NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

ING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. h of May, Count Buol, on behalf had an interview with Lord Westnd Count Bourquency, and suggestnembers of the conference should The French and English Ministers give a reply, but it is understood that ssent to a meeting, Count Buol will

lin papers report that the Austrian mediproposal is, that Russia and Turkey setbetween themselves the number of ships they will keep in the Black Sea-England and France to keep each two ships therein, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any treaty with Russia, unless submitting to France and England.

According to Vienna papers the conference will be re-opened, and a meeting would be held on Saturday, the 26th, without the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday, the 28th, at which they would be present. Lord Palmerston's explanations in Parliament would indicate that these meetings are preliminary

The Austrian Envoy, M. Reekberg, leaves immediately for Frankfort, to urge the immediate mobilization of the German federal forces. It is also further reported that Austria has sent secret circulars to all the German Courts, insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

REINFORCEMENTS OF THE ALLIES-POPULARITY OF THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. General Pelissier's appointment is immensely

issier will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army.
It is said that Omar Pasha has offered to take

and hold Simpheropol with his Turks, if the French will support his advances. The secret low, 50s. a 51s.; mixed, 50s. The weather expedition which was recalled from Kertch, is had been seasonable, but the season is late and reported to have again sailed; destination un- the wheat plant deficient in light soils. The recent arrival of three French Divisions

under Generals Aurell, Hessillon, and Angely, make the allied force in the Crimea about 200, 000-namely: 120,000 French, 50,000 British, 40,000 Turkish, 11,000 Sardinian. All the troops from the camp of Meslem have

been shipped to the Crimea. THE SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The correspondence from the English camp of May 8th says the army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries, but some fever and cholera still prevailed. Many improve-ments have been made at Balaklava harbor.— Hired labor is abundant.

MAY 10-A severe combat took place during the night along the right attack, and musket 4s. 3d.; common 4s. a 4s. 5d. to arrive, and in and bayonet were used for an hour and a half, when the Russians retired under the cover of their batteries. The city and allied batteries then kept up a hot fire for two hours longer. The loss is considerable on both sides, but the number is not yet reported.

May 11-Another Russian attack was made to-night. The night was very dark, and the fight lasted half an hour.

another sortie against the left attack, charging | quired for; quoted at 9d. clear up to the British trenches, and some them leaping over the parapets they were bayonetted. They fought most desperately. The rain having damaged their ammunition, they attacked with rockets. Their loss was severe. The British lost a captain and over a hundred killed and wounded.

MAY 19-Gortschakoff telegraphs--"The enemy's fire is weak. Our losses are moderate. Both sides are repairing and erecting batteries.

May 24—General Pelissier telegraphs as follows:—"A very lively combat against our important position has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous, and ours considerable."

The Paris Patrie gives further particulars, stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenched camp, near the Quarantine bastion, on the night of the 22d, and again on the 23d, when they carried it by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians. OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

sunk, except eight liners.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. General Vivian has selected a site for a camp for the Turkish force, officered by Christians, near Kandili.

The Austrian squadron about to leave Trieste will rendezvous at Salamish.

Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons that General Coroni's proclamation of martial law in the Principalities only referred to persons

An Imperial ukase of March 27th, authorises

the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army in Poland. IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

An exciting debate took place in Parliament

obtain a safe and honorable peace.

Sir Francis Baring, on behalf of the government, offered, as an amendment, that the House conscription on such a scale as that ordered by having seen with regret the failure of the Vienna the recent ukase, a levy of 220,000 men is an Conferences, it will continue to give every sup- abstraction of 5 per cent. of the whole male port to continue the war until an honorable population between the ages of 17 and 60-in

at Vienna, when the debate was adjourned. of a "disastrous war," but we may be when the House divided, the vote being 219 in favor of Disraeli's motion, and 319 against it- inconvertible, our Excise duties be doubled, and a majority of 100 for the government.

of Lords, but withdrew it. The bill for abolishing newspaper stamps the enemy; especially if, in order to mend our was read for the second time in the House of fortunes, Parliament should sanction a levy of

The Bishop of Oxford has moved for the papers concerning the Canadian Bishops and

sier to command is well received in France.

The Paris papers were all badly hoaxed by opying a sham war despatch from the London

SPAIN-A conspiracy on a small scale has been discovered at Saragossa. An officer and sixty men of the garrison had deserted Navarez. Basque provinces are tranquil.

Russia.—Russia had just annexed four disagain attempt to arrange the third tricts of country belonging to the Mongul tribes on the frontier of China.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia's infant son died on the 19th. It is reported that the King will go to the war in the East. The Convents Suppression bill is vetoed by the Senate.

NEW ZEALAND.—A severe earthquake occurred at New Zealand on the 12th of February. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

money market continued abundantly y supplied at very easy rates. Exchange steady. Consols closed at 91\(\frac{1}{2}\) per account, 91 money. Dollars, 5s. 1\(\frac{1}{3}\)d.; bar, 5s. 1\(\frac{3}{3}\)d.; doubloons, 75s. 3d.; eagles, 76s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Bullion in bank has increased £602,000. The payment of the two and a half millions instalment on the new learn on the 22\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. had no effect on the market loan on the 22nd, had no effect on the market.

Saturday, May 26. Funds } per cent higher from the result of the ministerial debate. Consols closed to-day

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Some circulars report the corn market again very quiet, at last week's prices. From the extremely small stocks of foreign wheat and flour, the quotations are nominal, the demand almost entirely supplied by the inland millers popular, and operations on a great scale are confidently hoped for. It is surmised that Pelred, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 9d. Old Western Canal flour 41s. a 42s.; new, 40s. a 41s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s.; Ohio, 45s.; Canada, 41s a 42s; sour, 40s. a 42s. Indian Corn is without change-white, 51s. a 51s. 6d.; yel-

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report beef in active demand. Quotations raised 2s. a 5s. Pork continued to move freely, but buyers pay present rates with reluctance. In bacon the tendency was upward; shoulders were enquired for, but there was no supply. Lard in moderately active demand, and steady at last week's prices. Tallow quiet Y. C. quoted at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports pot ashes in active demand. Sales 1,000 bbls., at 30s. a 31s. Pearls quoted at 34s. Nothing doing in turpen-Spirits quiet, and without change in prices. Rosin—a very extensive business done; about 30,000 bbls. had brought 4s. a store. No sales in tar. Rape oil dull. Linseed oil, a good business done at 37s. a 38s. Palm oil lower. Olive less active. Seal dull, Small sales of cod at £43, and sperm £135. Philadelphia bark, a moderate business at 8s. 9d. a 9s. Dye woods mostly unchanged; Laguna logwood 72s. 6d,, Domingo £5. Sugar limited supply at full prices. Coffee—The public sales went off with spirit. Good busi-May 12—During a severe storm of rain and the darkness of the night the Russians made closed rather lower. Tea—Congou more in-

THE NEW RUSSIAN LEVY.

"A Hertfordshire Incumbent," writing in the Times, makes the following calculations on this subject:—The Berlin papers, anxious as usual, to magnify the resources of Russia, compute the number of available troops likely to be raised by the recent ukase at 250,000.

This estimate is in every way a most exaggerated one. The levy ordered being of 12 men to the thousand souls, the Berlin numbers would mply a population of nearly 21,000,000 for the 17 governments to which the ukase applies. But from Tegnoborschi's statistical tables (which are founded on official documents) it appears that the whole population, of all sexes and ages, in the area over which the conscription is to extend, amounted in 1851 to only 17,540,000. It cannot be sensibly greater at the present time, after two years of war.

It is plain therefore that about one-seventh must be deducted from the Berlin estimate, even when this is taken to represent the gross number of raw recruits. Perhaps we should not be The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join far wrong in putting them at 220,000. But how the English squadron. The English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore. The bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen.

many of them are likely to be brought into line at any of the frontiers? The area over which the ukase extends is nearer six than five times bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen.

Official information had reached the British

the ukase extends is nearer six than five times as large as England and Wales put together. Consul at Elsinore that the Russian government | In only three of the 17 governments named in had ordered all ships of war at Cronstadt to be it is the population denser than in the lake and mountain region of England-the county of Westmoreland; and in only one of these three, viz., Podolia, is it even half as dense as in sheepfeeding Wiltshire. At what an enormous cost of money, life, suffering and discontent must the

clothing, arming and assemblage of troops under such circumstances be effected? Let the English public compare their six per cent. income-tax with the pressure upon the Russian people which this levy alone involves in the governments where it falls. Of the whole in the governments where it falls. Of the whole population in the area in question we may reckon on the males of all ages at 8,500,000; and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as are of the age at which the Russian and such as a such a and such as are of the age at which the Russian soldier is taken (17 to 30) at 2,000,000-the proportion which holds in Great Britain. Hence it will be seen that the levy just ordered more than decimates that part of the male population which is subject to it. The consternation likely THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED BY ONE HUNDRED to be produced by the step may be imagined from the notorious fact that the Russian con-script both regards himself, and is regarded by on the evening of the 24th. Disraeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence—expressing that Parliament cannot adjourn for a law; for if the wife of a married soldier does not without expressing its dissatisfaction hear from him for the space of three years her with the ambiguous language and uncertain legal status becomes that of a widow, and she is conduct of the Government in reference to the at liberty to marry again. The Baron Haxthauquestion of peace or war, and that under these sen says that some years ago the number of these conventional widows (veuves de convention) clare that it will continue to give every support | had reached 165,000; and yet in the Russian to the Queen in the prosecution of the war, un-til, in conjunction with her allies, she shall wives and families of soldiers, who live with their husbands in cantonments.

But, independently of the moral effect of a ther words, it is an extinction of one twentieth Sir Wm. Heathcote moved to alter the amend- part of the producing power of the country. In ment by inserting the words, "and still cherish a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at that successful issue."

Russia land is nothing and labour everything. The number and quality of the serfs are the only elements of calculation in estimating the value. ay arrive at that successful issue."

elements of calculation in estimating the value
Mr. Gladstone approved of the amendment of
of an estate. What should we say if, in addition to our ordinary burdens, every twentieth Disraeli and his supporters lashed the gov- mill was burned down and every twentieth acre ernment—especially Lords Palmerston and of land rendered barren? We may say, perhaps, after the "horrible and heart-rending incidents Lord J. Russell replied, defending his conduct of last winter, indulge our fancy for the phrase The debate was resumed on Friday evening, sure that if our fleet should ever be sunk in the channel of the Medway, our bank notes become our Income-tax quadrupled, while 150,000 Rus-Earl Grey made a similar motion in the House sians are encamped in the Isle of Wight in perfect security, the phrase will not be adopted by

12 in the thousand souls of the militia

GENERALS CANROBERT AND PELISSIER. General Canrobert's friends are much dis-Both Houses have adjourned until June 4th, on the 24th Lord Palmerston held a private himself placed. Ill health in the common acmeeting of the members of Parliament at his ceptance of the term, at least cannot be the real house. Over two hundred were present. Lord cause of the resignation of his command in Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his gov- chief, for he thinks himself well enough to comernment and declared his intention of prosecuting the war. Other members also spoke, and on the whole the proceedings were harmonious. General Pelissier's entire corps. It is a com-It is expected by the 20th of June that every available man in Great Britain belonging to the infantry regiments will have embarked for the ar. commander-in-chief. Every one has heard how Some changes have been made in the War Radetzky was lifted on his horse at 80 years of Department by placing the Ordnance office in age, just as a great battle was commencing, the hands of the Minister of War. and the annals of warfare familiarise one's mind Wednesday, the 23rd, was the Great Derby race day at Epsom. 3. The horse, "Will Davell," with the idea of valetudinarian generals in dressing gowns and slippers, with a map before them, giving orders which they would be physically against wind and tide, this intrepid little party

FRANCE.—The appointment of General Pelis- cally unable to execute in person. The extra- was six minutes nearer than they calculated to ordinary chassee croissee just performed before Sebastopol, reverses this notion, and the French public is expected to believe that a general, whose physical and moral capacity is such as to air of near 400 shells and 3000 hand grenades, command the confidence of a corps d'armee in the field, is afflicted with just that amount of direction. But fortunately, our second Nelson illness which disqualifies him from continuing opreside at head quarters. Admitting that to preside at head quarters. Admitting that may be true, it is certain that no one believes it. Neither does any one believe that General Cancol the life of the brave lieutenant, whom this robert's resignation was a spontaneous measure decided upon before Sebastopol at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 16, as the *Moniteur* would the morning of May 16, as the *Moniteur* would some specific to the specific to represent. I stated to you some weeks ago, hat it had been resolved to remove him from recovery is despaired of. sailors were also so nearly exhausted that their his command. The resolution has been carried into effect in a theatrical way—and the comedy is very awkwardly put upon the stage. General high and dry on shore, except three seventy-

anrobert was a favorite with the soldiers, and crowded all sail, ran before wind and tide so was greatly liked and esteemed by all who enoyed his acquaintance. His personal courage undoubted, but it has long been said that he fours, besides the Calcutta, which were aftershrinks unduly from the responsibility of hazardous actions, and that his anxiety to spare the lives of his men is carried to an extent ncompatible with great achievements. It is, moreover, a commonly accredited opinion in regard to him that his mind is not sufficiently comprehensive for a general, that he sees but one part of a battle-field at a time, and wastes oncentrated energy on a single point, while he neglects the general plan of operations. In accepting, as he now in some sort does, this disparaging estimate of his own professional abilities, General Canrobert displays personal abnegation almost unparalleled. I doubt whe-ther any instance can be cited of a general cedng the chief command on the thinly disguised olea of ill health to a subordinate officer, and at plea of ill health to a subordinate officer, and at the same moment accepting an inferior position gration of his ship. His Lordship got into the boat with him, and pushed off to assist the

too much to say that no officer in the French army has a higher reputation, whether for valour, energy, or ability. His arrival in the camp a short time ago was hailed as a good omen. There was at once a presentiment that he was destined for the chief command. Very early in his military eareer, Pelissier, when a young man in Paris (he is now only 44) he got into some little trouble, in consequence of which he was sent to Africa, by way of punishment. There he soon acquired the reputation of a fireeater. It is natrated of him, that on one occasion being as chef de betaillon, in command of a mpany of a punishment corps called the Zephyis, he attacked a mud fortress occupied by the Arabs. His men in vain attempted to get over the wall. The Arabs kept a good look out and repulsed every assault. Pelissier at length said to three or four men about, "Throw me over, I am sure the company will follow me." His orders were executed. For two or three minutes he was alone in the enemy's position, and in that space of time he received three or four wounds. But he had rightly judged the effect of his hardihood. The men followed him, been much reflected upon for what has been, as I believe, very inappropriately termed the massacre of Dahra, in 1846. He was accused by the journals of the time of having cruelly and unnecessarily roasted to death a large numper of Arabs-men, women, and children-by lighting an enormous fire at the mouth of a cavern to which they had retreated. I am assured by many people that when all the circumstances are considered the reproach against him of having violated the laws of war is unjust. here were in fact, but very few women and hildren in the cavern, and General Pelissier did not know there were any. He found that as he was moving his men from a position the Arabs continually sallied forth from the cavern and harassed their rear. He lighted the fire in the hope of forcing the chiefs to come out and surrender themselves prisoners. but unfortunately they were all stifled either from their own obtinacy, or from the fire taking more rapid effect than had been estimated. I really believe that the deed was nothing more than one of the stern necessities of war. It has, however, give Pelissier the name of a man who is very muc the reverse of chicken-hearted, and peopl

the Russians in Sebastopol. Copy of part of a letter from an officer engaged is Lord Cochrane's daring enterprise and victory Basque Roads, 1809.

chuckle at the idea that he is the man to roas

Our fire ships were sent in, each conducte by a lieutenant and five men. The ships wer sixteen in number, and some very heavy. Whe they got in the French ships cut and slipped and nine sail of the line got on shore, on th Isle of Aix. and the next morning we discovere them. The fire-ships having done little good, the small craft and frigates were ordered in to attempt to destroy them. The place where they lay was like Portsmouth harbour, under the fire of two batteries, each of which had three tier of guns, of twenty-nine each, all heavy metal. The navigation to get at them was very difficult, in some places there being only four fathom water. Just as we were sitting down to dinner, on board the Revenge, our signal was made to go in and assist the gun and mortar vessels. Our ship was clear for action in fifteen minutes, and in half an hour we were alongside of three sail of the line, when we opened a dreadful can-nonade on them, which continued for an hour and a quarter, when the Warsaw, a fine 80 gun ship, and the Aquilon, struck to us. We were now in a very critical state ourselves, being in only five fathoms water, which was ebbing very fast. The batteries on shore, having got our range, struck us almost every shot for the last quarter of an hour. Luckily, a breeze springing up, we got into deeper water, and out of reach of their guns, when we anchored again, and sent our boats to take out the prisoners, and set them on fire about 7 p. m. At nine they were all in flames, and about two in the morning they blew up with a tremendous explosion. French set fire to the Tonnerre, and the Imperi euse to the Calcutta. Three other ships of the ine are on shore very much mauled by the frigate and bomb-ships; some of them are on their beam-ends, and but little chance of their getting off again. The captain of the Warsaw is on board our ship: he said they were bound out to relieve Martinique with troops and provisions. I went on board his ship after she struck, and the decks were strewed with dead and wounded, a most dreadful slaughter. We also lost several killed and our ship is much cut

up in sails and rigging, which makes it propa-ble that we shall be sent in to refit. gunpowder to be started into puncheons, which two-thirds of its nett amount. were placed end upwards. Upon the top of these were placed between 300 and 400 shells, President of the Board of Trade: charged, with fuses; and again, among and upon these were between 2,000 and 3,000 hand from time to time in the 'Post Magazine' on other by cables wound round them, and jammed render the whole, from stem to stern, as solid kind have already been made, others are an In this immense instrument of destruction

Lord Cochrane committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four seamen; and after the boon was broken his lordship proceeded with this explosion ship towards the enemy's line. Let it be recollected that at this moment the Applications for Fire or Life Assurance batteries on shore were provided with furnaces to fire red-hot shot, and then his lordship's danger in this enterprise may be properly conceived.

The wind blew a gale, and the tide ran three knots an hour. When the blue lights of the fire ships were discovered, one of the enemy's signal ships made the signal for fire-ships, which being also a blue light, the enemy fell into great confusion, firing upon her with very injurious effect, and directly cut their cables. When Lord Cochrane had conducted his explosion ship as near as was possible, the enemy having taken the alarm, he ordered his brave little crew into the boat, and followed them, after putting fire to the fuse, which was calculated to give them ifteen minutes to get out of the reach of the However, in consequence of the Our Own

The repetition of his explosions was so fast that the fire ships, though at first very near, could not overtake them before they were

wards engaged, taken and burnt. Our hero soon turned his attention to rescue and in bringing away the people from the Ville Lord Cochrane, lamenting that all he had in the world was about to be destroyed by the conflamuch at heart. Of General Pelissier, his successor, it is not prisoner in retrieving some valuable loss; but, on much to say that no officer in the French in passing by a 74, which was on fire, her loaded guns began to go off, a shot from which killed the French captain by Lord Cochrane's side, and so damaged the boat that she filled with water, and the rest of this party were nearly drowned.

Arrival of the "Atlantic." NEW YORK, June 13th.

The Atlantic has arrived. News the most imortant since the battle of Alma. Allies gained three victories-desperate en gagements -on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd Before Sebastopol. French took and retained an important position of defence.

Eight thousand killed and wounded. Allies made rapid advances, seized and reained the Russian lines on the Techernaya .-Russians retiring to the hills.

Allies took Kettsch and took command of France and England declines any further onference at Vienna, Hopes of peace prevail.

BIRTH On the 7th inst., at Underwood Cottage, Weston, the wife of Stoughton Denis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Philips, Eq., of Granamsville.

On Wednesday, June 6th, at St. Jude's Church, Oak ville, by the Rev. R. Shanklin. John Strangways, eldest son of John Strangways Donaldson, Esq., of Frierne Park, County of Middlesox, England, to Anna Victoria, eldest daughter of Arthur Cole Verner, Esq. of Oakville.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing.—William Frederick Anderson, of Parry Islands, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin; his face arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbutic nature.—for the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favourable change, and by a few weeks' perseverance with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years' standing.

TORONTO MARKETS.

0.1			earlies o	700		
n	Toronto, J	une	12	, 18	355.	in
h		8.	D.		8.	D.
e	flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel	50	0	a	52	6
	Farmers' per 196 lbs	47	6	a	48	9
t	Wheat-Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs	11	0	a	11	8
900	Oatmeal, per barrel	45	0	a	50	0
139	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	5	6	a	0	0
	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	4		a	0	0
n	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	4	0	a	4	1
11	Peas, per bushel,	5	0.	a	6	0
1,		3	0	a	3	6
9	Potatoes, per bushel,	90	0	a	130	0
	Straw, per ton,	60	0	a	70	0
d	Butter- l'ub, per lb	0	9	a	0	10
	Fresh, per lb,	0	10	a	1	0
e	Beef, per lb.	0	5	a	0	9
n	Beef, per lb,	30	0	a	0	0
l,	Grass Seed, per bushel,	7	6	a	15	0
	Clover Seed per bushel	40	0	a	45	6
e	Clover Seed, per bushel, Eggs per dozen	0	74	a	11	9
d	Fire wood per cord,	25	0	a	26	6
1	1201107 010	85%	10	200	-	-
73	The second secon	-	Married Woman	-	-	

New Advertisements,

JUST PUBLISHED. THE BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA. And other Poems on the most touching and interest incidents of the Campaign,

BY MRS. HAYWARD: DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR E. W. HEAD, BART. The proceeds of this work to be applied to the Patriotic Fund. Price 1s 101d; handsomely bound, 5s.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSEL Bookseller, Stationer & Printer, King Street East, Toronto. Toronto, June 13th, 1854.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL & LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling, and large Reserve Funds. Fire— Moderate Premiums and prompt and liberal settlement of losses without reference to England. No charge for Policies. The Company has received in Fire Premiums alone, during the year 1854, no less than £120,000 sterling.

The Reserved Fund on the 31st December, 1854, amounted to £400,000 sterling.

Mem.—The above amounts are irrespective of an ample sum kept apart to cover Life Lia-

bilities of the establishment. LIFE BRANCH .- Guarantee of an ample capital. Moderate Premiums with large parti-Lord Cochrane caused about 1,500 barrels of cipation of profits by the assured, amounting to Extract from J. H. Hartnott's letter to the

grenades. The puncheons were fastened to each the success of the Royal Insurance Company have had the mischievous effects of exciting a together with wedges, and moistened sand was desire of the new Life Offices to 'try their luck' Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.) rammed down between these casks, so as to in the Fire line. Several engraftments of the as possible, that the resistance might render the explosion more violent.

nounced, and more privately talked of. The results that are exhibited in most of the preceding summaries of accounts are not, however,

very encouraging for such experiments. "It is as hazardous to enter upon a 'little used to say it was 'to enter upon a little war.'
Applications for Fire or Life Assurance

FRANCIS H. HEWARD, Agent for Toronto Royal Insurance Office, New Market Buildings, Toronto, June 2, 1855.

New English Books.

arls and Adventures of the Deep

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

New Books Just Received. ENGLISH EDITIONS.

athways and Abiding Places of our Lord seed time and Harvest, or Sow Well and Reap Well.

Kind Words awaken Kind Echoes...

Conquest and Self Conquest.

Last Days of Eminent Christians.

Seasons of the Year, or the Hand of God Manifested in His Works... Family Pictures from the Bible... The Hand of God in History..... Elijah the Tishbite..... For sale by
HENRY ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to superintend the building of a CHURCH in the immediate vicinity of the FALLS OF NIAGARA, eeming it a matter of great importance that a building worthy of the object should be erected the vanquished from the devouring elements, in a place of so public a resort, would earnestly solicit aid from those who are in the habit of vide Varsovie, he would not allow even a dog to siting The Falls during the summer season, and be varsone, he would not allow even a dog to be abandoned, but took a crying and now neglected little favorite up into his arms, and brought it away. It may be supposed that he has conveyed this fortunate little trophy into the bosom of his family, where it ought to be cherished as an instance of his generous care. But a still greater instance of his goodness was displayed in his humanity to a cantain of a many friends will yet assist and enable them displayed in his humanity to a captain of a many friends will yet assist, and enable them french 74, who came to deliver his sword to erect a Church worthy of the locality and of

Signed on behalf of the Committee. W. LEEMING, Rector. CHAS, LEVCESTER INGLES, Curate. Drummondville, Falls of Niagara, C.W., May 31st, 1855.

P.S. Any subscriptions or donations may be forwarded to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto, who has kindly consented to receive them.

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE, BARRISTER, &c.

Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post-office, Court-street, Toronto. ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto. MISS McCARTNEY begs to announce that her Classes for Boarding and Day Pupils will reassemble, after the Christmas vacation, on the 8th of January, 1855.

Mrs. McCartney will conduct the domestic Singing Master, Mr. Ambrose. Mr. O'Brien. Drawing Mr. GRIFFITH. Arithmetic

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