





European Intelligence

THE ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA.

October, 23rd.

The augurs who predicted the Russian attack warned us of the days from the 15th to the 20th of this month. These are now passed, and some days more, without bringing any Russians, so the apprehensions of an attack are growing fainter every day. But, as we could never keep out of extremes, the old story of the Russians retiring from the Crimea has been again revived. The foundation of it lies in the report of the deserters that several Russian divisions have gone northward, where, none of them can tell whether merely to watch Eupatoria, or to guard Pereskop or Nicolai.

The preparations for the winter cantonment have at present absorbed all other ideas. All the final arrangements as to the disposition of the troops are made. The departure of the Turkish army has left a gap in our position towards Alsu and Vanutka. Osman Pasha, with all the remaining troops, moved on Sunday the 21st inst., down to Kamiesch, and all of them will probably leave before the end of the week. There are only about 2000 infantry, a battery of artillery, and 3000 cavalry, remaining for embarkation, which, as a number of vessels are expected back from Saclum Kaleh, will not require much time. The place which the Turks occupied will now be taken partly by the English and partly by the French troops. As long as the French hold their position on the heights of Baidar, the gorge of Vanutka and the lower road leading to it from Kamara are of minor importance, and can be guarded by a comparatively small force. The 1st Royals and the 71st, from Kertch, are destined for the purpose. The latter has not yet arrived, but the former has already in part taken up its position, and large fatigue parties are busy in carrying up the huts from the depot near the Highland camp at Kamara.

The position of the ford of Alsu will be occupied now by French. As it seems the intention to guard the heights above Baidar, this position will be occupied at Alsu, with the rest of our line on the Tchernaya. There is an old road from those heights to the ford of Alsu, and thence to Kamara; the French are now busy in repairing it, and they will throw a bridge over the Tchernaya, so that the left of the French, on that side, will be able to communicate with this side without taking the long circuit through the valleys of Baidar and Vanutka. It will shorten the distance at least by half, which, in winter, will be no small consideration. The French divisions encamped on the Fedakine height, give, every day, large fatigue parties for the purpose of constructing this road. They go down early in the morning, and they come back at night. In fact, wherever you go you see nothing but road-making; it seems to have taken the place of trench digging; and the sound of blasting has replaced the roar of guns and bursting of shells.

Yesterday the first reinforcements for the Sardinian army arrived at Balaklava. Each battalion is to receive 100 men, which will raise the Sardinian Contingent to more than its original strength. The French, who, like ourselves, have got a good number of recruits, or, rather, new troops, are continually drilling and unking *promenades militaires*. On Saturday last General McMahon, who is now General of a corps d'armee, inspected the Imperial Guard. It was one of the finest reviews imaginable. Of course, the bearskins and the long coats of the Voltigeurs, as connected with the glories of the first Empire, must make the greatest impression on the mind of every Frenchman; but, for any one not immediately influenced by those ideas, the Chasseurs and Zouaves de la Garde will be the chief point of attraction. One could rarely see a finer set of men together, looking so daring and soldier-like, just enough ornamented to set off to advantage the look of the men, without making them less serviceable by too much finery. Everything looks so compact, and yet so elastic, that it strikes me they have solved the problem how to combine strength and lightness in the recruitment of the infantry.

On Saturday last the Arabia took on board the remains of the English Light Cavalry Brigade destined for Eupatoria. At the same time, the village of Karanyl was cleared out of its native inhabitants, who were likewise embarked at Balaklava for Yalta. Notwithstanding the detachment of French gendarmes which occupied the village, it was a nest of spies. The most curious stories are told about it. Thus when the rumors of a Russian attack before and after the battle of the Tchernaya produced the order for the larger part of the army to turn out every morning at dawn, the men of the English battery of artillery, encamped in a hollow not far from the village, observed that a bright fire from the height above Karanyl invariably seemed to indicate to the Russians this circumstance, and immediately afterwards a bright fire was observed on the Mackenzie ridge, as in answer to others, and the consequence was that the Russians did so attack. The day when they did so, there was no order for turning out; the fire did not burn; and the Russians came. However true this may be, it seems very strange that the French gendarmes, who are certainly not wanting in acuteness, should not have tried to find out the cause of these bonfires.

THE BALTIC.

KIEL, Nov. 2nd.

The arrivals of ships of war from the Gulf of Finland continue. Yesterday the Royal George, 120, Capt Codrington; and the Creasy, 80, Capt. Warren, anchored in this harbor, and they have been joined this morning by the Edinburgh, 60, Capt. Havelock; and the Nile, 90, Capt. Mundy. Most of the Russian cannon have now been removed from Bomarsund, and shipped by transports to England. Before shipping them an experiment was made for testing the strength of some of them. They were charged with 16 pounds of gunpowder and two shot, which was then rammed into them up

to the muzzle, and when discharged they showed no symptoms of being in any way injured. They have been cast from Swedish iron, which is exceedingly tough, and it is well known that the greater part of the heavy ordnance of Prussia and other nations is made from the material. As they will prove serviceable either in their present condition or still more so if they are cast into mortars for the campaign of the next season, it is well that they have now been secured.

The Daily News has published the following letter, dated, Nargan, Oct. 29.—On Sunday last the Amphion and Magreine arrived from Hogland, and have brought the following news:—Young Story, a midshipman of the Arragon, who was unfortunately killed some time since in one of the rocket boats, has been found and buried at Mysburg, with military honours. A large number of people followed him to the grave.—The Russians gave £10 for his coffin, called his grave mound, and placed a very handsome head and foot stone on it, which will be some consolation to the poor fellow's friends. The governor of Hogland has been imprisoned for stealing the glass out of Somar Island Lighthouse, and saying the English had done it. On the 26th inst. a 90 gun screw vessel came out to G'dhulking Lighthouse, but when the Majestic made her appearance, the Russian vessel returned to Cronstadt.

HAMBURG, Nov. 5.

The ships of the line, Nile, 91, and Edinburgh, 58, with the Blenheim, 60, guns, arrived on Saturday last at Kiel, and the Hogland, 60, with the Ajax, of 58, and the Edinburgh, of 58 guns, sailed homeward yesterday morning. The Basisk steam ship, of six guns, Commander Tenner, sailed from Elsmore on the 1st inst. for England, with a Russian schooner as a prize tow. According to the report from Copenhagen, the Danish Government has been informed that on his return from Sweden, General Carobert will pay the King and court a personal visit.

THE WHITE SEA.

The French Minister of Marine has received a despatch from Capt. Guilbert, of the frigate La Cleopatra, commander of the French blockading squadron of the ports of the White Sea, dated the 29th October. It states that the French and English commanders had made it a point to stop and destroy all Russian coasting vessels, but to allow boats that appeared merely to belong to the different localities to pass freely. Having afterwards learnt that the e boats had been employed to transport 2000 muskets to different points on the coast, almost under the eyes of the ships of war, it was resolved to forbid the navigation of the sea to every kind of vessel, however small—a determination that was afterwards rigorously carried out.

The commanders of the allied forces had resolved to attack the important villages of Soumet, Kerrot, and Kema, but understanding that all the government stores and vessels had been removed since last year, the plan was abandoned. The other villages, though they had been supplied with arms from Archangel, did not appear much disposed to use them; they were besides, utterly defenceless, and quite at the mercy of the allied squadron. The inhabitants were at first willing to sell fresh provisions to the ships; but, on the appearance of an order from the government threatening with the punishment of death, or exile to Siberia, all who held any intercourse with the vessels of the allies, the people displayed a decided hostility. Besides these measures of terror, the Russian Government excited the religious fanaticism of the ignorant population against the allies, describing them as savage and impious race; medals were also distributed among the people, which they were told would preserve them from the bullets of the French and English; and they were promised a liberal indemnity for all losses they might sustain from the allies, provided they fired on them from ambuscades, or wherever they could surprise them.

A neutral vessel has attempted to enter the White Sea since the arrival of the blockading ships; but several Russian boats taking advantage of the thick fogs and dark nights of autumn, have attempted to reach the Norwegian coast. Nearly all of them were stopped; sixty vessels have recently been captured.

The cold had continued to increase with intensity from the beginning of October, the land at the date of the despatch was covered with snow, and masses of ice were floating in the rivers. As the navigation of the White Sea would soon be suspended, the commanders resolved to quit it. The two squadrons, between which the best understanding has existed throughout the blockade, left on the same day.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Military Gazette of Vienna pretends to have received from Trebizonde the news that in his report of September 30, the Turkish commander of Kars, Vassit Pasha, declared that he could not hold more than three weeks unless he received reinforcements and supplies. On this Omar Pasha, immediately gave orders to send to Kars 12,000 horses, with provisions. It remains to be seen whether this re-victualing corps succeeded in reaching Kars. According to the same correspondence, Prince Boubouff had arrived before the place with 14,000 horses, and a fresh assault was thought imminent.

A letter from Saclum Kaleh gives a rather more encouraging description of the state of affairs at Kars than some of the previous accounts. Colonel Simmons arrived at the above place on the 11th of October from Balaklava in the Great Britain, with 1500 Turkish troops. He then met Omar Pasha, who had sent forward the advanced guard of his army with the intention of following with the main body on the 12th. Colonel Simmons, it appears, had been present at a council of Caucasian chiefs, the result of which had been a combination of plans between them and Omar Pasha. The letter further alludes to the continued investment of Kars, and the great risk there existed of its reduction with its garrison of 16,000 men and 192 pieces of artillery, and imputes to the commanders of the allies considerable remissness in neglecting so important a place. In conclusion, the writer of the letter expresses an opinion that the recent expedition to Kurlan and also to Eupatoria are not likely to be attended with any important result at this season of the year.

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

Fourth Division Camp, Oct. 25.

The inhabitants of the little village of Karani, situated about midway between Balaklava and the Monastery of St. George, who have remained tranquil in their habitations during the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, received for a part, if not for the whole of the time, ratification from the allies to save them from starvation, expressed a wish since the fall of the place to be transferred to a point of the Crimea occupied by the Russians. Communications were made to the enemy and arrangements made to that effect and on Saturday last they were embarked for Kaffa. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe was in command of the vessel that took them, and was accompanied by Major Ross and some other officers who went as amateurs. It was not being yet forgotten, due precautions were, of course, taken, and strict formalities observed. Off Kaffa a Russian officer came on board to lunch, and, on its being intimated by some of the English that they did not expect to be allowed to land, he thought it possible they might, and, finally, they got on shore when they were surrounded by a crowd, including a number of Cossacks, who came down full speed. Each one of them was forthwith elevated upon a high Cossack saddle—rather an awkward seat for equestrians unaccustomed to such machines—and away they went at a scamper.—Everything was done Cossack fashion—full gallop. They were taken to the country house of Prince Gagarin, about two miles from shore, and were there courteously received by the Prince himself, a man of some 60 years of age, minus a leg, which he lost while campaigning in the Caucasus, and who went about on crutches. The Prince spoke French, and told them that he understood English. Chairs and a table were brought out of the country-house (over which the visitors were shown) and wine and fruit were placed before them, whereof they partook. The conversation was well sustained, and judging from the account given me by an officer present, almost cordial. Subjects connected with the war were not altogether excluded, and incidents of the siege were related. In the course of the conversation the Russian officer who had gone on board said something to Prince Gagarin, in which the English present distinguished the word "Kingdom." The Prince replied by a passionate exclamation, unintelligible to his foreign guests, and presently asked them what was the latest news. "Nothing from England," was the reply, "but in the Crimea the attack upon and capture of Kurlan." The Prince appeared to feel the intelligence painfully, but merely shrugged his shoulders and remarked that it was "la fortune de la guerre." He informed them of rather a curious fact, which was, that by the great explosion of the French magazine in the Mamelon at the end of August, persons in Sebastopol were killed and wounded. When they returned on board he sent them a supply of wine and grapes, which they had expressed a wish to purchase before they knew that they would be allowed to land, and requested some tea to return. Tea, cheese, and other things that it was thought might be acceptable were sent to him, and thus terminated this friendly little episode to the war. The officers returned to Balaklava on Tuesday, much pleased with their trip. I omitted to mention that they were permitted to see and converse with two of the men of the 10th Hussars made prisoners at the late unfortunate skirmish at Kertch.

I remarked some two months ago on the very small number of chaplains in our army in the Crimea. The deficiency seems to have been made up. There are now 52 chaplains doing duty with this army, and more are expected out. The 52 include all denominations. There are 10 Roman Catholics, 8 Presbyterians, about 10 or 12 of the Church of England, sent out by the Government, and about 22 by the religious societies. All the officers with whom I converse on the subject do-plore the necessity under which Government finds, or considers itself placed, of filling up the gaps in our army in the East with recruits of tender age and no instruction, peculiarly liable to be struck down with disease, and comparatively inefficient in front of the enemy. Owing to the smallness of our army when the war began, and the heavy losses since suffered from sickness and the sword, some young and raw soldiers must inevitably be sent out, but it is thought that ought not to be the case to such an extent as at present is. It is asked why should not old soldiers be brought hither from the colonies, and replaced by recruits. We have seasoned and well-drilled troops all over the world—in Australia, Canada, &c. Manifestly in India I am assured that we have 30,000 British soldiers. Could not some of these be spared for next year's campaign against the Russ? They would certainly go much further and be used up much more slowly than recruits. It is well known and proven fact that some of the recruits lately sent out were ignorant, on their arrival here, how their musket or mine should be fired. They had been outstayed on one day and embarked the next. And of these some were sent to take the Redan!

Among other preparations for winter the Commissariat officers of divisions are getting up large supplies of stores, a useful service against the time when, notwithstanding the improved means of communication now in progress, transport will be infinitely more laborious and difficult than at present. Besides the contents of store-houses, one sees great masses of rations piled up in the open air, on spots from whence deep surrounding trenches will carry off the rain. Here are huge mountains of pressed hay, piles of barrels, heaps of sacks, telling of providence and promising abundance. Trunks and branches of trees (firewood) raise these provisions sufficiently from the ground to preserve them from its humidity, and many of the packages—such as cases of beef, rum, &c.—will not be injured by water pouring down upon them. For other descriptions of rations—such as hay, straw, and corn,—it appears to me that the amount of tarpaulin covering is insufficient. I am assured that this is in no way the fault of the Commissariat, but, on application being made some time ago for several thousand tarpaulins, the reply was that they were very expensive, and that shift must be made for the present with what were already provided—namely,

with about as many hundred as there had been thousands asked for!

Up to this date the weather is very fine, but the rains may begin any day, and can hardly be long deferred. The mornings are now very cold, and it is a severe water turning out at five o'clock, as the army continues to do. There is sharp frost. The water you wash in at an early hour numbs your hands. This morning at seven o'clock the heavy dew lay congealed into ice on the decks of the vessels in Balaklava harbor, and one could knock it off in cakes with his boot. As the sun ascends you have a temperature like that of summer, even on the heights, while in Balaklava and in the valley the heat is almost oppressive. These extreme contrasts are, of course, trying; and, if they continue, their effect will surely be felt, but up to this time the health of the army continues good.

Much comment and dissatisfaction have been caused by the rule that officers proceeding home on leave and taking passage in transports to England are to pay 15s. a day for their messing during the voyage. This regulation appears very unjust. Estimating the passage at 18 days, which will be found a very low average, especially in the season now commencing, the voyage out and home will cost the officer £27, or, in the case of a subaltern, about three months' pay, and this expense, in some instances, may act as a prohibition of absence.

Colonel Tyler, commanding the 62nd Regiment, who was wounded on the 8th of September, is dead, but, as I understand, not from the effect of his wound.

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GIBRALTAR.

(From the Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from on board the S. S. Frigate Congress, gives the annexed interesting sketch of this wonderful town and fortress.)

The approach of Gibraltar, through the Straits of the most imposing character. The Straits themselves are in the narrowest part twelve miles wide, and extend from Cape Spartel to Gibraltar, about thirty six miles. A strong current never ceases to flow from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, and, through the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, and Asia and Europe pour their respective tribute into this same great sea, the depth of the waters remain the same from age to age. The most reasonable explanation of this phenomenon, which I have seen, is that an ocean current discharges the waters into the Atlantic as fast as they are raised. In proof of this it is to be seen in the Straits, after a vessel has been sunk in the Straits, water afterwards found some twelve miles to the westward, which it could have drifted only by the force of the under-current. The upper current is perfectly motionless, rolling on like the rapid Niagara in fearful billows, and being only you near the bold shores of Ajofrut and Gunta and Gibraltar.

The last two named are the ancient Pillars of Hercules, and it is perhaps the association of the name with the word "herculean" that has caused the name to be applied to the Straits, and the fact that the Straits were afterwards found some twelve miles to the westward, which it could have drifted only by the force of the under-current. The upper current is perfectly motionless, rolling on like the rapid Niagara in fearful billows, and being only you near the bold shores of Ajofrut and Gunta and Gibraltar.

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VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Constantinople, Oct. 29.

It is said the Sultan has manifested an intention to visit Paris and London in the spring, and it is made known his intention to the Grand Vizier, and to some of the principal ministers.

27 In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is painted black, to remain so for one month. If there were such a law in force in this country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present.

28 The true religious man fears the arm of honor seems to be an ill action; the late, considers vice something beneath him, the former as something offensive to the Divine Being.

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27 In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is painted black, to remain so for one month. If there were such a law in force in this country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present.

28 The true religious man fears the arm of honor seems to be an ill action; the late, considers vice something beneath him, the former as something offensive to the Divine Being.

GIBRALTAR.

(From the Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from on board the S. S. Frigate Congress, gives the annexed interesting sketch of this wonderful town and fortress.)

The approach of Gibraltar, through the Straits of the most imposing character. The Straits themselves are in the narrowest part twelve miles wide, and extend from Cape Spartel to Gibraltar, about thirty six miles. A strong current never ceases to flow from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, and, through the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, and Asia and Europe pour their respective tribute into this same great sea, the depth of the waters remain the same from age to age. The most reasonable explanation of this phenomenon, which I have seen, is that an ocean current discharges the waters into the Atlantic as fast as they are raised. In proof of this it is to be seen in the Straits, after a vessel has been sunk in the Straits, water afterwards found some twelve miles to the westward, which it could have drifted only by the force of the under-current. The upper current is perfectly motionless, rolling on like the rapid Niagara in fearful billows, and being only you near the bold shores of Ajofrut and Gunta and Gibraltar.

The first two named are the ancient Pillars of Hercules, and it is perhaps the association of the name with the word "herculean" that has caused the name to be applied to the Straits, and the fact that the Straits were afterwards found some twelve miles to the westward, which it could have drifted only by the force of the under-current. The upper current is perfectly motionless, rolling on like the rapid Niagara in fearful billows, and being only you near the bold shores of Ajofrut and Gunta and Gibraltar.

My LORD.—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter I have received from Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under his command to Kurlan, after having made a short reconnaissance.

As it has been decided that the French will garrison the fort, the English troops will return here, and I expect them here about the 3rd November.

I have to report the arrival, on the 25th instant, of a detachment of prisoners, the number of 132, from Odessa, where the greatest part



EVENING PRAYER FOR A CHILD.

Evening prayer for a child. O God, preserve my mother dear in health and strength for many a year...

WEATHERCOCKS ON CHURCHES.

The following extract from a copy of the London Christian Observer, published in 1827 is applicable to some signs of the present times. We have had a new and spacious Church erected for our accommodation, which I like vastly well in every respect...

To the Editor of the Church. WATERLOO, Nov. 20, 1855.

My dear Sir, I believe that the prosperity of the Church affords the greatest earthly happiness to all true Churchmen.

I therefore send you the following statement which I should like you to publish in your next issue.

I attended the annual examination of the Sunday School of St. John's Church, Leeds, C. W., on Sunday the 18th inst. Although I have been a missionary 20 years, I never felt the force of the Saviour's words "feed my lambs" so strongly as now.

Several of the children recited from 3 to 5 chapters in St. Matthew's Gospel, the best scholar repeated 7 chapters. In the short catechism but few answers were missed, and at the cross examination on the Gospel of St. Matthew, relating to the character of our Saviour and John the Baptist, the answers were given very correctly.

The pleasure I experienced was very great, and the satisfaction it gave me, rendered the day one of the happiest of my life.

Believe me, Yours faithfully, N. WATKINS.

The next Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Church Society for the Gore and Wellington Branch will be held on the 2nd December, in the Sunday School Room of Christ Church, in this City.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—G. P. Thornhill; Mr. G.—Glanford; E. H. Bellville; W. H. Hamilton; Rev. N. W. Waterloo.

POPIH CONVICTICLE.—The Freeman's Journal announces that the first meeting of the Cathedral Chapter of the diocese of Dublin, which has not been convened for centuries (the last meeting having been held before the Reformation, in the year 1517), took place on Thursday last, having been called by His Grace the Archbishop, to receive a brief of his Holiness the Pope, conferring several important privileges on the Chapter, among others authorizing the Canons to wear the same gorgeous costume as that used by the Canons of St. Peter's at Rome. The Canons are 26 in number, most of whom are parish Priests.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 2.—FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

1. Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold thy King cometh unto thee, meek and sitting upon an ass and a colt the foal of an ass.—Matt. xxi, 5.

How great the mystery to the proud Jewish people! their King, to whom they looked to free them from foreign oppression and to place them at the head of the world, coming in a meek and gentle spirit and riding on this animal, the symbol of peace. Yet in this meek rider there is the constraining power, which renders the untrained foal tractable. Yet our King has freed the true Israel from the yoke of Satan, and has made them to take the lead in the world. O that his sweet constraint may quiet my untrained passions and subdue them to himself.

2. This is Jesus the Prophet.—Matt. xxi, 2. Moses had promised the Israelites that the Lord would one day raise up to his people a prophet like himself. Moses was mediator, lawgiver and ruler, and none such had yet appeared; the misfortunes and divisions of the Jews caused them the more earnestly to long for such a one, to rectify evils within them, to direct them aright and to rescue them from foreign interference. God intended one different from what they apprehended; and yet the same. Jesus is our teacher, mediator, sovereign and ruler. May I heartily embrace him as such.

DECEMBER 3.

1. Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest.—Matt. xxi, 9.

Thus did the common people welcome their Prophet when he came to enter Jerusalem as their King. Their heart rejoiced in one coming, not in his own name, but in the Lord's. They pray Him, (not knowing fully what they said.) "Save us we beseech thee"; Thou who dwellest in the highest heaven; save us. And so it must be our part to welcome our Prophet and King to our hearts, that he may both teach and rule us. We must thus pray to Him for salvation, now that he is in the highest heavens; and for a salvation to be completed there. O Lord Jesus grant me this salvation.

2. The mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it.—Isai. ii, 2. The mountain on which God's temple stood was literally honoured in this, that in the latter days of the second temple men from all nations resorted to it to worship, both Israelites and others. But the Lord's name is now his church; and wherever it is established is the mountain of his house; and it is exalted now above all other forms of worship and above all earthly kingdoms; and he has promised that all nations shall flow into it, and that promise is in the course of fulfillment. Hasten, O Lord its complete accomplishment; and grant me so to live in thy church, that I may be worthy to keep in its fulfilment.

DECEMBER 4.

1. Out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.—Isai. ii, 3.

This was fulfilled literally: for the gospel and its prophets and the law of liberty was first preached on mount Zion and in Jerusalem, and from thence went forth to other lands; and Jews were they who carried it to those lands. And it continues to be fulfilled in the spiritual Zion and city of God, his Church. His law and word are continually extending from them to those who did not know them. Blessed be the Lord for this continual fulfilment of his word! O that I may now receive his words, and my heart more submit to his law; that from me also it may in part go forth to others.

2. I will turn my hand upon thee, and purely purge away thy dross.—Isai. i, 25. Judgement begins with the house of God; for judgement is first for correction; and if it were for punishment, they deserve it most, who have had most mercies. But God condescends to employ his people in the renovation of the world; and they are the more capable of this work the more pure they are themselves. And so, whilst he makes them continually to speak his truth, he turns his hand from time to time back upon them, to purge away their dross, and make them more fit to be workers together with him. Let me answer to thy hand, O Lord, and willingly part with all my dross.

DECEMBER 5.

1. Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold in the temple.—Matt. xxi, 12.

Jesus came for judgment as well as for redemption; and this action of his is a type of his continued providential judgement and of the last judgement likewise. Judgement ever more begins at the house of God; and self-interest, covered with a veil of religion, is one of those things on which he looks with the greatest indignation. This was the object with whom Jesus went out to, both buyers and sellers. And this is a warning to us, whether ministers or people, that we make not our place in the Church a stepping stone to our own interest or convenience. Keep me ever, O Lord, on my guard against this temptation.

2. I will restore by judgement as at the first, and the counsellors as at the beginning.—Isai. i, 26. Moses, Joshua and Othniel and the counsellors who assisted them were simple and faithful men, who sought not their own interest or honour, but only to govern and

guide God's people according to his will, and thus secure their purest and eternal welfare. And such men the Lord more and more raises up in his Church, as the gospel takes more and deeper hold on men's hearts; and it is only by his giving us such men that we can be well governed. May He give us to look more to him for every good thing we need.

DECEMBER 6.

1. Zion shall be redeemed with judgement, and her converts with righteousness.—Isai. i, 27.

In more than one way is this true. God's people are redeemed from their sins by his chastising hand upon themselves; and they are redeemed from death by Christ's judgement upon the devil and his angels. And it is the converts in Zion who are redeemed fully and no others; those who turn away from sin and turn towards God. These are redeemed with God's righteousness in fulfilling to them his promises, and by the implanting of his righteousness in their hearts, which drives out the tyrant sin. O that I may be one of the true converts, that my redemption may be completed.

2. Now it is high time to awake out of sleep; for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed.—Rom. xiii, 2.

The great day of eternal salvation every day draws nearer; and our first faith has been given us, that we might be partakers in that salvation. Yet our being partakers of it depends on our diligence and earnestness in bringing forth fruits of a living faith; and if we walk as in sleep, not seeing the eternal realities, but working out an unreal life, we cannot partake in them. It therefore behoves us to arouse ourselves, and look steadily at what is real, that we may live to a purpose, and that an eternal one. May I daily more waken up to my true life.

DECEMBER 7.

1. The night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness and let us put on the armour of light.—Rom. xiii, 12.

Our life in this world is as darkness compared with that of eternity. Here if we see, we see dimly things as they are; by borrowed lights and the imperfect aid of the church and of human sciences, our moon and stars; and so we work far below our true destiny and end; and are even led into works which arise from the darkness of ignorance and corruption. But if we wish to share that eternal light, we must even more reject the works of darkness, and put upon us an armour which shall be both a light and defence; reflecting the light of the sun of righteousness, dawning on us from afar. Let me know this armour of light and clothe myself with it.

2. Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof.—Rom. xiii, 14.

To be clothed with a person is to enter into and adopt his views and interests, to imitate his character and conduct. Temptation and example and inclination so drag us back from our true good, that we need a higher pattern to form ourselves upon; and that pattern the Lord Jesus supplies, born in our flesh, subject to our weakness, struggling with temptation, and yet making no provision for the flesh, but growing in wisdom and in favour with God and man. O that I may, like him, cease to make provision for fulfilling the lusts of the flesh, and study to do my Father's work.

DECEMBER 8.

1. The destruction of the transgressors and the sinners shall be together, and they that forsake the Lord shall be consumed.—Isai. i, 28.

The Lord has called us into his Church and made us his children and given us his laws. We may either transgress his laws or keep them; we may become Saints or continue sinners; we may either cleave to the Lord or forsake him. But if we do choose the way of the transgressors, we shall find it hard, for it leads to destruction; and if we do forsake the Lord we shall be consumed with the fire of his wrath. Be ever so many banded together, they shall all be destroyed together. Keep me, O Lord, from turning away from thee.

2. The iniquity of man shall be towed down, and the haughtiness of man shall be made low, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day.—Isai. ii, 17.

Pride made the first sin in Heaven, and pride is the source of the sins of the great amongst mankind. It is this that makes them violent, covetous and oppressive, contentious and revengeful. This arrays them against God himself, to hinder the growth of truth, mercy and love. But a day of retribution will come, when all shall be brought down to one level, when none will be able to exalt himself, when the Lord alone shall fill the throne of the world, and all shall bow before him, either with joyful adoration, or with forced submission. May my lot in that day be amongst the willing worshippers.

ANOTHER COADJUTOR.—Dr. O'Hanlon, Prefect of the Dunborne establishment at Maynooth, has been selected as Coadjutor for the office of Coadjutor to the present Bishop of Elphin, Dr. Browne, whose advanced years render an assistant indispensable. This does not, however, imply there he is likely to fill the post, the old system of affirming the choice of the Clergy having been departed from since the importation of Dr. Cullen to Ireland. It is thought quite possible that not only Dr. O'Hanlon, but the dignitary, Dr. Kilroe, and the dignitary, Mr. Gilhooly, may be passed over to make room for some more plant subject of the Papal See.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC. The work is the most highly esteemed in the country, and it is the only one of the kind in which the number of the annual for 1856 is a topographical point of view. It is decidedly superior to any of the preceding issues, and as a comprehensive and neatly arranged compendium of statistical information it is a most valuable work.

The work is adorned with a map of Canada, and is bound in a most elegant and durable cover. It is a most valuable work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the progress of the country.

It is necessary for us to recommend the purchase of the Canadian Almanac. The demand, we learn, is so great that the publishers can with difficulty keep pace therewith. Large as the edition is, it bids fair to be exhausted long before the close of the current year.

ECCLIASTICAL.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.—The African mail steamer, Etiope, sailed from Plymouth for Madeira and the West Coast of Africa on Wednesday afternoon. Among her passengers are Dr. Woods, the newly-appointed Bishop of Sierra Leone accompanied by 14 Clergymen.

PROMOTION OF THE COVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.—On Wednesday the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctor for the province, and other officials, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, for the purpose of further prosecuting the Convocation of Canterbury to the 12th of December. The meeting of business will not take place until after the meeting of Parliament.

LICHFIELD DIOCESAN COLLEGE.—A conference took place at Stafford, on the 12th inst., between the committee of governors of the proposed Lichfield College, including the Bishops of the diocese, and a deputation of objectors, consisting of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart, Mr. S. Child, M.P., and several Clergymen and laymen.

The Bishop having taken the chair, the deputation, after stating their objections to the proposed Lichfield College, and to the proposed Lichfield College, including the Bishops of the diocese, and a deputation of objectors, consisting of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart, Mr. S. Child, M.P., and several Clergymen and laymen.

CHURCHES REOPENED.—The parish Church of Galeshead, after restoration; St. Peter's Church, Sudbury, after restoration.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.—Of a new Church in Arlington-square, the fifth in the populous parish of Islington, to be dedicated to St. Philip, and intended for a newly formed district of 5,000 souls.

MANUFACTURE OF SEMINARS.—On the occasion of the late Thanksgiving prayer the following advertisement appeared in the papers:—To the Clergy.—Substantially.—Sermons ready for Sunday next, being the day appointed for offering up prayer and thanksgiving for the capture of Sebastopol.

In connection with this advertisement a correspondent of the Athenaeum relates that, having on the Sunday in question been invited by a nonconformist minister in his own parish Church, he sought, on the evening of the same day, for improved spiritual food in the church of the adjoining parish, where he heard the same text given out, and the same sermon delivered word for word. At first he attributed this to an exchange of good offices between the Rector of one parish and the Curate of the other, but, changing the following morning to observe the above advertisement, he ascertained, at the cost of half-a-crown, the real cause of the strange coincidence.

THE NEXT POPE.—There seems to be a struggle between France and Austria as to which of the two countries shall furnish a successor to Pius the Ninth. Austria has shown a readiness to sacrifice her own independence in deference to the demands of the Papal Power, while France rules Rome with French bayonets. Both governments are ambitious of securing the Papal Throne, and France desires, it is said, to make Lucien Bonaparte a Cardinal preparatory to his being made Pope. Long before the time comes for the elevation of a successor to the present Pope, we hope to see the Church and State separated in Italy. Nothing but foreign soldiery now keeps the States of the Church in political subjection to the Pope.

THE BRITISH CHAPLAIN AT VIENNA.—The Acting Chaplain of the British Embassy at Vienna was approached last week by two gendarmes, while walking through a wood in the neighbourhood of Vienna, on his way to the country seat of an Austrian General, where he was invited to dinner. It appears the gendarmes in question were on the look out for an offender and took it into their heads to suspect the Reverend gentleman. Not happening to have his passport with him, he was unable to satisfy them, and had to return with them to Modling, a distance of about six English miles, where he was taken to the district police court, and detained until he could be identified. The affair has been laid before Count Buol by the British Charge d'Affaires.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is said to have assigned the following principal reason for charging high prices for his lectures:—I do not lecture for the sake of high prices, but I have demanded high prices that I might get rid of importunities for lectures far beyond my ability to meet.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE. GREAT BRITAIN. The Rev. Mr. Brown's new work, "The Christian's Duty," is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the day. It is a most valuable work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the progress of the country.

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THE NEW YEAR—1856—DIOCESAN CALENDAR.

- 1. Will commence on Tuesday.
2. Epiphany will be Sunday, Jan. 6th.
3. Epiphany Collection for Domestic Missions, will be on Sunday, 13th.
4. Ash Wednesday will be on Feb. 6th.
5. Monthly Collection for Diocesan Missions, Feb. 10th.
6. Lenten Ordination Sunday, will be Feb. 17th.
7. Quarterly Collection for Diocesan Missions, will be March 9th.
8. Sunday before Easter, will be March 16th.
9. Good Friday will be March 21st.
10. Easter Day will be March 23rd.
11. April Monthly Collection for Diocesan Church objects, will be April 13th.
12. Ascension Day will be May 1st.
13. Whitsunday (Collection) will be May 11th.
14. Trinity (Ordination) Sunday, will be May 18th.
15. Quarterly Collection for Diocesan Missions, will be June 8th.
16. Annual Collection for Foreign Missions, will be July 13th.
17. Commencement of Hobart College, will be on Thursday, July 17th.
18. August Monthly Collection for Diocesan Church objects, will be August 10th.
19. Convention of Western New York, will be held Wednesday, Aug. 20th.
20. Quarterly Collection for Diocesan Missions, will be held Sept. 14th.
21. Fall Ordination Sunday, will be Sept. 21st.
22. Usual extra Collection to pay expenses of Church Deputies to General Convention, is made Sept. 28th.
23. The General Convention will meet in Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 1st.
24. October Monthly Collection will be made for Diocesan Church objects, October 12th.
25. November Monthly Collection for Church objects, will be Nov. 9th.
26. Thanksgiving Day will probably be appointed on Thursday, Nov. 27th.
27. Advent Sunday will be Nov. 30th.
28. Quarterly Collection for Diocesan Missions, will be Dec. 14th.
29. Ordination Sunday will be Dec. 21st.
30. Christmas will fall on Thursday, Dec. 25th.

TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. This project which at first sight appears to be quite absurd, is receiving a good deal of notice in the English and French papers. Various scientific men have proposed detailed schemes, the cost of the cheapest being some ten millions of pounds sterling. However they expect to get air during the process of tunnelling 21 miles, under deep water is a problem which we think will have to be lot for the next generation.

OPENING OF THE HAMILTON AND TORONTO RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE HAMILTON AND TORONTO RAILWAY.—Next Monday the 3rd inst. the complete opening of this line will take place. Although there are some who fear no good to this City from its effect, and think that many of the Western Merchants will divide the business they have hitherto done entirely in this City, with Toronto, we have every confidence that our wholesale houses will hold their own, in advantage of position, energy, and wealth can do it, in almost every other respect the opening of the line must benefit us considerably.

Sir Thomas Browne is said to have written "A Dialogue between two Twins yet unborn, respecting the World into which they were going; but no trace of it could be discovered by Mr. Wilkie when he published his edition of the works of Browne.

Mr. Mudie the keeper of the great circulating library in London has subscribed for 2,750 copies of the forthcoming volumes of Macaulay's History of England, for the use of his library.

Mr. Robins was a real estate broker and an auctioneer, in London. He was celebrated for the original and attractive style of his advertisements and descriptions of property for sale. The London Quarterly says that on one occasion Mr. Robins had made the beauties of an estate so enchanting, that he found it necessary to blur it by a fault or two, lest it should prove too bright and good "for human nature's daily food." But there are two great drawbacks to the property, sighed out this Hafiz of the Mart, "the glister of the rose leaves and the noise of the nightingales."

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THE BRANTFORD RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE BRANTFORD RAILROAD ACCIDENT. We are indebted to Mr. Rogers, conductor of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad, for the following particulars of the accident on that road on Wednesday:

The accident occurred about seven miles from Brantford. The engine of a wood train had become disabled and was waiting for the accommodation train to come on and push the train to the first turn out. The two trains had proceeded nearly two miles together, when they came to a bridge. When the locomotive of the wood train ran upon the bridge the track spread and the locomotive, which was running with reversed action, dropped on the stringers. At that time, there were three laborers on the front of the engine, and three were on the flat car next to it. When the locomotive struck down upon the tumbler, the flat cars were forced upon it, and three of the men were killed outright, and two more have since died. The sixth still lingers, but under great doubt as to his recovery. The train was proceeding at the rate of some five miles an hour when the accident occurred. The locomotive was not materially injured, and the greatest damage accrued in the loss of life and detention of business, to extricate the disabled machine and put the road to rights again. The cars of the passenger train were not thrown from the track, neither was any person on board of it injured worthy of mention. The trains begin to run regularly again to-day.—Buffalo Express.

Mr. Dickens is contemplating a six months sojourn at Paris, which he terms "a retirement from the busy life of London." The newspapers say "this will be profitable to the readers of this work."

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DEATH OF ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS OF GUELPH.—Mr. James Hodgert, who has resided in Guelph almost from its commencement, died on the 19th inst. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Wellington District Mutual Insurance Company up to the time of his decease—was engaged in several branches of manufacture, and altogether a man who had done much for the prosperity of Guelph.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Saturday, by H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Mrs. Prucilla Smith, of the Township of Barton. She was a person of intemperate habits, and had a day or two previous received some blows, which it was supposed might have caused her sudden death. Verdict, that the deceased died in consequence of the rupture of her spleen, brought on by long continued intemperance. The spleen was about six or seven times the usual size.

The Traffic of the Great Western Railway for last week, amounts to £15,176 8s. 3d.

MACLEOD'S ALMANACK FOR 1856.—We have received a number of this most useful and comprehensive work. It extends to 106 pages and is replete with information relating to the Province. At the low price, 7½d, at which it is published, no one should be without a copy.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—It is with much regret that we learn that Mrs. Loughran, wife of Mr. Thomas Loughran, hotel keeper, South-fo Fort street, met with her death on Tuesday evening last, by accident. While going down a flight of stairs in her own house, Mrs. Loughran's gown caught a splinter in a stair which tripped her, when she fell head foremost to the bottom and broke her neck. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday forenoon on the body, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the melancholy fact.—Quebec Gazette.

TO DESTROY CANADIAN THISTLES.—Mr. J. L. McD., Chemist, N. Y., gives directions to the Rural New Yorker to destroy Canadian thistles. He says:—It is known to many farmers that ploughing will destroy Canada thistles, though there is some difference in the mode of operation. Most generally the ground is ploughed four or five times during the summer, which will nearly or quite exterminate them, but my treatment of these customers I think better still.

Five years ago I purchased a farm on which were a number of patches of Canada thistles. On one field, of four acres, they were from two to four feet high, and so thick that neither grass nor anything else could grow with them. About the 1st of June I harrowed down the thistles and ploughed them under, and the first week in July ploughed the field again, and sowed buckwheat; harvested a good crop and some thistles; thrashed the buckwheat on the lot, and burnt the straw and chaff. I treat this field in like manner for three years in succession, seeding down with clover and timothy the last year, and have completely eradicated the thistles. By sowing the buckwheat, the farmer will not only be remunerated for his labor, but there is no kind of crop so good as this for free land from daisies, and other noxious weeds. To subdue patches growing in corners of fences and along highways, mow them off according to the (Dutch rule) in July and August. I have tried this rule and have exterminated many patches in this way.

REMARKABLE METEORIC PHENOMENON IN ILLINOIS.

An extraordinary spectacle was visible in the heavens on the night of the 15th inst. At a quarter past eleven o'clock p.m., a streamer of purplish light was observed, starting at about three degrees above the horizon in the course N. 66 W., and rising to its culmination a little below the zenith on the West, still held its general course in its descent, becoming thinner and less distinctly defined, until about 12 or 16 degrees above the horizon, and 66 degrees to the East of South, it terminated. It formed a beautiful and almost perfect semicircular arch, running N.N.W. and E.S.E. and rising to within 2 or 3 degrees of the zenith. It was mistaken by many persons who observed it at the time for a lunar rainbow. From S to 25 degrees above to the horizon on the North-western end, it exhibited the greatest intensity of light, considerably tinged with red. As it extended on it became more thin and diffuse, though no where having a greater breadth than about 50 minutes of a degree. Throughout the greater part of its length it consisted of a white hazy light, like the tail of a comet, though upon a minute observation the flickering streams always observable in the Northern lights could be seen. At about thirty degrees above the horizon, on the north-western end, it made a slight angle, bending more into the East, toward the zenith, and near its termination in the south-east, it curved still more into the east. The streamer was observed to maintain its position and intensity, almost unaltered, for about half an hour, when it began to be agitated, and rapidly—almost suddenly—it disappeared. The sky was perfectly clear at the time, and a fresh breeze came off the lake from the north-west. The Northern lights were quite bright, though not unusually so for this latitude.

It was beautiful to witness the frail electric arch hanging tilted over us for half an hour, and then its crumbling and noiseless destruction. Among the many fantastic forms which the aurora borealis assumes, we have never before witnessed one like this.

EXCESSIVE POLITENESS.—Sir Brook Watson was an extremely polite man, and one who knew him well, upon hearing that he had lost his leg by the bite of a shark while bathing in the sea, exclaimed, 'Ah! I can see how that was—if he had not stayed to allow the shark precedence the accident would not have happened.'

MEDICAL. JUST RECEIVED. ENGLISHMAN'S SYSTEM OF SURGERY, 21s. 3d. Management of the Sick Room, 4s. Dives on Midwifery, 16s. 3d. on Female, 15s. on Children, 14s. Maternity Lectures on Living Beings, 5s. Lee's Clinical Midwifery, 3s. 3d. Bowman's Practical Chemistry, 6s. 3d. Medical, 6s. 3d. What to observe in Medical Cases, 5s. Carpenter's Elements of Physiology, 15s. Lawrence on the Eye, 25s. Christian & Griffith's Dispensary, 17s. 6d. Miller's Practice of Surgery, 8s. 3d. Principles of Surgery, 16s. 3d. Simon's General Pathology, 6s. 3d. Watson's Practice of Physic, 16s. 3d. Macleod's Surgical Anatomy, 22 1/2s. 0. Hanley's Text Book of Anatomy, 10s. Harris's Dictionary of Medicine and Dental Surgery, 22s. 6d. Wylie's Pocket Dose Book, 7s. 11d. Physician's Pocket Book, 3s. 11d. Wood's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. 37s. 6d. Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology, 24s. 0. The Geological Observer, by De la Beche, 20s. 0. Brodie's Clinical Lectures on Surgery, 6s. 3d. Cannon's Synopsis of Materia Medica, 7s. 6d. Powne's Chemistry for Students, 7s. 6d. Wide on Diseases of the Ear, 14s. 0. Ricard and Hunter on Venereal, 16s. 3d. Neilson on Diseases of the Skin, 5s. 0. Hughes on Anæsthesia and Træpanism, 5s. 0. Cooper's Lectures on Surgery, 15s. 0. Churchill's System of Midwifery, 15s. 0. Diseases of Women, 15s. 0. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, August 29, 1855. 6

LAW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. THE REPORTERS CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, by John Wm. Wallace, 16s. The Exchequer Digest, from 1824 to 1854, by A. J. Fish, 25s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Aug. 16, 1855. 4

WANTED. For the President Life Insurance and Investment Company respectable and responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already appointed. Applications, with references, to be addressed to the Head Office, 54 King Street East, Toronto, C. W. H. SMITH, Managing Director. Sept. 20, 1855. 7

A CARD. MR. HENRY J. HAYCRAFT (FROM LONDON.) Pupil of Mendelssohn and Sterndale Bennett, Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and Member of the Conservatorium in Leipzig. Professor of Harmony, Piano Forte, and Singing. DEPOS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Pupils. In reference to his friends and fellow-student, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy of Music, London. Address, Mrs. Kailor, Richmond Street East. Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-1f.

HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto. INSURERS Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurich, Esq., President, James Shaw, William Mathers, Alex. McManis, Thomas Clarkson, Joseph Sheard, John B. Warren, Franklin Jackson, B. W. Smith, A. McMaster, J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 6, 1856. 21-1f

PREPARATORY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. A FEW YOUNG LADIES will be received as BOARDERS, at the parsonage, St. George's Hill, Dundas Street, Kio-biocke, and instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education, with French and Needlework. Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under 9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing extra. Letters relating to the above may be addressed (post-paid) to the Rev. H. C. Cooper, or Miss Cooper, St. George's Hill, Kio-biocke. July 18, 1855. 51-1f

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY 130 and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.) OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON. January 10, 1855. 24-12m

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Piano-forte and Organ. Terms made known on application at his place of business and residence, King St. Toronto Dec. 26, 1854. 23-1f

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Pinehurst, Toronto. C. W. MRS FORSTER having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable residence, will be prepared, on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS. Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best Masters. For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King Street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst, Toronto. July 18, 1855. 51-1f

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS. THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with Illustrations, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published by the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New York. Single copy per annum 0 1 10f Twelve copies 0 10 0 Forty 2 10 0 THE STANDARD BEARER, An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, New York. One or more copies (less than twelve) is 6d. per copy per annum. Twelve copies and upwards, to one address, is 3d. per copy per annum. The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular receipt of the above publications, and wishes to order for them at the above rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province. HENRY ROWSELL, Church Depository, King Street, Toronto. July 1st, 1855. 51-1f

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President—J. D. RIGOUR, Esq. Vice-President—PATRICK JOHNSON, Esq. J. G. Chown, Esq. J. G. Beard, Esq. Thos. D. Harris, Esq. Thos. Macleod, Esq. E. F. Whittemore, Esq. A. Northcote, Esq. Solicitor, E. O. Jones, Esq.—Surveyor, Mr. W. B. Crow. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Herbert Mason Banker, The Bank of Upper Canada. Office—The office of the Farmers and Mechanics Building Society, Toronto-street, Toronto.

THIS Society is intended to succeed the Toronto Building Society, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society, both now approaching a successful termination; several important improvements in the mode of operation having been adopted. Investing members may join any time, and will also be the profits from the time of their subscriptions commencing. The Society will affect loans on real estate for any period the borrower may require from One to Six years, payable in instalments. Money will be received by the Society on Deposit, for which interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum on sums over £10, and five per cent under that amount will be paid. As a means of providing a Sinking Fund to liquidate the debts of a Church, or similar Institution, or for other purposes, the facilities offered by this Society are believed to be superior to any other mode of investment. Further information, with copies of the Prospectus and By-Laws, may be had on application to the Secretary (post-paid) to the Secretary as above by letter, (June 12, 1855). 51-5f

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS JUVENILE BOOKS, PUBLISHED BY PUDNEY & RUSSELL, 76 John Street, New York. THE END OF CONTROVERSY, CONTROVERSED, by Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. This is more universally acknowledged to be the answer to Milner's End of Controversy, the most popular proslavery book ever circulated by the Romantics. Bishop Hopkins's work is intensely interesting, contains a complete epitome of Church History, showing the cause and the necessity of the Reformation; and exposes the frauds and refutes the arrogant claims of Rome in so masterly a manner, that his book cannot but become a standard with all true Protestants. 2nd It contains about 30,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work. 3rd In regard to Accuracy and Recurrence of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other. THE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, or Geographical Dictionary, is a Dictionary of the English Language. 2nd It contains about 30,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work. 3rd In regard to Accuracy and Recurrence of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other. THE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, or Geographical Dictionary, is a Dictionary of the English Language. 2nd It contains about 30,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work. 3rd In regard to Accuracy and Recurrence of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other.

THE SACRAMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.—The best summary of the doctrine of Scripture and the Church in regard to Holy Baptism, especially in the case of infants. Approved by more than twenty of the Bishops. STEPS TO THE ALTAR.—An admirable manual of devotion, preparatory to the receiving of the Holy Communion, and a companion during the celebration of the same. THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—A capital supplement to the Catechism, very conveniently arranged so as to help the youthful learner. ADAMS ALLEGORIES.—The Shadow of the Cross—The Distant Hills—The Old Man's Home—The King's Messengers—and the Cherry Stones.—These are delightful stories for Children and Sunday Schools—the deepest truths of Religion adorned with the most charming style and play of fancy (with fine illustrations). MONRO'S ALLEGORIES.—The Dark River—The Combatants—The Revellers—The Midnight Sea—The Wanderer—and the Way through the Desert.—Another captivating series of instructive and touching allegories for Children and Sunday Schools (embellished with cuts).

THE HOLIDAY WEEK—NORTON HARDGRAVE—THE PRIZE DAY.—Three volumes of sprightly sketches, illustrating, in a religious spirit, all the vicissitudes and varieties of the life of children during their school days. THE WAR IN THE EAST, by Bishop Southgate, especially devoted to the consideration of the religious interests, involved in the issue. The author's long residence in the East makes his views peculiarly valuable. Several good agents wanted to circulate the above Works, to whom every liberal terms will be allowed. 49-3m

LONDON PUBLISHING CO. SUCCESSORS TO JOHN TALLIS & CO. Office East side of John Street, a few Doors South of King Street. G. H. BENDER, Agent for Canada. Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-mf. N. CAMERON M'GINTYRE, BARRISTER AT LAW. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street Toronto. Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855. 1

DR. ROSS, GERMAN and Reformed Physician has resumed practice. Office at the extreme West end of the City, North of King Street, next the Chequerod Shed of the Brick Tavern. All descriptions of Diseases treated with vegetable medicines. Nov. 1, 1855. 58-9

NEWBURY & BIRELY. Corner of King & Huxton Streets, IMPORTERS OF English and Swiss Made Gold and Silver Watches, ENGLISH AND FRENCH JEWELRY, Silver and Electro Plated Ware, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS! Watch Materials, Tools and Glasses, French and American Clocks.

ALL our Goods are selected at their respective manufactures in Europe, by one of the Firm, and imported thence direct, we are in a position to sell to the Trade and Public generally better and cheaper Goods than can possibly be obtained elsewhere. NEWBURY & BIRELY, Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1855. 531f.

NEW BOOKS. HISTORY of British India, by H. Martineau, F. R. S. E., Illustrated, 6s. 3d. Poland or the Island World of the South Sea and the Pacific, 7s. 6d. Discovery and Adventures in the Polar Seas and Regions, 7s. 6d. Voyages of Discovery round the World, 7s. 6d. Humboldt's Travels and Researches, 7s. 6d. Circumnavigation of the Globe, 7s. 6d. Stories from Switzerland and the Tyrol 5s. 0d. Stories from Russia, Siberia, Poland, and Circassia, 5s. 0d. Tales of the Boyhood of great Patriots, 5s. 0d. The Early Choice, a book for Daughters, 4s. 6d. The Universal Letter Writer, 1s. 10d. Improved Letter Writer, with letters of Dr. Johnson, Burns, &c., 1s. 3d. Cook's Letter Writer, 1s. 3d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, August 29, 1855.

NEW BOOKS. BATTLE of the British Navy, 2 vols., 15s. Cloth, 15s. Chemistry of Common Life, 2 vols., 10s. 6d. Stuart and Revett's Antiquities, 13s. 9d. White's Natural History of Suburbs, 13s. 6d. Woodward's Historical and Descriptive History of Greece—cauf, extra, 6s. The Poetical Works of Southey, mor. ext. ill. 30s. " " Byron, " 30s. " " Chaucer, call. ext. " 30s. " " Spenser, " 30s. Dignall's Miscellanies of Literature, 3s. 6d. Dignall's Curiosities of Literature, cloth, 2s. 6d. Spenser's Works and Memoirs, cloth, 13s. 9d. Spectator, Hunt's with Portraits, cloth, 12s. 6d. Shakespeare's Works, mor. ext. ill. 37s. 6d. " " call. " 35s. The Poetical Works of Pope, Kirk, White, Spenser, Chaucer, Herbert, and Dryden, bound in Morocco leather, 15s. each. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF QUESTIONS Illustrating the Catechism of the Church of England, by the Ven. John Sinclair, A. M., Pam. Coll., Oxford, 1s. 6d. Price 10d. For Sale by H. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 10, 1855. 7

THE GREAT GAZETTEE. LIPPINCOTT'S Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World. OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. CONTAINING a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language. Edited by J. THOMAS M.D. & T. BALDWIN, Assisted by several other gentlemen. The above work (upon which over five years of continued labor and research, with a large outlay of money, has been expended) has not been published merely to supply the deficiencies of existing Gazetteers, but to furnish a Geographical Dictionary which should be so comprehensive in its design, so perfect in its arrangement, and so complete and accurate in its execution as the best dictionary of the English Language. Among the many claims to superiority which this work has over all others of the kind are the following: 1st It is a PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, a feature so essential to the completeness of a Geographical Dictionary, as to a Dictionary of the English Language. 2nd It contains about 30,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work. 3rd In regard to Accuracy and Recurrence of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other. THE PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, or Geographical Dictionary, is a Dictionary of the English Language. 2nd It contains about 30,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will be found far more full and satisfactory than in any other similar work. 3rd In regard to Accuracy and Recurrence of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other.

LAW BOOKS. Williams on Personal Property, 22s. 9d. Wood's Abridging, 15s. 0. Smith on Contracts, 17s. 0. Smith's Mercantile Law, 32s. 6d. Ryles on Bills, 32s. 6d. Rawle on Contracts for Titles, 27s. 6d. Hill on Trusts, 27s. 6d. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9

BOOKS. HALF-HOURS with the best Authors, Edited by C. Knight, 4 vols., 7s. 6d. Every Boy's Book, by G. Forrest, illustrated, 7s. 6d. Life of Julius Caesar, by John Williams, AM., 3s. 6d. Illustrated Natural History, by Rev. J. O. Wood, A. M., 6s. 3d. Burke's speeches and Writings, 5s. Wild Sports in the West, 6s. 3d. Turkey, Russia, Black Sea and Circassia, by Captain Spence, 6s. 3d. Pictures from the Battle Field, by a Living Englishman, 6s. 3d. Life of France, by Bonnechose, 6s. 3d. Life of Cardinal Richelieu, by W. Robson, 6s. 3d. Milton's Poetical Works, mor. ext. illustrated, 12s. 6d. Cowper's do. do. 12s. 6d. Pope's do. do. 12s. 6d. Goldsmith, Smollett, Johnson and Shenstone's do. do. 12s. 6d. Small Farms, and how they ought to be managed, 1s. 3d. America and the Americans—1s. 10d. Landmarks of England, by Rev. Jas. White, 1s. 10d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Aug. 1855. 4

NEW BOOKS. CLEVELAND, by Miss Sewell, 6s. 3d. A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol, 5s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. August 16th, 1855. 4

JUST PUBLISHED. THE SACERDOTAL TITHE, By Rev. Adam Townley. 12 mo. cloth, 9s. 6d. Price—1s 10d each, or 30s per dozen. HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Oct. 16, 1854. 12

Private Education for Young Ladies. MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughter, receives into her house at Yorkville near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. The next quarter will begin on the 6th of September. Further particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 281, Post office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855. 521f

Water Power. TO LEASE, for 7 or 12 years, on the Waterdown Stream, in the Township of Flamboro' East, with a suitable quantity of Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from 25 to 60 feet fall, the most distant within 5 miles of the City of Hamilton, and 11 miles of the City of Hamilton, and Toronto Railroad. There is a constant supply of water, and the position most eligible situated for milling and manufacturing purposes, in the centre of a rich and flourishing agricultural district.

ALSO, To Kent, from 1 to 2 years a good Stone Merchant Mill, with two run of stones in excellent order, on the above Stream, and about 100 yards from the aforesaid Railway Apply to (post paid) Mr. JOHN APPELGARTII, Hamilton, Or T. C. ORCHARD, Broker, Front Street, Toronto. July 9, 1855. 513-1f-cl-1f

HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKER, House Land and General Agent, ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company. No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.) References kindly permitted to T. G. Ridout, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Cassels, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., Messrs. Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers. Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount. Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855. 1

T. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 1852. 27-1f

Mrs. Cosens's Establishment. For the Education of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. WILL be re-opened on MONDAY September 10th. YONGE STREET, Toronto, August 24th 1855. 5-5

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BOOKS. HEARTSEASE, or the Brother's wife, by the author of the Heir of Redclyffe, 2 vols., 7s. 6d. The Castle Builders, do. do. do. do. 3s. 6d. The Heir of Redclyffe, do. do. do. do. 2 vols. 7s. 6d. Kenney, do. do. do. do. 3s. 6d. Clara Hall, by Miss Sewell, 6s. 3d. Katharine Ashton, " 2 vols., 7s. 6d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, August 2nd 1855. 7

NEW BOOKS. READINGS from Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols., 10s. 6d. Erman's Travels in Siberia, 2 vols. 10s. Book of Nature, cloth, gilt, 10s. Quaker Book, by Elias Acton, 4s. Lychn on the Dead Sea and the Jordan, 7s. Fletcher on Assyria and Syria, 3s. 9d. Humboldt's Aspects of Nature 5s. The Queen of England, by Agnes Strickland, 7s. 6d. Life of Queen Elizabeth, do. do. 7s. The Queens of Henry VIII., 5s. Somerville's Physical Geography, 6s. 3d. Holthousen's Law Dictionary, 10s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9

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ALTHOUGH these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet as regards their contents they are devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the fatherly care of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity and, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer, "The Green Hand" "Kate Sturton," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers of this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these exciting tales. TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews . . . \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews . . . 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews . . . 7 00 For any four of the four Reviews . . . 9 00 For Blackwood's Magazine . . . 3 00 For Blackwood & three Reviews . . . 9 00 For Blackwood & four Reviews . . . 10 00 Payments to be made in full in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par. Remittance and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 FLEET STREET, (Edinburgh 54 Gold Street, New York.) Subscriptions received for the above-named periodicals which are delivered in Toronto at the Publishers' prices by HENRY ROWSELL, Broker, 4c, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 King Street, Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855. 5

The Churchman's Friend, FOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE UNITED Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances. Edited by Clergymen. [Published Monthly] PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1855.

PROSPECTUS. THE CHURCHMAN'S FRIEND is intended to supply a want, which we believe, every Canadian Clergyman must have often and painfully experienced. We cannot perhaps be surprised that in a land where the number of the ministers of the Church is so disproportionately small to the population and extent of the country, there should be a lamentable degree of ignorance respecting the history of the Church, Her doctrines, and Her ordinances. Yet it is plainly impossible to bring these subjects prominently forward from the public; there we must needs speak on more glorious themes, and preach the glad tidings of our common redemption. The Churchman's Friend has been projected to meet this difficulty: it is intended to be a faithful and accurate statement of the title; namely, to convey information, relative to the subject indicated. The Theology which we wish to impart is aptly and honestly expressed in the first motto which is placed at the head of our publication, "Quod superius quod inferius, quod latius, quod certius, tenemus." Let us hold fast that, which always, which every where, which by all has been believed; for that only is the faith of the Catholic Church. While the temper and spirit in which we desire to convey the above subjects is, we think, generally understood, we are desirous to state, for the present, one number monthly, commencing on the 1st of October; but we hope considerably to enlarge, or to publish more frequently, as soon as we receive the requisite amount of encouragement. A large proportion of all subscriptions will be filled with original matter in the form of short tracts, dialogues, and tales; rich, with anecdotes, scraps of information and other selections, all strictly tending to illustrate the principles we wish to advocate, will make up an interesting and useful volume, which will be sufficiently interesting to make it not without value even to the more highly educated, it will be our endeavour to clothe it in such plain and simple language, as to render our little publication a welcome visitor in the family of the cottage, and a source of pleasure, as well as profit to both young and old. For the young especially, some portion of our space will always be set apart; and we venture to suggest to clergymen and superintendents of Sunday Schools, the advantage of encouraging their elderly scholars to avail themselves of the reduced terms offered to those who subscribe for a number of copies. They will thus be furnishing the young persons committed to their charge with a supply of reading, at once sound in its teaching, and attractive in character, and at the same time be lightening their own labor. We beg particularly to call attention to our terms of publication, from which it will be seen that eight copies will be forwarded to one address for fifteen shillings, currency, a year, and fifteen copies for £1 five shillings. But as these sums are so small that they will not pay for the trouble of collecting, it is absolutely necessary that all subscriptions be paid in advance. All communications to be addressed (Post Paid) to the "Editors of the Churchman's Friend," care of J. Greenstreet, Esq., Paris, C. W.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that the CHURCHMAN'S FRIEND will afford an excellent opportunity to Advertisers, as the Proprietors have determined to print at least 1000 monthly. The terms for advertising will be as follows: Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4s. per line for the first insertion, and 1½d. per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements, with cash, must be sent by the 10th of each previous month. Price—Two SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE a Year, always in advance. Clergymen and Laymen acting as Agents, or taking a quantity for Distribution, will be supplied with Eight Copies for 15s. or Fifteen for £1 5s. August 31, 1855. 5

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FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA! OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Vernon, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Pills, which I have been using for upwards of two months, and I have to inform you that I have derived the most beneficial benefit from their use. I have often been afflicted with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite a relief to me to receive your Pills, and I have often declared I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give her a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous; by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, also herself is well.

Your obliged, THOS. WESTON. REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!! AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854. To Professor Holloway, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Pills, which I have been using for upwards of two months, and I have to inform you that I have derived the most beneficial benefit from their use. I have often been afflicted with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite a relief to me to receive your Pills, and I have often declared I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large