haps peculiarly so to the heartfelt enjoyment of social comfort, but one which, in the general does not admit of much intellectual deboth the truth of the Eternal and the expecontinued labour loves no time, and the exhaustion of fatigue destroys all fitness for the acquirement of knowledge, hence to ober and to love is the happy vocation of the world of manual laborers; would to God ed so undeservedly. they were found walking in it. But how truly absurd is it to take them out of the postion in which a wise Providence has placed them, and make them in all their ignorance the masters of a nation's or a city's destiny.

But the modern system of governing through the masses, is as unscriptural and unchristian as it is irrational. God has told to do wickedly;" He further denounced it as one of the bitterest curses which awaited a rebellious nation that "servants should be her princes, and that her princes should be servants!" For rulers therefore to fall down and worship the people, and for nations to decree for themselves that servants shall he their princes, and that rulers shall be the willing slaves of the mob, all of which things are the rule and custom of this Continent is daringly to trample under foot the wisdom of the Most High, and sneeringly to hug His fierce judgments to our bosoms! But thus to throw the reins of authority into the hands of the "beasts of the people," it is a scriptural phrase, is to insult the kingly nature of our Incarnate Saviour, from whom alone any lawful authority can come. But this in fact, brings us to the great conin Christ is man? Shall authority rise from the dregs of the people, or shall it come down from the throne of the Incarnate?

Here then we stop; for if the principle to which we have come be right, the remedy is clear. Let us use every possible means to get the guardians of law and order appointed by authority above themselves, rather than below themselves. To this, we verily believe God will yet graciously bring, back the nations, when his wisdom has been fully justified, by the madness of an usurping people becoming their bitter punishment. In the meantime, if the social disease be not beyond all remedy, let every possible effort be made to raise the character of our city electors, by cutting off all interested parties, as tavernkeepers, cabinen, &c., and raising the houserent necessary for a vote. Just now is the time to make the move, while all respectable men, of every grade, are indignant at the re-

## "THE ECHO."

We had hoped when we took the manage ment of The Church, that our cotemporary the Echo would have given us a fai trial before he heaped upon us his would be satirical effusions. No less than three of the editorials in his issue of the 17th, are devoted to us. Two of the articles criticise some of our remarks, but it woul be hard indeed to find what particular senten ces he wishes to disprove,-for certainly he has not contradicted any. The third article is devoted to the appearance, &c., of the first number of our volume, in which the Editor seems to have reckoned without his host, and displays what we are sorry to see -a deep seated animosity, and chronicles to his little world, the joy with which he woul bail our downfall. Among other choice and brotherly sentiments he says "we can fee no sorrow for its decline; nor regret the prospect of its becoming altogether secular. Now it has always been a maxim with us never to cause a tear where we could plan a smile, but if our cotemporary is really sincere in his remarks, we trust he will no give way too much to the heartfelt regre he will suffer, when we inform him that se far from The Church newspaper declining a present, he is altogether mistaken,-for whatever may have been its prospects before we took its management, since then we have received warm and generous support ;-not the support of the lip only, but likewise of that substantial character which makes the things of this world run smooth. We hope ledgements to those Agents who have forthat this announcement will not cause our brother pain but that while he rejoices at the success and prosperity of almost every sect and denomination in Christendom,-no matter on what great and fundamental doctrines they may differ, he will allow us to tering encouragement from several quarters marling of one who has not the ability or manliness to bring forth arguments and authority against what we assert; and he meanwhile pretending to be one of the guardians of that Faith, which was handed down from the Founder of our Church, endeavouring by every means in his power to encourage those who have brought disunion and dissent within our fold.

OUR ENGLISH FILES .-. During the last of the low price will do so. Agents will week we have received a large number of please notice. European papers,-but we regret to say, on

## BISHOP DOANE.

In a late issue, we took notice of an relopement. In saying this we are quite attack upon the eminent Bishop of New sware that we subject ourselves to a torrent Jersey, and represented it as totally unfoundof abuse; nevertheless, that the thing is so, ed, indeed, the complete contradiction by the very parties referred to in the article neuce of universal time declare. Long was given over their own names. The injurious article appeared in a print which has been most opposed to the Bishop, and in this case we are glad to find that an apology is given, by that paper, for the injury inflict-THE WESTERN EPISCOPALIAN'S

APOLOGY FOR SLANDER. It is but just to our contemporary of the Western Episcopalian to give him the benefit of cur publication of the following, which we find in his last issue. At the same time we scarcely think it is very satisfactory......For if he saw "some weeks ago Mr. Perkins' own brand-upon it," why did he not give the exposure of the slander then? us in his own Word that " the multitude go The very anxiety he showed, and the trouble he took, to let his friend see "the anecdote" —that is, the slander, is of itself suspicious And these men call themselves Evangelical Clergymen! For our own parts, only laymen though we are, we should have been ashamed of ourselves if instead of preserving the paragraph, in order to pander to a prurient craving for scandal, we had not torn it up instantly, and trampled it under our

BAD ACCIDENT .- EXPLANATION .- We

are mortified to find on the third page of of Bishop Doane and the Rev. Mr. Perkins for Reading the Liturgy. We strongly which bears absurdity on its face. We saw it months ago and could not mistake its character, and some weeks ago saw Mr. Perkins own brand of falsehood upon it.-How then, the reader will ask, came it in the parable Liturgy, which is too generally explanation—that in conversation with a friend last week we aluded to that abourd troversy of our age, who shall rule? God story as specimen of the malicious tales persons were willing to circulate and believe in reference to Bishop Doane. At the same time we stated that Mr. Perkins had we believed, pronounced it entirely false before it appeared in the Probabitionest. Our friend had not seen the anecdote, and shortly after the above-named paper coming our way, we cut the anecdote from the middle of an article, intending to show it in its original form to the person alluded to. But S. B. H., Toronto. R. G., Cannington. we thought no more of it, and did not see it in our paper until our attention was drawn to it by a corresponent in Columbus. The foreman in the office saves he found it among some other pieces of copy. This is all we know, but prusume that in a hurry of last week, while emthying our pockets of copy, we did not examine each item. and thus the slanderous article, without a head slipped in to good company. The cause of temperance has a foundation in truth suffrom the realms of fiction.

MISSIONARY FUND. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diocese, appointed to be taken up in the month of July 1855, to be applied to the Funds for the support of the Missionaries of the Society.

r	MISSIONARY FUND.			
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e	Bequest by a Lady W. O. F., per Rev		_	

TO OUR PRESENT AND INTENDING SUB-SCRIBERS .- We beg to return our acknowwarded to us the names of new Subscribers, and the amount of their subscriptions in advance-also to those subscribers who have forwarded their individual amounts in advance. As we have received the most flatgo on the even tenor of our way, without both in subscribers and money, we beg to being called on to protect ourselves from the tell our friends that we shall endeavor to realise their expectations and make "the Church" newspaper, what it ought to be. According to our terms, persons paying within one month from the commencement of the volume, are entitled to receive it for ten shillings, after which time an extra amount is charged as usual-however. by way of encouragement, we shall extend the time to the 1st of October, and trust that those who have not yet availed themselves

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, account of the New Postal arrangements, New York .- The real estate and personal mainteinance of other missionaries to the nearly all of them are useless, being from a property of this Institution amount to \$139,mouth to seven weeks old. The most of 808; specific endowments \$69,603. The them had not only the usual stamp but also estimated expenses of the present year are \$18,719,56; anticipated receipts \$13,005.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE, ILLINOIS.—This relate has, since his consecration been esident in New York, instead of Illinois much to the injury of his diocese. In consequence of the general dissatisfaction felt for his preference of private ends to the Church's welfare, Bishop Whitehouse has tendered his resignation, on reasons, to us utterly insufficient. The August number of have been imported from the States. the True Catholic, of Baltimore, contains these remarks upon the subject:

We are thus painfully shown the defect in our Ecclesiastical code, and it become the clear duty of the next General Convention, to provide by canon against any future refusal of a Bishop to reside in his diocese. It is necessary also, to the vindication of the true theory of the Episcopate, as well as to the practical preservation of peace in the diocesses of the Cnurch, that the resignation of the Bishop of Illinois should not be ac cepted, but that he should be left in his present position, with the advantage which he derives from the defective legislation of the American Church as to his past and present conduct, but liable to the operation of future egislation upon his acts, after such legislaon shall have taken place.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN .--- From the Clerical Journal of July 9, we glean the name of Rev. B. Cronyn, who has received the degrees D. B., and D. D. of Trinity College, Dublin.

In the list of Dr. Downe's Prizes in the our last week's paper, an incident related same College, we observe two were assigned recommend the adoption of a similar prize for the improvement of reading our incom-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .--- W. K. Georgina. F. D. F., South Zorra. J. D. South Zorra. J. S., London. J. B. H., Credit. A. S., Ancaster. F. J. S. G., Sterling. A. P. Grimsby. G. S., Simcoe. A. B., Toronto. T. G., Wel. Square. E. D., Brockville. W. H. W., Dawn Mills. H. P., Cornwall, 15 sub. T. H. M. B., Kingston. J. M. W., Oakville. J. W., Maraposa. G. C., Hamilton. E. S. Dundas. J. McA., Kingston.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

This city is now the home of one of the most remareable men of the age-a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and ficiently broad without adding to it anything established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to Professor Thomas Hollo-WAY, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health, and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world renowned Holloway's Pills and Ointhuman race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious this, that the Service of the Church is not career. If they conquered nations on the all prayer, nor all praise, nor all confession: field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a portion of the Service in which perhaps, residence, there he has penetrated with his more than in any other, it is desirable that medicines, and left an enviable and enduring all the worshippers should join—I mean the General Confession of Sins. What a very reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia, and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed, and the virtues of his medicines. into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove autiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introducion to the Pills and Ointment, of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barriers of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses.- N. Y.

## To the Editor of the Church.

Dispatch.

MR. EDITOR,-I am aware that a successful effort was made a little more than a year ago in behalf of the Colored people in the Diocese of Toronto—a clergyman then came to the Diocese as Missionary to that most neglected race. I have not seen any account of the Missionary's success or operations at any time, in the columns of the Church. Would you or any of your cor respondents, or the Missionary bimself be kind enough to furnish the Church with some account. It would, I am sure, prove highly interesting, and might be the means of inviting many to contribute towards the colored people, whose population has lately much increased in Canada West.

INQUIRER. August 20th, 1855.

REAPING MACHINES. - A larger number of these machines have been sold this senson to the farmers than ever before known. It is supposed that over 1500 have been put up in the Upper Province this year. Messrs. McQueston & Co., and Messrs. Adkins & Ellsworth of this city have been unable to supply the demand on them, and numbers

ESTIMATE OF SURPLUS GRAIN.-It is estimated by competent judges in the United States, that the surplus Wheat crop of the United States and Canada, allowing five Bushels per head of population for home consumption, will amount to 78 million bushels, equal to 16 million Barrels of flour. The demand from abroad is likely, however, to be far below the average owing to the excellent crops both in England and France.

New Paren.-We have received the econd number of the London Herald, a new semi-weekly Conservative, published in London, C. W., by Messrs. Andrews & Coombes. We think London will now be pretty well supplied with papers, and wish our cotemporary every success.

DUTY OF EARLY ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

There are several ways in which the evil of late attendance at church may be regarded, and though they are very different in kind, yet they all deserve attention.

First. Looking upon the church as the presence-chamber of God's Majesty, a place in which God waits to be gracious and to in our own College of Trinity in Toronto manifest His presence in a special manner amongst the 'two or three' who are met together in His name, we may say that want of punctuality in attendance argues a disres-Episcopalian We answer—for such a mysterv certanly ought not to go without an manner. bably do not intend any disrespect; but they certainly would not act in the same manner if attending the Court of their Sovereign, and the only reason why they do not perceive that they are acting in a disrespectful manner, is that they do not regard the church as the place of God's peculiar presence.-And certainly this will be allowed, that i the worshipper has the same feeling concerning public worship which the Psalmist had when he said I was glad when they said unto me, We will go up unto the house of the Lord,' if church bells are to him angels' music, if he really regards himself when going to church as going to present himself in God's presence and sure to receive God's blessing, it will be no trifle which will be the cause of his loitering in amongst his brethern when they are engaged in their devotions. Secondly. As regards our fellow-worship

ers, the practice of coming into the church after the Service has commenced, is most unfair and unkind. It disturbs their devotions, as much as it cheats us of our own. Indeed, I do not know that anything can be more prejudicial to the right discharge of that solemn duty of confession of sins with which the Service commences, than to have the voices of the congregation, which should be the only sound heard, mixed with the sound of trampling feet and creaking doors not to mention the frequent disturbance of worshippers on their knees by those who occupy the same seat and have not come in good time. This is a consideration, which, on the ground of common courtesy and thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, ought to weigh much with those who come

to church late. Thirdly. The persons in question themselves suffer in several ways : if no other way I regret to say that our casualties are conthan this, they suffer from the want of time siderable. The enemy exhibits great actito collect their thoughts, and to put themsel- I vity in add ves, as it were, in the presence of God before they enter upon a Service which described the College by the South side is continued in the continue of the stores from the North to the South side is continued in the continue of the continu mands all their effort and attention. But increasing. Cholera has nearly ceased in the chief loss which they sustain arises from the army. misses the earlier portion of the Service, cannot make up for the loss by attention to any subsequent portion. Especially it should be noted that after the reading of the sentences with which our Service commences, and which by the way are admirably well chosen for their purpose, and at the reading of which every one ought to be present; and after the Exhortation, comes : necessary part of public worship is this! how can worship be complete without it? And yet many persons who come to church miss it continually. And if there be any blea-sing in the Absolution or Remission of Sins pronunced by the Priest as God's appoint-

ed minister, they miss that blessing, too. Thus, whether we look at our duty towards God, or our duty towards our neighbours, or our duty towards ourselves, early attendance on public worship, the being i our places when the Service begins, is absolutely required from all those who are not hindered by some obstacle which they cannot remove. But I will go further than this, and suggest that those who are able to do so will find great benefit from going to the church some short time, say ten minutes before the Service is appointed to commence. I know of those who have adonted this practice, and who find great benefit from it; they are enabled to collect their thoughts better, to shake themselves entirely free from wordly cares, to cast in review their life and conduct, to recal any acts which may require special humiliation, to make preparation in fact for the worship in which they are about to join .-- Guide to the Par-

ish Church. ACCIDENT .-- A portion of the New Sewer ow constructing on Catharine street, fell in on Tuesday, burying an Irishman named Brenan and another man. They were, however, promptly dug from under the mass of earth which had fallen on them, and although crushed, fortunately had no bones

MAN CRUSHED BY THE CARE, --- On near Paris, a person attempted to get on the train whilst it was in motion. In doing so he numbled and fell between the wheat submitted to a reduction of 2d. per cars, which passed over him, killing him bushel. instantly. The body was mangled in a frightful manaer.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "PAC FIC."

The Pacific arrived at New York, at 7 clock vesterday morning. No political news of importance.

Flour 1s. and Corn tid down. Consols 1. Bullion decreasing in the Bank of the Mohawk Mission, bay of Quinte; and England.

The news by the Pacific is not

The bombardment of Sebastopol re-comnenced on the 10th. It was reported in Paris that Helsingford

ad been successfully bombarded. Consols closed at 913.
The Arago arrived off Cowes on the

norning of the 10th inst. Private reports state that Revel had been combarded, yet we do not hear with what effect.

Gen. Markham is spoken of in some circles as likely to succeed to the command; but the statement is doubtful. Sir Colin Campbells appointment will be more popu-The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge; but he prudently declines the honor, offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.

Omar Pasha is appointed Comman Chief, of the turks in Asia.

Some operations of no great importance ave been executed in the Sea of Azoff. The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement, and a coup de main is confidently expected.

Ninety ships are assembled at Nargan and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg, most probably the latter.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations owards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in parliament, has made statements conveying a similar meaning.

The Paris correspondence is full of alusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sun and substance of which eems to be that two Frenchmen, M. M. De Ecars and Chapot, had been in communi cation with the Count of Montnoulin, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlists' insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing about a favorable choice for Henry 5th so-called. Russian complicity is proved in the matter.

The French Government has seized the pportunity of making political captures both

nt home and in Spain, It is announced in Paris that Spain lefinitely contribute 25,000 men to the Alies, to be paid by France and England, and hat France agrees to uphold the throne of sabella against all danger, from whatever This intelligence is positively stated, but requires confirmation.

It is once more stated that the Empress of France is *enciente*.

Twenty-five shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Broussa. Abd El Kader is sick.

The London Times has an editorial, orging that the Allied army be placed under

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

LATEST DESPATCHES, July 28.

General Simpson Telegraphs thus :--Since my Despatch of the 24th, nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works. which are now so close to the enemy's that their de-

In the evening Gortschakoff writes, 'Nothing of importance going on, the vigor of the Russian fire prevents the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weakened.'

General Simpson, Telegraphs: 'The Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff road, as far as the cheveaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble.

Pelissier Telegraphs:--- Nothing of inter-

est. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.

THE BALTIC.

Letters mention a general anticipation that Sweaborg and Helsingfors, will be immediately attacked. Captain Yelverton, on July 26, took possession of the island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.

THE WHITE SEA!

An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Siciness, in the Viga district, for 3 hours, no damage.

There are several accounts of petty deredations in the Sea of Azoff. Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded for some days. An English

steamship had gone ashore and was hurned by the Russians, -- the crew escaped.

ASIA.

There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis. The Russians made an unsuccessful at were demolishing the fortifications of An-

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

In St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y., on the 8th inst., by the Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont; the Rev. Theodors A. Hopkins, Liverpool 10th.—Very heavy rains have fallen since our last, and crops are reported much laid throughout the country. Yesterday and to-day were, however, fine with warm sunshine. The continued had Tuesday as the through freight train was with warm sunshine. The continued bad weather has had no effect on our market for Wheat and Flour .- On Tuesday, holders of

OUR ABORIGINES.

Breow will be found an interesting account. which we cut from the Owego Gazette, U S., of May 31st, of a Monument raised to an Indian girl. The incident calls for our notice, more especially because the poor girl was a Canadian Indian, belonging to we have been informed was engaged to be married to a Clergyman residing near the place where she was killed.

The respect paid to her memory is gratify ing, inasmuch as it displays a proper feeling towards those who were once the lords of this vast continent; it may also be regarded as a graceful display of international regard, since its object was no less Canadian than Indian: MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY

OF SA-SA-NA LOFT.

A beautiful and appropriate Monumen the mome y of the Indian Girl. Sa.sa.N. Lorr, killed in the railroad secident at Deposit, on the 18th of February, 1862.

It stands on the eastern extremity of the Cometery grounds, at a point which overtooks the entire village. In height it is 17 feet above the surface of the ground; a pure white abelisk, with bases of voined marble, and a heavy sub base fourteen inches in thickness and three foot square, o blue granite-standing upon a pier of solid masonry, laid in coment, carried up 5 feet from a rock foundation; the plar being hid from view by a mound of earth, twelve feet in diameter at the base and four at the top with an offset or projection at the foot for

the transplanting of shrubbery.

The remains of the accomplished and unfortunate young lady are deposited at the foot of the monument, on the east side.
The inscription on the front or obverse

side, is a brief narrative of the accident by which she lost her life, as follows: "In momory of Sa-sa-na Lorr, an Indian Maddon, of Mohawk Woods, Canada West who lost her life in the Railroad Disaster at Deposit, N. Y., February 18, 1852, age

21 years. On the reverse, is a handsowely executed dovice—a single wild rose, with stem broken and a leaf gone. On the west ride is this

inscription:
"By birth, a daughter of the Forest; by adoption, a child of God." The cast side is left uninscribed, to be filled up hereafter, in the mode that may be proformed by the brother and sister of the

loconsed who are expected to visit our viltage the next month. It is gratifying to know that all the work upon this tastoful monument has been oxeouted in our village at the Marble Factory

of G. W. Phillips, who solouted the shaft and bases from the Rutland Quarry (Vermont,) and has generously furnished them for this worthy object, at a price covering only first cost and transportation. The lettering and ornamental work was executed by Jasper Briggs, the foreman of this establishment, and ovinces excellent taste and skillful and experienced workmanship. Mr. Briggs also superintended the raising the shaft to its nosition, which from the fact of its weighing ton, required a little care and experience A monument, which would have cost a ordinary priors, at the least \$350 or \$400. has been thus erected at an actual outlay of

only \$201 58. The funds for the purpose, have been re alized as follows: Amount collected by the Ladies on sub-

ecription with polite contributions from Binghamion, Auburn, and Ox-ford, and put at interest in the fall of 1859,..... \$109 75 Avery, March 24, 1854 ..... 34 29

nterest on SERIO ONG YORF....... There is a portion of the original subscrip tions yet unpaid, and, having been sub-scribed in part by persons who have removod from the village, a part lenet collectable, but it is hoped that enough will be obtained from residents whose subscriptions remain id to make up the sum

to which the decessed belonged, has been bestowed in a good cause. In 1952, Letters of Administration were obtained from the Surrogate's Court of Broome County, by one of our citizens, (Mr. Avery) for the purpose of enabling him to commence a suit, it found necessary, against the Railroad Com-pany for the damages occasioned by her death. This resulted in a compromise with the Company by a payment to the Indian family of \$1,000 on the 20th Sept. 1852.— The mether, Ya-go-wela Left and her sen The mether, Ya-go-weis Loit and her son Rok-wa-ho, received the full amount from Mr. Avery, for which he holds their receipt, and it is gratifying to know that her relatives have religiously devoted the whole of that sum to the publication of useful books, in the Mohawk language, for the education and christianization of their Mohawk people upon the Receivations in Canada.

on the Reservations in Canada. No fees or commissions were charged by Mr. Avery citier as administrator or as their countel, and it may be added that all of our citizens, in the various ways in which they have sided the family, from the first to the last, have rendered the assistance without any charge or hope of reward, excepting only that roward which comes with the gratifying reflection that they have aided a good cause and a worthy family—the representa-tives of an unfortunate and now fast disappearing, but once powerful and noble race.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. Maria Arinstrong, of Three Rivers, Canada, suffered more than most people, from indigestion, 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 everything they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was thoroughly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain tempt on Karada, on the 10th. The Allies cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

MARRIED.

DIED. In this city, on the 22nd inas. Jane C. infan

daughter of Mr. Jas. Hardman, aged 18 mo that On the 19th insti, at Paris, Davier C. the inbushel.

Flour, of which we have a liberal supply, from Spain, has declined 6d to 7d per sack.

On the 1st man, at Paris, Danier C. the infant son of E. R. Sullivan, Esq. 1000.

At her residence McNab Street, in this city. on the 21st inst., Mrs. Murchisson, wife of the deceased Kenneth P. Murchisson.

"The Church," WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

AT HAMILTON, H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR-

TERMS: Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one nonth ;-or Twelve shillings and six pence,

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