction of the Pope, 100 rials; dispensation of vows of chastity, 220 rials; permission to read and possess prohibited works, 86 rials; right of bestowing the Papal benediction on dying persons, 160 rials,"

MIXED MARRIAGES .- The Limerick Chronicle states, as one result of the Synod to a Roman Catholic unless they jointly sign of the Father. He is himself that mighty a declaration to the Roman Catholic bishop God by whom all is made and upheld and goof the diocese that they will bring up their children as Roman Catholics.

An asylum for inebriates, has just been

EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 23 .- FOURTH SUNDAY IN AD-

1. Behold a king shall reign in righteousness and a man shall be as a niding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest -Issi, xxxiii, 1, 2.

The kings of the earth had been for the most part noted for their injustice, either towards their own subjects or to other na tions; and man hitherto had seldom either the inclination or the power to defend othbetter part of Society than twenty of those ers from evil. But the Lord Jesus was to who were never taught the true principles of rule in righteousness altogether; and he. though a man, would be full of compassion for the oppressed, and able to defend those who fled to him for refuge. O Lord Jesus. I rejoice in thy righteous government. Be thou a hiding place and a covert from the violence of temptation.

> 2. He said; I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, -John i, 23.

> John claimed no higher character than that allotted to him. Ito call out in the desert of worldliness, and selfishness and injustice, that men might prepare their hearts by repentance to receive their Lord and King. And so it should be our highest bonour to keep the station given us; and especially in that station, make all our efforts, prepare our own hearts and those of others to receive our Lord into his kingdom. May 1 ever bear this in mind and remember that, by God's grace, I can make any condition helpful to this end. DECEMBER, 24.

1. There standeth one among you whom

The Jews knew Jesus as a holy man but they did not know him as the promised Redeemer, and as the Son of God; because he had not been generally published as such But to us he has been published; and we their neighbor's children who are more able have been made his members; and he stands amongst us in his ministers and ordifor he it remembered Mr. Editor, it is not nances and in the salvation of many from sin. And yet how many are there who do not discern him in these and know him not as their own Saviour. Othat I may know him more and more to be my Saviour.

> 2. Thine cars shall bear a word behind thee, saying, this is the way, walk ye in it; when ye turn to the right hand, and when vo turn to the left .- Isai. xxx, 21.

> This voice was vouchsafed to many individuals amongst the ancient people of God, when they improved their natural light; and it was given to some, even amongst the heathen. But this quickness of conscience is the covenanted heritage of Christians, and continues theirs till silenced by wilful habits of sinning. Blessed be those, O Lord Jesus, through whom I am favored with this warning voice. U may 1 merce turn a deef nor to it; but hear it daily more clearly by hearkening wheresoever I hear it.

> DECEMBER 25 .- CHRISTMAS DAY. 1. In the beginning was the word and the ord was with God, and the word was God.

He who was this day born into the world was the word of God, by whom he made all things, and by whom he had in all ages spoken to his people who was the expression of his character, mind and will. He existed therefore in the beginning, not separate from God, but essentially united to him, and being himself God. Although, therefore, he became man, he justly requires from us that we should worship him, fear him and serve him as God. O my soul, bow down thyself in adoration and praise to him

2. She brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger.-Luke is, 7.

who is thy Maker and thy Redeemer.

He that came to save men is sent, for his first lodging to the beasts; the stable is his over all the world. Give me a share in chamber, the manger his bed. He from whom all earthly power comes, shows himself as a helpless babe, why didst thou show thyself first in helplessness, but that we might see that thou art truly one of us? why didst thou become thus homely, but that those mightst teach us to think little of worldly glory, and sanctify poverty. May I have grace to honour poverty, and discern thy power under weakness.

DECEMBER 26 .- ST. STEPHEN.

1. And he kneeled and cried with a loud voice, Lord lay not this sin to their charge.

When death was close at hand, and Strphen had commended his spirit to his Master and God, his next care was for his enemies. He knew that in putting him to death they risked their salvation, and he would fain avert their destruction. And herein he showed that the spirit of the Master had descended to his follower; and that not by a mere imitation, for his words were not the same, but by being governed by the same holy temper of charity. Let me honor the power of divine grace in this first martyr. Let me bear charity towards those who injure me.

2 His name shall be called wonderful, Counsellor, the minty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of peace Issiah, iz. 6. See the dignity of Him who was born in wonderful in his two feld nature and in his sanction from the Bishop of the Diocese. work of redemption. He is the Counsellor

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR by his gentle controll, to reduce the world to peace. O may I magnify and adore thee now. () Lord Jesus, that I may share in thy clary bereafter.

> DECEMBER 27 .- St. JOHN EVANGELIST 1. The disciple whom Jesus level. John Jesus was man, and therefore he would

have a friend, one whom he especially loved And his friend was, so far as a fallen nature admitted, another Jesus parily from natural character, partly from intimate association with his Lord. He was single minded, bumble, gentle and courageous. His language was simple,-yet the meaning deep and mysterious. It is sufficient to guide the ignorant, vet beyond the intelligence of the learned and able. Lord, let me too have a portion of thy love, and with it may I likewise drink into thy Spirit.

2. Thy torone, O God is for ever and ever, a sceptre of righteousness is the scep-tre of thy kingdom therefore God ever thy God, bath anointed thee with the oil of gladueas above thy fellows. Hebrows

O mystery unsearchable. He who is God, whose throne is forever and ever, vet s the fellow of man, and is rewarded by his God for the righteousness of his government Let me learn to worship and adore him as God, and submit to and rejoice in his righteous sceptre. Let me adore God in Christ, even in the scenes of his greatest lowliness.

Let me rejoice that one in my nature is united with the Godhead. Let my knowledge of his rewards strengthen my faith that God will reward me even for that which I have done by his power and holiness in

DECEMBER 28 .-- HOLY INNOCENTS.

t. These were redeemed from among men, being the first fruits unto God and the

The innocents, whom Herod slaughtered, shed their blood unconsciously in the cause of the lamb: for they were slain to ensure his death and lost their lives whilst he escaped: They were the victims of the hatred which the evil powers of the earth bore to him. Thence they were in a manner baptized in their own blood, and were the first fruits of all who should suffer for God and the Lamb. Give me, O Lord, willingly to suffer for thee; and by a full redemption, to resemble them in the innocency of my heart, that I may follow them to eternal

2, In him was life; and the life was the

Life is given and imparted to us, and we may loose it again and be reduced to nothing: but the life in him belongs to him, so that he cannot lose it, but from him it flows out and is imparted to us by his Holy Spirit. And in giving to us his life, he also gives that near mindom which is the true light of the soul, by which alone we have knowledge of God and of ourselves and of our true good. Thou, O Lord, who art to me all the light I have, grant it to shine more and more brightly in my heart. DECEMBER 29.

1. The people that walked in darkness the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shiped. Isaiab iz. 2.

This was the beginning of the blessings of Christ's coming. Before he came men were sunk in ignorance and superstition; their souls were covered with a thick shadow which hid from them God and true happiness; a shadow cast over them by the nowers of evil, and which if not removed was the death of their souls. But Christ came, and by his teaching, his example and miraseek salvation. O Lord spread this light spreading it.

2. Glory to God in the bighest and or earth peace; goodwill toward men .- Luke

These are the consequences of Christ's hymn of glory ascends to Him from the angelic host in the highest heavens, and will ascend there from angels and the redeemed to all eternity. And as the gospel prevails, peace will be restored in families, amongst classes, and between nations. And all this is the result of the good will of God to men, who has turned their hearts towards him and towards each other. O Lord, hasten this work of good will and peace. May that spirit prevail more and more in my breast.

DISSENT. A MEETING-HOUSE IN DISGUISE-1 appears that the appointment recorded in ou columns last week of " the Rev. Dr. Knight to the Incumbency of St. Luke's Church Old Town, Claybam," is a mistake. The so-called St. Luke's Church was formerly a Dissenting Chapel, the congregation of which has lately erected a large and handsome edifice. In consequence of this the Chape was for some time unoccupied, and has since been taken and opened for Divine worship by Dr. Knight, said to be a Ph. Doc. and the stable and laid in the manger. He is not D. D., and to have neither licence no

EDUCATION.

Sr. MARK's COLLEGE .-- It is said to remed. He is himself the father of all nave been determined, in the consideration of the Bishop of London's health, to postpone ety, and that he should say the same of any school house next; the one the consideration of the memorials respect. Protestant who would destroy, in so contiber, and both going hand in hand to ening. He is the Prince over his people on ing the Chapel services at St. Mark's Colearth; a Prince not so much to conquer, as lege till the monthly meeting in February. Holy Scriptures.

CHOIR SINGING.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of our Toront contemporaries, censures in no measures terms, the system of "choir-singing," which so generally prevails in the Anglo-Canadian Church. The writer referred to, who subscribes lumself "A Briton in Canada," says " Messrs. Havter and Humphreys have

just received the management of the Organ and Choir of St. James's. So yesterday these gentlemen made their first appearance and in regard to the musical skill displayed by them, it was deserving of much praise not to forget the lady who added so much to the attraction. I have no fault to find with them-they, I suppose, did as they were required. But why should the Churchwardens olerate such music! Do they believe that the highly attractive and most skilfully performed music of vesterday, forms a part of Public Christian Worship? if they do, we shall thank them to give their reasons! As one of the congregation, I ask them. I do believe that church music has come to be so much abused, as to become now-a-days a mere matter of fancy, taste, or attraction, the original intention of its use having been altogether lost sight of. What sweet music What a fine voice Mrs. So-and-So has got how well was the organ played! what an excellent choir! these are the common remarks every Sunday. Where there is such a fine choir, &c., members out of curiosity go to hear all this fine performance, and lare say would pay \$0.50 to be admitted i such were charged. Oh! I feel ashamed for the Church I belong to, when I hear and know of such things. I often wished that organs and choirs had never been introduced into our places of worship. If we cannot perform our sacred music with them, let us do without them, and resort to the good old easy and very seemly plan of the Presbyterians, by having but one person to start the tune, and then I have no doubt the rest of congregation would join. Who that desires not to have his Church made a mere place of amusement for musical artistic displays, would disapprove of such a change? that desires to maintain our excellent church services in their original purity, would not prefer any change, however discordant, to he practice now existing."

It cannot be denied that there is more truth than poetry in the above strictures, and we trust they will be productive of fructifying reformatory results.

In thus speaking we make no invidious reference to the congregation alluded to by "A Briton," whose escapades, so far as musical worship is concerned, are, probably, of not more than average magnitude. The evil reclaimed against exists in many of our Churches, and, we grieve to add, is spreading with sad fecundity.

Such an insolent climax has the abuse reached in the contiguous Republic, that, in some instances the congregation are actually forbidden to take any part in the rendering of the hymns or chants! Very recently in a New York Church, a stranger who, in obedience to the rubric, was vocally joining in the To Down was bluntly informed by an ecclesiastical functionary that " the choir did all the singing!"

Agreeing, as we do, with many of the views enugciated by "A Briton," we connot join him in recommending the "plan or the Presbyterians." There is a via media here, as in most other questions, which must have seen a great light; they that dwell in be pursued if we would wish for satisfactory results.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIBLE BURNING .- The charge of Bible

burning at Kingetown has been inade the

subject of inquiry by the Commissioners of Police. The Attorney-General for Ireland has directed the prosecution of all the persons, whether lay or clerical, against whom accusations are made, and summonses have cles opened their hearts and shone into their been issued. The Police inquiries are preminds and brought them to know God and ceding an investigation which will be conducted next week before the Magistrates at Kingstown. Thus the question may be auswered-was there, or was there not, Bibleburning at the Chapel of Kingstown on the 5th November? The Rev. Denham Smith, and several other gentlemen, profess their desire for a public investigation, to enable them to establish their grave charge. On the other hand, the parish Priest of Kings coming. Men are redeemed from the pow- town and one of the Redemptorist Father er of Satan, and restored to God; and the deny it. The letters of these Rev. personages have elicited a reply from Dr. Smith It bears upon it the impressions of truth, and is evidently the production of a Christian Clergyman and gentleman. He notices particularly a declaration by the Rev B. Sheridan, parish Priest of Kingstown, " that as to the allegation that a cart-load of Bibles was burned, he is warranted by the most unimpeachable testimony to give it the most unqualified contradiction." To this Dr. Smith rejoins:-" With regard to the assertion that ' curt-loads were not burnt,' no one, that I am aware of, ever maintained that they were. The novels, Household Words, Purally Heralds. Family Gazettes, and of Maynouth have belleving the Professors Bibles, all were forwarded to the fire, not in carts, but in wheelbarrows. A wheelbarrow when once seen is not an object easily transubstantiated into anything else; but appears such, and admits of no controversy." conclusion, the Reverend author of this temperate reply offers a very simple proposal, ters from Rome state that Mr. Talbot. He rays :- Would it not be well for Mr. whose name has been repeatedly mentioned Sheridan and Father L. De Buggenoms to as likely to be raised to a high post in the afford to Kingstown and to the world a pub- Popish hierarchy in England, has been sent lic opportunity, in which the evidence on to America, to regulate some affairs between either side can be faithfully, honorably, and the Transatlantic Bishops and the Holy See. openly tested ! It is not fitting that gentlemen, professed ministers of truth, dwelling in the same vicinity, should thus palpably con-tradict each other." The Derry Sentinel by a traveller from England, passing in a reproduces the record of the trial of a fellow stage coach, "What is the cause of the enwho was convicted at the summer assizes of terprise and prosperity of this city?" the 1854 for burning the authorised version of answer was given by one whose eye then the Scriptures. Baron Pennefather sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, ob- on a school house. "These," said he, "acverned. He is himself the father of all have been determined, in the present state serving that the act was one of gross impi-

PAINFUL SCENE IN A PRESENTERIAN CHAPEL -The Glasgore Hero. I states that on the previous Sunday the Minister of one of the Free-Church congregations in that town plainly intimated in the course of his discourse that there were many then before him who would never see God, whereupon not a few of the women set up most lamentable screams and vells, and a number left the building.

SARK OF CHURCH PEWS. - A case has been argued in the County Court of Torrington, in which a person who had agreed to rent from another parishioner a pew in the parish Church, refused payment of the rent on the plea that the transaction was illegal. The Judge took time to consider his decision. but expressed his opinion that it was quite clear the plaintiff could not give any title whatever to those seats as the Churchwardens might at any time turn out parties to whom they might have been sold. He was inclined to look at the case not as one between landlord and tenant, in which the title of the landlord could not be disputed, but as a case in which the plaintiff affected to grant some privilege to the defendant, which he had not right to grant, and in the enjoyment of which the defendant might have been at any moment disturbed by the Churchwar-ARCHDRACON DENISON .- On Thursda the Court of Queen's Bench, on the appli cation of the Rev. J. Ditcher, granted a rule

to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, commanding him to require by writing under his hand, the Ven. G. A Demson, Archdencon of Taunton, to appear before him, according to the 3rd and 4th Vic., c. 86, and to proceed according to law, on the charge of his having on three several occasions, twice in 1853, and once in 1854, publicly preached three sermons containing doctrines contrary to the Rubric of the Es blished Church. After recapitulating the history of the case, with which our readers are already acquainted, Sir Fitzroy Kelly the counsel for the prosecution, observed :-

"The mandamus for which he applied was in truth and form a mandamus, such as the Court would issue to compel the Judge of an inferior Court to proceed with a case in which he was bound to adjudicate. If their Lordships found that the Archbishop was not bound to do so, the whole law o prosecution for ecclesiastical offences would be swept away. The Bishop being the pa-tron of the Archdeacon's preferment could not be referred to, and, under the 24th section, the Archbishop was to do every act which would otherwise be done by the Bishop, so the prosecutor applied to the Archbishop to issue a commission. The commissioners appointed having given notice to the Archdeacon, met in January last, when the Archdeacon appeared before them, the witnesses were examined, and everything was done in the proper form. The result was that the commissioners made a report to the Archhishop that in their judgment there were sufficient grounds for further proceedings. On that report being made, it was competent for the Archbishop to proceed. He might summon the party, and if he admitted the offence he might at once pass sentence, but if he did not appear and admit the offence, then there was to be a regular judicial proceeding—articles were to be exhibited, witnesses were to be exhibited to be exhibited, witnesses were to be exhibited to be a subject to determine the matter. When the report was made, it was competent for the Archbishop, or the party complaining, to proceed as prosecutor. He did not say it was compulsory on the Archbishop to do so, but the prosecutor having exhibited articles, and done all that was required, then the Archbishop became the judge, and it was imporative on him finally to determine the matter. The prosecutor was desirous of proceeding, but the Archbishop would not do so, and the question was, was it competent for him thus to stop the proceedings. A most respectable application had been made to his Grace, and in his reply, dated 22nd of August, the Archbishop stated that he had always considered the statements made by the Archdeacon of such a nature as should be laid before a competent tribunal, but he was of opinion that it would not answer any any good purpose either to bring the Archdencon before him, or before him with his three assessors, as their decision would have no weight with the members of the Church His Grace, therefore, in the exercise of the discretion allowed by the Act, declined to proceed unless a higher legal authority derided that the necessity existed." The Lord Chief Justice, in granting the

rule, observed that the Court thought the question a very important one.

POPERY AT HOME. THE POPE AND POPISH WITNESSES BE-FORE BRITISH AUTHORITIES .- It is stated by a Limerick paper that the Archbishops of the four Popish provinces have been directed by a rescript from Rome to demand explanations of certain evidence given by Professor Crolly, of Maynooth College, before the late Commission of Inquiry, in the course of which it is alleged that he had spoken too boldly, if not disrespectfully, of the Holy See and of the statutes of the Church. The offender, is nephew of the late Archbishop Crolly. Private letters received in Dublin sure of the Holy See, and will be called upon for an explanation of their evidence.

POPERY ABROAD.

A Popish LEGATE TO AMERICA,-Let-

count for the enterprise and prosperity of London. The house of God first, and the school house next; the one the result of the

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "ASIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 18 The Royal Mail Steamer " Asia," arri ve tat this port to day, with dates to Satur-

day, "he Sth.
The "Asia" will be due at Boston on Wednesda * afternoon.

There is no feature of special importance in the week's ne. 45. In the Crimea Latters were in the same position, and from As a there is no further

intelligence. Peace rumors were qu'ite abundant .--There is nothing to indicate that they are founded on facts. On the streng th of those, however, an advance in consols and taken

Liverpool cotton market advanced slight

Breadstuffs generally quiot, but with little speculative demand. Western Canal 425. 6d.

Provisions --- No change of moment in the quotations of previous week. Weather had been favorable for agricul-

tural purposes. Consols had advanced to 901, and the Bullion in the Bank of Englang had increaed £87,000.

Austria does not guarantee to join the Allies if the ultimatum be rejected, but only to suspend relations with Russia. The London Times says positively that (

trenty with Sweden has been signed at Stockholm, while the Post as firmly denies it. Private letters from St. Petersburg indi

ente no desire for peace. The overland trade was profitable and money abundant. Advices from the Crimea state that a weak fire was still kept up by the belligerents, but nothing of importance had occurred.
The North side of Sabastopol was rapidly

essuming gigantic dimensions. The preparations for destroying the docks are nearly completed. The bulk of the Russian army retains it

former position. The French have been reinforced by 12. 000 troops. The Russians continue near Kerth, which

ad been lately reinforced. The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa

had failed. A despatch from the Baltic, dated the 6th. states that the United Squadrons, under

Admiral Dundas, were then passing the Belt homeward. A Russian grand Council of War is to be held at St. Petersburg, to settle a plan for the defence of the coast, from the Gulf of

There is an unconfirmed rumor, that the Russians had taken Kars. The English Parliament is prorogued till

Bothnia, to the extremity of Volhyrian, Asia.

the Blst January. Advices from Manchester are rather more favorable.

l'aris will be constituted a town, by set of parliament in a fow days.

We have a logal decision which into sleepors will great with joy. A county judge l England has declared a cock that crows 150 times in 25 minutes to be a nuisance, and fluod the owner one shilling.

HAMILTON MARKETS						
Flour 70 bbl		7	6 @		Ö	ō
Whoat W bush		9	110	ŏ	10	ŏ
Butter P 16	0	1	6 @		ĭ	6
Barley		5	0 @		5	73
Onta # Bush	0	2	6 <u>@</u>		0	0
Potntoes do		3	5 @		3	.6
Beef 30 100 lbs	1	5	o ത്		10	0
Pork ado ····	1	15	O Õ	1	17	6
Mutton P lb	0	0	31@	0	0	4
Bouf Path	0	0	5 @		0	6
liam & Bacon		•	•			
жэ 1р · · · · · · · г	0	0	600	0	0	73
Veal 30 lb	0	0	5 @	0	0	0
12 167 .l.m.	Λ	•	2 2	^	Λ	4.

Eggs \$7 doz.... 0 1 3 @ 0 0 liay \$7 ton.... 4 10 0 @ 4 11 Wood per cord. 1 5 0 a 1 10 0

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK Doc. 18. FLOUR—Markut 6d a la lower; sales 17000 bbls at 8,25 a 8,28 for State; 8,55 a 9 for

Ryo firm 1 31 a 1.32.

Corn lower Salos20,000 bush at 904 to 93 for Southern mized. Onts dull.

Sales moderate. PROVISIONS-Pork market heavy. Sales 200 bbis, at 19 fer mess and for 17 prime. Beef unchanged.

Butter and choose from. Stock active and higher. Money in demand at 7 per cent.

BAZAAR.

THE Bazuar in aid of the funds of Chrit's Wednesday in Easter week, in consequence of the loss of many variable, articles, stoles from the uphol-terers. Contributions are solicited from all interested in the undertaking, and may be sent to any of the following Ladies who have consented to act as managers.

MANAGERS,

Mrs. Baten Mrs. Judd Kelk E Browne McQuaig Carroll Mitchell O'Reilly Charnock Cuok Pring Riley E Stinson Crozier Dickensou T Stinson Duggan Fairclough Slowe J C Street Footner Geddes Hardiker Thomer Wetenhall Hatt Holcombe Young Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1856.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence I on the first day of December next. WM. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. College Toronto, Nov. 26, 1865. 19-td.

On the 13th inst, Sarsh, wife of Mr. Alexander Hunt, late of Sheffield, England, aged 31 years.

"The Church." WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT HAMILTON,

H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMSA

Ten Shiftings a year, if paid within one month; or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months; and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum.

The volume commences on the 1st of August, in each year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion

written instructions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. ALL KINDS OF PRINTING WITH NEAT-NESS AND DESPATON.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

HE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being vacant. Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications and testimonials on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-siz to the undersigned, with a view to their being submitted by him to His Excellency the Go-

rornor General.

The salary attached to the office is £300 storling, por annum. The Master will also be provided with a

house on the College premises.

By Command, GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary Secretary's office, Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855.

TO the Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British

Clergy,

Provinces :-On the first of January 1856, will be publish-On the first of January 1800, was the processed the first number of a new lilustated Paper, for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for Prospectuses and a specimen Copy which will be said from hy mail.

TERMS PER ANNUM. For 12 Copies monthly \$1, 80cts.
For 100 Copies monthly \$15. Free per mail throughout the British Province,—Childrens

All letters to be prepaid. Address, Office of "Children's Paper," ? York Chambers, Toronto Street

MDoc.[7, 1655. 10-6L HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.



WHY ARE WE SICK 1

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLO-WAY'S PILLS are specially adepted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELI-CATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexus, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlight-ened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of diseases.

THESE PILLS PURIPY THE BLOODA

These famous Pilis are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, peritying the blood, the very fountain of lite, and thus ouring disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. Nearly half the human race heve taken these Western; and 8,62 a 10 for Canadian.

Grain.—Wheat firmer with more demand.

Sales 16000 bushels Red Western at 1,05 and small lots red Souther at 1,950 give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

Rye firm 1 31 a 1,32.

Nearly half the human race heve taken these Pill. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in case of disorders of the liver, dyspepus, and the atomich complaint generally. They seen give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their custom houses to the introduction opened their custom houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever knows for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief, PEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regu-lates the mouthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and anious medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy

known in the world for the follersing Diseases :---

Indigestion Ague
Asthma
Billous Complaints
Janudice Liver Complening Lumbago Bowel Complaints Cheumetiem Retention of Urine Serofuls, or King's Constipation of the Bowels Consumption Evil Sore Throats . Debility Stone and Gravel Secondary Symp-Tic-Doslouresz Dysentery Erysipalas Female Irregu-Tumoun latities

Veneree! Affections Fevers of all kinds Worms of all kinds Weekness from whatever cause &c. Sold at the Establishment of Passesses Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggista and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the

following prices '-1s, 3d.; 2s. 9d.; and 5a, each Box. 83- There is a considerable saving by taking

the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. Dec. 21, 1066.

opened in New York.