HAMILTON, C. W., NOVEMBER 30, 1855.

No. 18.

# Poetry.

TENNYSONS BATTLE PIECE REVISED.

In Tonnyson's (the English Poet Laureste's) new volume of Poems, this celebrated piece is in:proved since its first appearance. It now reads as follows:—]

Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward, All in the valley of Death Rode the six hundred. "Charge" was the captain's cry, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs not to make reply, Theirs but to do and die. Into the valley of Duath Rose the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them, Storm'd at with shot and shell. Boldir they rode and well Into the jaws of Death. Into the mouth of hell Rode the six hundred.

Flish'd all their sabres bare.
Flish'd all at once in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army while
All the world wonder'd. Plunged in the battery smoke, Fiercely the fine they broke; Making an army reel, Shaken and sunder'd; Then they rode back, but not-Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them. Cannon behind them, Volley'd and thunder'd. Storm'd at with shot and shell, They that had struck so well, Rode thro' the jaws of Death Half a lengue back again, Up from the mouth of hell,
All that was left of them-

Houar the brave and bold ! ing shall the tale be told. How they rode onward

ATHEISM.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The fool hath said in his heart there is no God? " No God, no God !" the simple flower That on the wild is found, Shrinks as it drinks its cup of dew. And trembles at the sound. 'No God!" astonished echo cries From out her cavern hoar, And every wandering bird that flies, Reproves the Athiest's lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head, The Almighty to proclaim;
The brooklet on her crystal bed, Doth leap to praise his name. High awaeps the deep and vengeful ses, Along its billowy track.
And red Vosavius opens its mouth
To harl the falsehood back.

The paint tree with its princely crest-The cocoa's leafy shade—
The bread-fruit bending to its load,
In you fair island glade—
The winged seeds, borne by the winds— The roving sparrow's feed-The melon of the desert sands,

"No God !" with indignation high The fervent sun is stirred,
And the pale moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones the stars Look down with angry eye.

That thus a worm of dust shall wock

Elernat Majesty!

## ARSENIC SMOKERS.

Travellers have already given accounts of the arsenic caters of the Carpathian mountains. This drug gave them blooming com-plexions, and enabled them to endure long ascending walks on the mountains without overtaxing their lungs. They had, however to increase the dose continually, and life closed between the two alternatives, to stop and die of inanition, or go on and perish of

A correspondent of the 'N. Y. Tribune,' speaking of the same habit, refers to the statements of M. Montiguy, French Consulin China, in reference to the use of arsenic by the Chinose. He says they mingle it in their smoking tobacco. The custom is peculiar to certain provinces, and so common that, according to the testimony of the mis sionaries who lived a long time there, tobaco co tree from arsonic is not sold. The same witness assured the Consul that the arsenic smokers were stout fellows, with 'lungs like a blacksmith's beliews, and rosy as cher-

The publication of Montigny's statement has called out a letter from Dr Londa, who announces that some years ago, in the course of a discussion at the Academy of Medicine on the agents to be employed to cure tuber cular consumption he told the resembled doctors that he had found but one successful means of combating that droadful disease; that means was the smoking of arsenic — The doctor reaffirms his commendation of his remedy. How singular it would be, if a remedy for the wide-spread plague of consumption were to be tound in the counterpoison of this horrid and inexplicable habit!

OPENING OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAIL-WAT PROM MONTREAL TO BROCKVILLE .-The formal opening of this section of the line was celebrated with great ECLAT, on Saturday, the 17th inst.

In view of the great advantages it is already conferring, we cannot but rejoice at the event. The Postmaster General having arranged for the transmission of the mails by this route, our Montreal exchanges came to hand the following day, and the comfort to travellers between this portion of Upper Canada, and Montreal must be greatly enhanced.

If a man be compassionate towards itself when it gives the balm .-- Bacon.

THE LIME BURNER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

At a recent Irish meeting, the Rev. T. At-kinson, from the Parish of Doon, County Limerick, among other important information, gave the following interesting narrative as illustrating the mysterious ways of God in secomplishing his bright designs."
In the Parish of Doon there lived a man

of the name of Lyse, a strong, athletic per son powerful in mind and body, though to-tally uneducated: he did not know a letter in the alphabet. His temper was haughty and under no control-swaved by the evil imagination of an unconverted heart. The only person to whom he paid my deference was the Roman Catholic Priest. Lyse was a lime-burner, and earned, what he called. 'a good bit of money.' When fatigued with his day's work he would come home, and. while supper was preparing, throw himsulf ou his bed, opposite to a large peat fire, which lighted as well as warmed the chamber, and thus enabled his daughter to learn her lessons out of the Bible, which she had been taught in the Irish school. English children learn quietly-not so the Irish scholars .-The repeat very word at the top of their voices. When the lesson was accomplished sho shut her book, but her father commanded her to read until he told her to stop, and she did so without asking why or wherefore. This was repeated every evening for a considerable time. When any passage was applied to his conscience by the Holy Spirit, he would tell the reader to turn down the leaf, that it might be referred to

"The Creator needeth not the agency of the creature. The seed was sown, rooted. and gave the increase, before Lyso under stood the blessing bestowed upon him. He became restless and dissatisfied with himself, and after a few struggles determined to accompany his daughter to the Irish school. There he made progress, and, hungering and thirsting after righteousness, he sought instruction in the Protestant Church The priest was quickly informed of this decided stop : dreading the influence that such s man might have over others, he called up on frim, expostulated, lured and then threatened. But L had the boon in his heart and he would not part with it.

' You will ruo this conduct,' said the priest, I will donounce every person that employs you; and we shall see that you will change your tone.'

"The timid daughter trembled and went and torrified by the awful imprecations uttered over her father, she gave up her Bible from the influence of ber parent, took her Lyse had now to encounter the hottest per-

shunning him. As his stock could not be increased it was soon exhausted. He sold his horse, parted with his cart, one piece of this horse, furniture went one after another until all was

gono, then came the priest.

" Well, Lyse, how do you find yourself —in a lost condition? Is it as so? I will they were continually carrying away num-restore you to your former action, if you bers of their dead and wounded. We saw, will return to the bosom of our Holy before nightfall, and we still see, long con-

" Lyse answered with firmness, 'The Lord whom I have chosen for my Master will bestow upon me more lasting blessings than you can give-a peace of mind that passeth

all understanding. the pricet. the pricet.
"Yes,' replied the injured man; 'I will cleave to my Saviour while life lasts, even

unto the end; for his promise is sure.' The priest left him in anger with these words :- Ah! wrotched man, your end will soon come, for you are half starved already. When thus cast out his Saviour drew mear to him, showed him things to come, strengthened his faith, and enable i him to rejoice while treading the fiery path of tribulation. Poverty brought on pestilence, and pestilence brought on death: and in this

tage I was summoned to attend him in his dying bed. I have visited many scenes of mortality, but nover before did I behold such an exhibition of faith and holy joy. I alluded to his great trials. " He answered, my sufferings have been

great, but not one too many. I needed them all: God has been my teacher, and under his instruction I have seen the wickedness of my own rebellious heart, the vanity of earthly good, and the blessedness of redeeming love. My only anxious care is about my daughter. I wish to see her before I "I promised to use my ondeavours to

bring about an interview, and with much difficulty effected it; for the young woman was very unwilling to see her father. "Ho is under the curse, she said; he

must soon be in eternal misery. · Lose no time, I said, 'but follow me . The sight of her parent's wretchedness called forth the natural affection which had been so long restrained, and she wept bit-

rorly.
"I am happy, my child" said the dying man; my Saviour is with me. He has roleased me from bondage and the punishment of sin. I am free. The sting of death is taken away, and I long for the moment wi.on shall see Jesus, face to face

Oh! would to God I could enjoy such freedom, replied the woman; I dread death, dread purgatory.'
'You may find salvation this moment, if

you earnestly seek it, said the man. She quickly replied but I am a reprobate I have cast the Bible from me.

. The backslider is invited to return, cried the fond father. Turn her gracious God, The daughter, who had been made the

unwitting instrument of the father's conversion, was now, by the blessing of God, steadily ; urraing the narrow ; ath that lea-

deth to eternal life The Rev. T Atkinson resumed his seat on the platform, having rivited the attention of his bearers .- Churchmun's penny Mag.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY .-- Asking a young lady to marry you. the affliction of others, it shows that his NATURAL PHILOSOPHY .-- Looking in the trade All were left untouched, accord-beart is like the noble tree that is wounded different, and telling her you were only in ing to orders from the English and French fun when she refuses you.

TURKISH VICTORY AT KARS.

ing bravery: notwithstanding the terrible fire from our two batteries and that of the chechkunes. who fired upon them with their Minie rifles. they reached the ditch, crossed it, and prang upon the parapet. The impetus of he attack was so great that the enemy established themselves in an angle of the redoubt. But our soldiers soon regained the iscendancy, the fire of musketry ceased, and he handful of men who detended Tchakmak Tabia rushed with their bayonets on the assailants, who were driven back, forced into the ditch, and a galling fire kept up on them. This column was broken.

An assault was made at the same time on the battery erected by Col. Lake, but with out success. The artillerymen commanded by Captains Thomas and Teesdale compelled it to halt on the brink of the ditch.

"The first success inspired our troops with incredible confidence. The arrival of troops sent from the Arab Tabia and from the town angmented their ardour. General Mouravieff did not stop at this first attempt. and the assault soon assumed the proportions of a battle. The entire Russian army -from 32,000 to 35,000 men-attacked us on all sides; the attacking columns followed each other with remarkable energy. The greater part of our positious were carried by the enemy, and retaken with proonet. Our soldiers covered themselves with glory; they handle the bayonet like French troops. On several points the combat was waged with inconceivable ferocity. The Inghz Tabia was the principal aim of the Russians; their efforts here were four times crowned with success; but the valour of Colonel Lake, who was the fast to throw himself upon them, inspired his soldiers.

"Several artillerymen showed admirable coolness; four of them, in the battery named after Captain Thompson, allowed themselves to be killed while spiking the to the priest, who, in order to secure her guns, after the enemy were masters of the fort for the fourth time. As I mentioned before, we subsequently regained possession of it. On the left of our line, 400 Chasseur On the following morning he went his had the half of their number killed; the usual rounds, but noither his services nor rest were almost all wounded. But we counthis goods were in requisition. All united in ed 800 Russians killed or wounded in the re-

"The Russians suffered enormous losses in this battle. Around the redoubts we have counted, at the moment I write, 4,000 corpses. During the whole of the action before nightfall, and we still see, long convoys following the course of the river to-wards Zaim. If we had had four more regiments of cavalry we could have given an excellent account of them. The cavalry we have pursued the fugitives and made about " You persist in your error then?' said 240 prisoners, some of whom are officers. from the enemy without resistance. What will the Russians do? We expect a new attack. "Shall we be as fortunate next time?

God knows. Our last cartridges are exhausted, and our last biscuit consumed. We hope the Pachas of Trebizond and Erzeroum. to whom estafettes have been sent off, will take advantage of this victory to send us provisions. Our losses do not exceed 1,000 men hors de combat; the difference between our loss and that of the Russians is owing to our having fought behind intreachments. We have lost three colonels. I smail Pacha [General Kmety], who com manded the advanced redoubts, made excel lent dispositions, which contributed mainly to the victory. None of the European officers are wounded. The soldiers have seen them at work. They would die for them.'

## THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

The steam corvette Ariel, Commander John P Luce, which arrived at Plymouth on the 29th ult, from the White Sea, left Deal on the 10th of May, entered the wite sea on the 5th of June, arrived at Cross Island on the 6th, and, in company with the French and English squadrons, proclaimed Archangel in a state of blockade on the 8th. On the 28th of September, when returning, all ships were at Cross Island, and proceeded therefrom to the Ukanadi Islee, at the entrance of the white sea. Here they lay durng very heavy storms of snow, accompanied by severe cold, the thermometer falling to 22 degress, being ten degrees below freezing point. Both squadrons left on the 9th iast. The Ariel anchorod off Lowestoft on the 26th, and in the Downs on the 22nd; she left on the 24th, was off Portsmouth in the heavy gale on Sunday morning and airrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday. The Ariel has been industriously occupied all the summer in conveying mails and going up the various creeks and harbours of the white son. Between the 29th of June and the 2nd of July her boats went up the Mosen iver, and descroyed versels amounting to about 300 tone. On the 11th of July proceeded to the Gulf of Onega to relieve the l'inemix, which was anchored close to brought to see the error of he ways, by the the monastery. Here a small beat was sout saving application of Bible truths, utter with a flag of truce to purchase provisions at by her calightened parent. Lyse died, at the vil age of Lianitai. The Russian solrejoycing in his Savinur, and the surviving diers requested her to appreach, and then daughter, without delay, left her service, fired into her. For this treacherous conand is now earning a small pittance, but duct a few shots and rockets were fired at the village. On the 14.h she anchored at the island of Kio, where there is a monastery and small custom house. It inhabited as a depot for timber brought down the river. On thore there were eight immenso stores, full of cut planks, stucked ready for shipment, and worth £8000 or £10 000; and aft at there were seven schooners, from 90 to 100 tons each, employed in

Enropen Intelligence tion of the officers and crew, especially as ploved, in some cases, two of those round several empty colliers, had to be fallasted bullets have been found connected by a transverse wire, like bur-shot.

The Ariel anchored close to the village of the Ariel anchor TURKISH VICTORY AT KARS. Kandalak, which was spared by Captain and numerous A French account has since appeared in the civility of the inhabitants. The Ariel esting case: La Presse, and relates some feats of darwere fired at Some shot and shell were re-turned, and three armed boats, under com-"The Russian infantry, well led on by mand of Lieutenant A N Wright, command-their officers, attacked with resolution, and od by Lieutenant orby, sent in They howover, took the ground, and three seamen being wounded were sent back to the ship .-The sailors then landed and fired the place. taking some plunder, amongst which were several military account-books, showing that great punctuality is observed in this department, notwithstanding Kandalak is so remote: Owing to some coversight at home although the white sea Ligadron did not leave until the 10th May, it was discovered on the 25th July, only 46 days after, that the ships were not supplied with broad suf-Beiont to last the season, and the men were for a time put on two-thirds allowance:

### REMARKABLE WOUNDS.

The American Journal of the Medical Science for October has been issued by Messrs, Blanchard & Lea, of Philadelphia. It contains a number of valuable original communications, with reviews of medical vorks, and an excellent summary of the improvements and discoveries made in the nedical sciences during the last three months We extract the following notices, by D. J. Duigan, Surgeon, R. N., of some of the remarkable wounds inflicted in the recent bom-

bardment of Sobastopol: "I. Shell Wounds .-- A seaman knocked down by a fragment of a shell, was picked up dead. The head was apparently swent digious enthusiasm at the point of the bay- from his shoulders, but there was no trace of hemorrhage. On disentangling his clothes which were tightly jammed around the injured part, the head was found driven downward into the chest, carrying with it a great portion of blue shirt and red comforter. A small tuft of hair alone was visible at the bottom of a deep cavity. It was a regular ntussusscention

"An officer of engineers had just entered he battery, when a 13 inch mortar shell fell close by him, exploding as it struck the ground. One thigh was blown into the air; he other, with its bones shattered throughout, but retaining its continuity by means of its integuments, was thrown around the back of his neck, and hung pliantly over the opposite shoulder, just as the arm of a child night lie in contact with its mother's neck. He lived for a few moments.

"A shell was fired at a group, principally composed of sappers and miners. One was killed, his face having begin abot away.—
Another was carried up to the first parallel, badly wounded. On examination, it was found that half of the inferior maxilla of the dead man was driven into the roof of the second man's mouth.

"Two artillerymen stationed in the eight gun battery in the advance of the right attack, were sitting or lying down, engaged in conversation, when a shell exploded as it reached their position. The head of one of them was taken off, as if by an axe, above the neck-cloth, the tie of which was undisturbed. The forearm of the other man Our cavalry have also taken a field-piece must have him in juxtaposition with his thigh, for both limbs were lopped off by the same blow, in a line corresponding with Poupatt's ligament. This man lived for about half an hour, urgently requesting all around him to keep sprinkling his face.— The wounds in both limbs were jagged.— The muscles of the thigh were drawn out in long bands. There was no hemorrhage.

"2. Wounds from Round Shot. These wounds are easily recognized at the first glance, as there is but little variety in the appearance they present. Most of the inen killed by shot had their heads knocked away either completely or in part. However some cases occurred where those large projectiles went through the body, and even through the upper part of the thigh, making orifices of entrance and exit.

"A bombadier, at one of the mortar bat teries, while in the act of laying the mortar, was struck over the ribs by a spent shot, which had harely sufficient force to ricochet over the parapet and drop into the covered way. As soon as the man was struck, he uttered a loud scream, and as he fell made a convulsive death grasp, and seized the cap of the officer who was standing beside him. Death was instantaneous, although there was no mark nor breach of surface to show the site of the injury. Nothing could persuade his companions against the idea of his hav-

ing been killed by a wind contusion.

"During the past winter, a shot ricochet ted with great force over one of the parahets, carrying away the cap from a scaman's head. The man was a little atunned, but no further mischief ensued. When the cap was picked up, it contained a handful of hair, which had been shaved from the scalp by the shot. This would have been a poser for the old wind contusionists.

"3. Bullet Wounds--- Our advanced trenches being, in many places, within forty vards of the enemy's rifle pits, wounds of creat severity were inflicted on both sides, the force of the bullets was undiminished by distances, the orifices of exit caused by the conical balls more resemble shell wounds, in some instances, than a bullet, apertures in wounds about the head especially. I have seen nearly the whole of the parietal bone carried away.

"A soldier of the 33d was struck by a ball. which made six openings. It passed through the right thigh, through the scrotum, and through the left thigh, where it escaped. "The Russians used several kinds of bullets,

one a solid conical ball, which belongs to the pillar or nipple, standing in the cavity. It is surrounded by three lines. At the base, to guide the ball in its flight there are two Government, very much to the mortifica- principle. The old round ball is also still em-

"4. Grapo shot Wounds have been sovere

"A soldier of the 49th was struck on the Tho steam traffic between the Clyde and tine stone of the shot, which destroyed the New York is about to be resumed, the splenthe man breathing stertorously. The grape first trip about the middle of December. shot was supposed to be within the skull. It was subsequently found in his month at the 27th ult, that the quantity of wine import-base of the tongue pressing against the epi- ed in the uine months ended the 30th Sepglottis.

"Since the commencement of siege operations before Schustopel, one medical officer has been killed, and two or three have been wounded. The first, Mr. O'Leary, assistant surgeon of the 68th regiment of light infantry, was actually cut in two by a caunon ball while in the act of assisting a wounded seaman. It is only to be wondered at that more casualties have not occurred among the medical officers, for during the heat of the fire they are constantly called from place to place, running along the batteries, through the line of fire, in quest of the Fund wounded. During the second bombardment, thes peripatotic system was very trying and fatiguing, for the soil was heavy and tenac-ious from the torrents of rain that then deluged the trenches, and instances occurred where officers' boots draw off while running along to assist the wounded."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A report is current in Paris that the Russinn Government has granted letters of marque to American privateers.

Within the last few days 90 bakers have been sent from London to Scutari, Sebastopol, &c., to make bread for the British forces in the East, so that our brave troops are likely to be well furnished with excellent bread during the approaching winter.

The Observer states that General Williams, the defender of Kars, is to be raised to the dignity of a K. C. B., and that the young Englishmen by whom he is surroundod and sustained, will also receive signal marks of Royal favor.

It is asserted in Paris that the Emperor roposes that the English army should be placed under a French Commander-in-Chief. and that, on the other hand, he would place his fleet under an English Admiral.

THE RELATIVES OF OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION .- A new Royal warrant which of officers killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months, the alternative of receiv-ing a sun equal to the regulation price of the officers' commission, instead of an annual pension. The warrant is to have a retrospective effect unto the date of the declaraion of war with Russia; but any sum received under the previous pension warrant will be deducted from the sum payable under the present warrant. The following is the scale of compensation proposed in the Royal warrant :

To the Widow, Widow and Children, Children Cavalcy. Infantry. Father, Mother, Sister, £ or Sisters of Lieut-Col. 6178 £ 4500 Captain 3226 Do Lioutenant 1190 700 Ennign

Mr. John Laird, the successful builder of the troop steam-ships Resolute and Assistance, is now building, at his Birkenhead and Liverpool yards, several wood gunboats, of about 250 tons each, and six or seven feet draught of water, the whole of which are to know, to spook what they felt, they would be finished by spring.

A letter in the National, from St. Pctersburg, says that General Korff is to be it up with now glory and power. brought to a court-martial.

to demand from King Oscar (of Sweedon,) permission for the French fleet to winter in a Swedish port.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE PACIFIC .-- The United Service Gazette, following in the of manhood path of other journals, maists that the extraordinary conduct of Commodore Elliot in permitting the escape of the Russian squadron from Castries Bay must, for the honour of "the meteor flug of England," he made the subject of a court martial, as "it is not possible that proceedings of so grave a nuness, zeal, and much more which we forbear to mention of a British officer, should be permitted to remain uninvestigated." Our conthat Commodore Elliot stood out to sea for their position, and declares that the matter shall not drop until the Commodore's con- | ded to it. The substance of these statements duct has been thoroughly sifted by a naval may be said to amount to this-that B.r. court martial.

TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. WINDHAM .- The inhabitants of his native county (Norfolk) have determined on stowing their admiration of Major-General Windham's distinguishing activices in the assault on the Redail, by prosorting him with a testimonia). They have of meat and the finest kind of flour. Dr opened a subscription which already amounts. Prayfair stated that the starch was unchanto upwards of £300. Several noblemen and gentlemen have presented liberal donations; among them is the Earl of Leicester, Lord-Licuteuant of the county, who has presented

patriotic, and disinterested statesman "

Para, possessed slaves. It was found that, from benevolent motives, Mr. Vines had purchased three slaves; but Lord Clarendon expressed his disapproval of the tran-

Upwards of £1000 sterling has been realist led by a ball at Melbourne in sid of a subscription for the invalid soldiers of the Fronch army. English efficers and citizens liberally contributed, and the festivity itself and numerous. The following was an inter- was a gratifying instance of the outcute cordiale in Australia

squamous portion of the temporal bone, did now steamship Edinburgh, one of a line The brain was flowing through the wound, of vessels, being advertised to sail on her It appears, from a toturn issued on the

> tember was 6,093,670 gallons. The quanti-ty entered for home consumption was 4,934 led the 1stVolunteer Militia Rifle Company The whole of the Strafugues who signed the declaration which appeared last week have been ordered to leave Jersey this

wook by order of the British Government. Among the expelled are Victor Hugo and Madame Lind Goldschmidt (in roply to an application addressed to her by Mr. S. C. Hall) has expressed an intention to visit

London for the special purpose of giving a concert in aid of the proposed Nightingale The ceremony of the inauguration and

oponing of the new school at Pinner for the children of commercial travellers took place on Saturday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Lord Mayor and shoriffs of Landon, being present on the occasion.

A child's shoe, in a remarkable state of preservation, supposed to be 300 years old, has been found in broaking a doorway thro? a wall nearly nine foot thick, in the house in Little Dockray, known by the name of the "Cross Kuya," and is now in possession of the ewner, Mr. Hawer, of Pontith. The shoe is made without a welt, the upper loather (heing very strong) is turned over and stitched to the solo.

#### ----MORAL COURAGE.

A inre virtue, and great as it is rare,-Wa remember when we thought the courage of the field everything; the charge-the word of command—high sounding and clear amid the battle's fury—the clash of arms the rear of artillery, the turill of the bugle's note, as with more than magic sound it bids the soldier dare all for victory—the banner of your country in trent— planted there to stand amid victory or defeat. Ohlhow young heart-heat to be actors in such a scene calling it glorious to mingle in, and fighting nobly, to do down and dio.

But what is the courage of the battle field

compared with the meral courses of every day life! Stand alone—acc friends soowl—hoar distrust speak its foul suspicion which has been issued gives to the relatives watch enumles take advantage of the ocoasion, laboring to dostroy who would not rather oppounter the shook of a hundred hastle fields, and feel a forlors hope in the breach, then bear and brave these things. Why, the one is as the summer breeze on the count to winter's stormical blast. Tho common spirit may summon courage to play the soldier wall. Use quickly fits him for it. But it requires a man to speak out his thoughts as he thinks them-to do-when, lika that stormy black in winter, on old occan, poace, honor, security, and life are threatmed to be swept away. Yet who, looking back on the page of history, or forward to the hope of the future, would healtate which of the two to choose ? The martyrs-what are they? Chronicled names in all hourts. The patriots who died for liberty fures it with them? Cherished as carth's honored sons. The good who spoke the truth, and suffored for its sake-where are they? The best and brightest-first in our thoughts and love. And vot, what did they? Like men, they spoke the truth that was in them. This was their courage. If they had been silent; if, trembling before tyrants or mobs, they had feared to tell what they they had the courage to do all this, and through their suffering and truth, lighted

The Moniteur announces the departure thing else? It is the only bravery on of General Cancobert for Stockholm. The which humanity may count for any real report is that the general is commissioned bleasing. Give us moral courage! for white it nervos a man for duty, it roots out of his hourt hate and revenge, and all had passions making him wise ained danger, calm amld

od that 10th weight is sufficient for the sub sistence of an active man for thirty days and that it has been used in the American navy and been found to sustain the strongth of the mon to whom it had been given in a ture, which seriously impugn the watchful- romarkable degree. Colonel Summer, an ness, zeal, and much more which we forbear officer in the United States dragoons, who had seen it used during field operations says he is sure he could live upon it fo temporary rejects as unsatisfactory the plen Tho inventor, he says, names 6 oz. a day as nonths, and retain his health and strongth tho quantity for the support of a mail; but the purpose of drawing the Russians from he (Col Sommer) could not use more than 4 oz made into soup, with nothing at all adden's ment-buiscuit is a material not liable to undergo change, is very light, very portaole, and extremely nutritious. A speciment placed in the hands of Dr. Playfair for examination was reported by him to contain thirty-two per cont of flesh-forming princiged; that consequently there could have been no putrescence in the mest employed in its proparation, and that the biscuit was that they meditated murder, in case they others tasted it, and we found in it nothing The Duke of Wolling on has subscribed which the most fastidious person could com-£10 to the Rosbuck Testimonist, in "recog-nition of his great national services, and in diment, as all these preparations do, to make commendention of his worth as a liberal, them savory. No foreign matter has been introduced into its composition; there was In consequence of representations from no salt to absorb moisture, and nothing the Anti-Stavery Society, Lord Clarendon else to interfere with this property of flour instituted an inquiry into the alleged fact, or of essence of meat. I here biscuits are precal form, hollow at the base, with a small that Mr. Samuel Vines, British Consul at pared by boiling down the best fresh beef that can be procured in Texas and mixing it in certain proportions with the finest flour that can be there obtained. It is stated that the essence of 5 lbs of good ment is estimaother smaller ones, modifications of this section, and ordered that the slaves should ted to be contained in 1 lb of biscuit.—Dr. abundant will be His blessing, without which

APPOINTMENTS.

HEAD QUARTERS, TORONTO, Nov 14th, 1855. MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

With reference to the General Order, No. 1, of the 16th August, 1855, His Excellency the Governor General and commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the formation of the following Active or Volunteer Militia Force, viz :

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UP-PER CANADA .-- AT KINGSTON. One Volunteer Rifle Company to be sty-

of Kingston. The number of Privates in this Company

to be tifty-three.

The following Officers are appointed to this Company, viz :--- l'o be Captain : David Shaw Esquire. To be Leintenant: John Sutherland. Gentleman. To be Ensign:

William Ramage, Gentleman. One Company of Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery, to be styled the Volunteer Militia

Company of Foot Artillery, of Kingston.
The following Officer is appointed to this Company, viz :- To be Captain : Alexander Campbell, Esquire.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER

CANADA. Volunteer Militin Field Battery of Ottawa. To be First Leiutenants: Alfred G. Forrest, and Charles Edward Aumond, Gentle-

To be Second Leintenant: Robert Farley, Gentleman.
To be Surgeon: Edward Vancortland,

Esquire.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE UP PER CANADA. First Volunteer Militia Troop of Cavalry of the County of Frontenac.

To be Luiutenant: Lieutenant John Fla-

nigan, from Kingston Troop of Cavalry. Rose His Excollency the Governor General nd Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments in the Militia is Force of Canada, viz:

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, LOWER CANADA. To be Assistant Adjutant-General to the Militia sarving in Number Four Military
District, Lower Canada: Major S. Woodward Ist Battalion, Nicolet, 1970 1978 1978

MILITARY DITRICT NUMBER SIX, UPPER

To be Assistant Adjutant General to the Militia serving in Number Six, Military Durlet, Upper Canada, with the table of Major in the Militia: Alexander Smith

To be Assistant Qurter-Master-General. to the Militia serving in Number Six Military District Upper Canada, with the rank of Major in the Militia: John Harland, l'aquire.

By command of His Excellency the Go-vernor General and Commander-in-Chief. DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel, Adjulant-General of Militla.

# A TOUCHING STORY.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgie, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the follow?

ing anacdoto: A poor little boy in a cold night; with nehome nor roof to shelter his head, no paterteet or direct him on his way, reached at, nightfall the house of a whealty planter who took him in, fed, and lodged him and sent him on his way with his bleeding. Those kind attentions choseed his heart and hill spired him with fresh courage to battle with obstacles of life. A cars rolled round, Preligible 1988. vidence led him on, and he had resched the logal profession; his host had died; the core, morants that prey on the substance of man, had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the pearcet counsel to commit her cause to him, and making bim wise and danger, cam annot excitement, just amid lawlessness, and pure amid corruption. It is the crowning beauty of manhood.

The annotation of the crowning beauty of manhood.

The annotation of the crowning beauty bor deceased husband. The atimulas of a warm and tenescous gratitude was now added to the ordinary motive connected with the profession. It is undertook her cause with a million passive to be resisted; he sained it that counsel proved to be the orphan bey will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her "he perpetuity, and, Mr Stophone added, with an omphasis of emotion that sent an electric thrill throughout the house, 'fast erman boy stards before you.'

BURGLARY IN NORWICHYILLE, WA learn that the dwelling bouse of Thomas Wallace, Esq., Norwichville, was broken into, on the morning of the 17th inst., by a band of robbers, and papers and other, value ables taken therefrom, amounting to over £1000; including all Mr. Wallace's deeds notes, money and contents of a cash box together with a lady's work box coatsining a small gold watch and trickets, a The watch was a very flat Lepine, with anall linked chain. The robbers had rifled every room excepting Mr. Wallace's alceping apartment, and effected their depredations without being heard. Mr. Wallace found two large cudgels, about 3 feet in length, in the room adjoining his bed-room, and which had been left by the villains, clearly showing had been resisted. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion, two of them formerly. of this city, and known to be desperate characters. This makes the third robbery committed in the township of Norwick within ten days.

Knowledge is power in the pulper as well as out of it. To bless manking, God does not indeed require man's wisdom, her ther does it require man's ignorance. As he graciously condescends to work byomeans, the more appropriate the means the more all works will be alike in vain.

or ill alim be

(From the Times' Correspondent.) CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA.

October, 22nd.

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 au 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 Perekop or Nicolaiess.

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 Suchum 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 led from Elsinore on the 1st inst. for Engtroops. As long as the French hold their of Vanutka and the lower road leading to it 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 fort of Alsu, and thence to Kamara; the French are now busy in repairing it, and they will throw a bridge over the Tchernayn, 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 Fedukhine 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. Eech battalion is to receive 100 men, which will arise the Sardinian Contingent to more than its original strength.

The French, who, like ourselves, have got a good number of recruits, or, rather, newtroops, are continually drilling and making imaginable. Of course, the bearskins and the long coats of the Grenadiers de le Garde and the shakes of the Voltiguers, as connected with the glories of the first Empire, must every Frenchman; but, for any one not immediately influenced by those ideas, the Chasseurs and and Zouaves de la Gardo 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 oreamented to set off to advantage the look of themen, without making them less serviceable by too much finery. Everything looks so compact, and yet so clastic, that it strikes me they have solved the problem how to combine strength and lightness in the accourrement 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 gendarmerie which occupied the village, it was a nest of spies. The most curious stories are told about it. Thus when the rumours 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 Karanyi 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 not 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 gendarmerie, who are certainly not wanting in acuteness, should not not have tried to find out the cause of these bonfires.

THE BALTIC.

KIEL, Nov. 2nd.

The arrivals of ships of war from the Gul of Finland continue. Yesterday the Roy al George, 120, Capt Codrington; and the Cressy, 80, Capt. Warren, anchored in this harbor, and they have been joined this morand 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 ed with 16 pounds of gunpowder and two ed with any important result at this season and that shift must be made for the present with what were already provided—namely, the Divine Being.

Enropean Intelligence to the muzzle, and when discharged they showed no symptoms of being in any way injured. They have been east from Swedish jured. They have been cast from Swedish iron, which is exceedingly tough, and it is THE ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA. well known that the greater part of the beavy 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 east into mortars for the campaign of the next season, it is well

that they have now been secured. The Dudy News has published the folowing letter, dated, Nargan, Oct. 29.—On Sunday last the Amphion and Magicienne arrived from Hogland, and have brought the following news :- Young Story. a midship man of the Arrogrant, who was unfortunate ly killed some time since in one of the rock et boats, has been found and buried at Wyburg, with military honours. A large number of people followed him to the grave.-The Russians gave £10 for his coffin, railed his grave round, 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 her appearance, the Russian vessel returned to Cronstradt."

HAMBURG, Nov. 5.

The ships of the line, Nile, 91, and Edin burg, 58, with the Blenheim, 60, guns, ar-rived on Saturday last at Kiel, and the Hogue, of 60, with the Ajax, of 58, and the Edinburgh, of 58 guns, sailed homewards yesterday morning. The Basilisk steam sloop, of six guns, Commander Tenner, saland, with a Russian schooner as a prize in position on the heights of Baidar, the gorge tow. According to the report from Copen hagen, the Danish Government has been from Kamara are of minor importance, and informed that on his return from Sweden, General Canrobert will pay the King and court a personal visit.

THE WHITE SEA.

The French Minister of Marine has re eived a despatch from Capt. Guilbeat, of the frigate La Cleopatra, commander of the manders had made it a point to stop and destroy all Russian coasting vessels, but to alto 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 Soumet, Kerret, and Kema, but understandpunishment of death, or exile to Siberia, all promenades militaires. On Saturday last the allies, the people displayed a decided nate skirmish at Kertch. General M'Mahon, who is now General of hostility. Besides these measures of terror, corps d' armee, inspected the Imperial the Russian Government excited the religi- very small number of chaplains with our arous fanaticism of the ignorant population against the allies, describing them as a savage have been made up. There are now 52 told would preserve them from the bullets of denominations. There are 10 Roman Camake the greatest impression on the mind of the French and English; and they were tholics, S Presbyterians, about 10 or 12 of promised a liberal indemnity for all losses the Church of England, sent out by the Golias been said that professional joulousy is the Church of England, sent out by the Golias been said that professional joulousy is the prinkled here and there with song English they might sustain from the allies, provided vernment, and about 22 by the religious sothey fired on them from umbuscades, or

wherever they could surprise them. No neutral vessel has attempted to enter ading ships; but several Russian boats takbeen captured.

The cold had continued to increase with intensity from the beginning of October, the land at the date of the desnatch 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 unit 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 protends o have received from Trobizonde the news but in his report of September 30, the Purk sh commander of Kars, Vassit Pacha. leclared that he could not hold more than three weeks unless he received reinforements and supplies. Upon this Comar Pasha, immediately gave orders to send to Kars 12 -000 horses, with provisions It remains to be seen whether this re-victualling corps succorded in reaching Kars. According to the same correspondence, Prince Behatoff had arrived before the place with 14,000 against the time when, notwithstanding the

A letter from Souchum Kaleh gives a borious and difficult than at present. Besides ather more encouraging description of the the contents of store-hits, one sees great state of affairs at Kars than some of the revious accounts. Colonel Simmons arrived at the above place on the 11th of Octobe from Balaklava in the Great Britian, with 1800 Turkish troops He there met Omar Pasha, who had sent forward the advanced guard of his army with the intention of fol lowing with the main body on theo12th.— Calonel Simmons, it appears, had been present at a council of Chenassian chiefs, the result of which had been a combination of plans between them and On ar Pasha, -The letter further alludes to the continued investment of Karr, and the great ming by the Edinburg, 60, Capt. Hewlett; risk there existed of its reduction with its rations, such as hay, straw, and corn, it garrison of 16,000 men and 192 pieces of appears to me that the amount of tarpaulin artiflety, and imputes to the commanders of covering is insufficient. I am assur d that the athes considerable remissions in neglect- this is in no way the fault of the Commissaing so important a place. In conclusion, the riat, but, on application being made some writer of the letter expresses an epinion safexperiment was made for testing the that the recent expedition to Kuburn and time ago for several thousand tarpanins, the man of nonor scorne, to can in action; A few of us designing to make the most strength of some of them. They were charged also to Eupatoria are not likely to be attend. They were charged also to Eupatoria are not likely to be attend.

From the Correspondent of the Times.

Fourth Division Comp, Cet. 25. The inhabitants of the little v flage of Kava and the Monustary of St. George, who have remained tranquil in their habitations during the whole of the siege of Schastopol. received for a part, if not for the whole of the time, rations 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 was in command of the vessel that took them, and was accompanied by Major Ross and some other officers who went as amateurs. Hongo not being yet forgotten, due precautions were, of course, taken, and strict formality observed. Off Kaffa a Russian officer came on board to luncheon, 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, gun screw vessel came out to Tolhouking finally, they got on shore when they Lighthouse, but when the Majestic mode were surrounded by a crowd, including a number of Cossacks, who came down full speed. Each one of them was forthwith clevated upon a high Cossack saddle-rather an awkward seat for conestrians unaccustomed to such machines --- and away they went at a scamper .-- Everything was done Cossack fashion---full gallop. They were taken to the cauntry 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 white campaigning in the Caucasus, and who went about on 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 French blockading squadron of the ports of the course of the conversation the Russian the White Sea, dated the 29th October. It officer who had gone on board said some states that the French and English com- thing to Prince Gagarin, in which the English present distinguished the word "Kinstroy all Russian coasting vessels, but to all burn. The Prince replied by a passionate low boats that appeared merely to belong exchanation, 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 Kinburn." 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 esolved to attack the important villages of the end of August, persons in Senastopol a few rounds with the Horse Artillery. Soumet, Kerret, and Kema, but understanding that all the government stores and vessels had been removed since 1 st year, the plan was abandoned. The other villages, were killed and wounded. When they replan was abandoned. The other villages, a wish to purchase before they knew that place. though they had been supplied with arms they would be allowed to land, and requested posed to use them; they were besides, ut- things that it was thought might be acceptaterlys defenceless, and quite at the mercy of ble were sent to him, and thus terminated the allied squadron. The inhabitants were this friendly little episode to the war. The at first willing to sell fresh provisions to the officers returned to Balaklava on Tuesday, ships; but, on the appearance of an order much pleased with their trip, I omitted from the government threatening with the to mention that they were permitted to see and converse with two of the men of the 10th who held any intercourse with the vessels of Hussars made prisoners at the late unfortu-

I remarked some two months ago on the my in the Crimea. The deficiency seems to

All the officers with whom I converse on the subject deplore the necessity under which the White Sea since the arrival of the block- Government finds, or considers itself placed. of filling up the gaps in our army in the East ing advantage of the thick fogs and the dark with recruits of tender age and no instruction. nights of autumn, have attempted to reach peculiarly liable to be struck down with disthe Norwegian coast. Nearly all of them case, and comparatively inefficient in front of were stopped; sixty vessels have recently the enemy. Owing to the smallness of our army when the war began, and the beavy losses since suffered from sickness and the the staff at home. 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 is it at present is. It is asked why should not old soldiers be brought hither from the colonies, and replaced by recraits. We have seasoned and well-drilled troops all over the world-in Australia, Canada the Mauritius. 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 a well known and proven fact that some of the recruits lately sent out were ignorant, on their arrival here, how their musket or minie should be fired. They had been enlisted 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 reserve l progress, transport will be infinitely more lamasses 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 pro- the Grand Vizier, and to some of the prinvisions sufficiently from the ground to preserve them from its humidity, and many of the packages-such as casks of beef, rum &c .. - will not be injured by water pouring ! down upon them. For other descriptions of time ago for several thousand tarpaulins, the

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ARMY, with about as many hundreds as there had seen thousands asked for

To 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 work turnrani, situate about undway between Balakla- ing 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 uce 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, trivers of Africa and Asia and Europe pour while in Balaklava and in the valley the heat is almost oppressive. These extreme con-trasts are, of course, trying; and, if they ble explanation of this phenomenor which for Kaffa. Prince Victor of Hohenloho continue, their effect will surely be felt, but That excent is, that an under current disup to this time the health of the army con- charges the waters into the Atlantic as fast tinues good,

Much comment and dissatisfaction have been caused by the rule that officers proin transports to England are to pay 15s. a day for their messing during the voyage. Destroity magnificent, rolling on tike the This regulation appears very unjust. Esti- raph (c) Nogara in fearful billows, and season now commencing, the voyage out and pay, and this expense, in some instances. may act as a prohibition of absence.

Colonel Tyler, commanding the 62od September, is dead, but, as I understand, not from the effect of his wound.

SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 27, 1855. My Lord,-I have the honor to transmit. conv of a letter I have received from Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer, informing me of the return of the force under crutches. The Prince spoke French, and his command to Kinburn, after having made a short reconnoissance.

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, to the number of 132, from Odessa, where the greatest part of them arrived on the 24th

eptember. Amongst them is Lieutenant James, the Royal Engineers, who was taken on the night of the 2nd of July,; he has been kept at Rezan, and reports having been very well

treated by the Russians. The prisoners have been kept at Vorentz only two remaining, who were sick, and 51 his st ougth, and gathering the water into on the Don, and when they left there were deserters. I transmit the nominal list of the

The force from Eupatoria, under the stayed! outmand of General D'Allonville, made a econnoissance on the 22nd inst. They fell with a large force of the enemy, and offered them battle. The Russians, however, retreated before them, after an exchange of

I beg to enclose a copy of the report

I have the honor te report the departure from Archangel, did not appear much dis- some ten in return. Ten, cheese, and other of all the Turkish force that were here for Asia: with the exception of some artillery. which has been transferred to the contingent. The weather continues magnificent, and the health of the troops all that can be de- tains. The western front of the rock is sired.

JAMES SIMPSON, Genl. Commanding To Lord Pannure.

THE LATEST.

and rogret that we hear that some of the and impious race; meduls were also districhaplains doing duty with this army, and senior generals of the Crimean army have another; the Moorish estle, built more than buted among the people, which they were more are expected out. The 52 include all resigned their devisions, because their junia thousand years ago, new crowning with its or, Goneral Codrington, has been invested with the chief command. Sir Colin Camp bell returns home on prevate affairs, and Lord Rokely We sincerely hope that no considerations of ctiquette will induce them to abandon at once the most of to abandon at once the posts they hold and lories' tunnelled out of the solid stone and their fair prospects of high distriction, -Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermester-Gen oral, also returns home. He is junior to Gon, Codrington, and of ecurso can have n cause of complaint. It is understood the he returns to fill an important situation o

> The Invalide Russe contains additiona olographic despatches from Nicolaioff reference to the movements of the Allie but they are of little interest.

Prince Gortschakoff has transmitted to St. Petersburg a descratch, dated Crimen, mole from our boat and passed along the October 20th which notices the return of the allied orce to Eupatoria, and our out posts having taken their former poin s. The Austrian Gazette states authoritative-

be formed at Silistria. The Russian government have issued

s many recruits to be raised as possible and of all ages from 20 to 30. The Paris correspondent of the Times gives a list of the gold medals award d by o International jury of the universal exhibition, but the information is ecomunicat ed in a semewhat unin elligible form. Undor the head of class 19, the award is men

tioned as follows: Grand medals of honor-The Manches ter committee, the City of Glasgow; modal of honor-Heldworth & Co. Class 22horses, and a fresh assault was thought im | improved means of communication now in | Grand medal of bonor-the town of Beltast; I modal of honor-Baxter Arb. oath.

> 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 s made known his intention to cipal ministers.

All In Turkey, whenever a storckeeper 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 the churches are without any prefensions country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present.

to beauty of architecture. The idea at every point is military strength, and the stranger

LF The true religious man fears, the man of honor scorne, to o an ill action;

GIBRALTAR.

A correspondent of the New York Jour and of Commerce, writing from on board the U.S. frigate Congress, gives the annexed interesting sketch of this wonderful town and fortress: The approach of Gibraltar through these

Straits is of the most imposing character. The Straits themselves are in the parrowest portion (welve miles wide, and extend from Cap. Sparted to Gibraltar, about thirty-six miles. A strong current nover ceases to flow in from the Atlantic into the Mediterraneau, and, though the Black Sea and the their constant tribute into this same great basin, yet the deptitof as waters remain the as they are raised. In a roof of this it is stated that some years since a vessel which was sunk in the Straits was afterwards found come twelve iniles to the westward, whither the under current. The upper current is mating the passage at 18 days, which will be bein, in you near the bold shores of Apes found a very low average, especially in the lift and Centa and Gibraltar. The last two named are the ancient Wil-

lars of flerentes, and it is perhaps the assohome will cost the officer £27, or, in the lark of flereules, and it is perhaps the asso-case of a subaltern, about three months, charten the winty of the Straits that inpoint in the vie nity of the Straits that he part such sublime and everpowering omotions as our good ship ploughs her way be-tween them. Here, three thousand years Regiment, who was wounded on the 8th of lags, came the vessels of the merchant per ces of Pyra on their way to Britain and the extreme west for tin and amber. Here we town to think of Hannind and Carriage, and the Sciples and Rome. Here the Meor and the Caristian waged their deadly war for many hundred years, and herofinal-ly was the battle of Trafalgar, where the immortal Netson offered up his life amid than all, the blue waters of the Medier-Vac shours of victory over the combined ficets of France and Spain. How sublime too is the pramitive conception, here fult for the first time in its perfection as I looked upon the Centa and Gibrahar, that here Hereules ended his us at all labors by cleaving the rock asumics and rolling the "waters of the Mediteranean through the new channel into the Atlantic. These pillars stand here as an emulating monument of his power and influence. It was just in the socients thus to enthrone a personal deity on every distinct exhibition of power and wisdom in goodness. It was infinitely above the dis-gusting Pantheism of the Gorman theologians of the present day, and their selfcomplaisant imitations of Parker notoriety in Boston and vicinity. But how much grand er and more beautiful is the revealed ides of one glorious. Father hanging the world upon nothing, girding the mountains with seas, when he set up bars and doors and said. Hitherto shalt thou come and no fur thor, and here shall thy proud waves be

It has been said that the Rock of Gibril tar looks like a lion reposing in mojesty be-fore the gate of the Mediterranem, and I assure you it does not require much effor of the imagination to see the resemblance His head lies resting on the outstretched paws, while his giant proportions repose in humanity and roligion. This rock is 1,400 foot in heights or o miles in length, and seven miles in freumference. It is connected by a low is house of sand with Spain. and it is in fact, the termination of the Sierra Nevada, the great Seuthern range of moungradual slope, intersporsed with precipices while the eastern side, washed by the Meditorranean, is a perpendicular wall, and totally inaccessible. The town lies on this wostern slope, its narrow streets extending

stone dwelings risings rapidly one above venerable walls the northwestern summir of the town , the Alamoda, with its rich follage of palms and fig tree and aloes, and extending, in range above range, entirely round the onire north western summit o the rock, bristling in every embrasure with ongines of death; and finally the signal towor, overlooking all, where floats the Britisl banner in defiance of the world, make up : picture of unique and picturesque beaurhich once seen can never be forgotten

Under the impression of such a vision you may well imagine the eagerness with which we harried on shore and the pleasure which was in reserve for us after a month's confinement aboard ship. As we landed on the principal street, we found ourselves in crowd of people representing all the nations pordering on the Mediterranean-Spanish French, Italian, Moors, Jews, and Greeks, y that a French comp of 50,000 men will mingled with the English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans, all in their various costumes and speaking their different tongues. It really special instructions to its officials, ordering seemed for the moment as if it were a gala day gotton up for our special amusement. It was like a grand World's Fair for the exhibition of the costumes, customs, and man ners of all strange lands. The extremes narrow streets; the little donkeys, with but the'r sides; the bearded and tilthy Jew, in and rellow slippers and nicely chiseled features; the Spanish senorita, with her olive complexion and sparkling eye, and light head-dress streaming in graceful folds down her neek and shoulders, the English soldier arms as we passed him, were some of the prominent objects that arrested my atten

The whole town is one great fortification The soldiers of different regiments meet you at every turn, and their barracks are scattered everywhere among the markets, the stores, the churches, and private residences of the citizens. The streets are laid out in the most singular mancer, and most of them are too parrow for ordinary carriages to pass each other. They are however remarkably clean. The houses are solid nfain structures, two and three stories high, and the public edifices, including the custom-house, the hotels, the post office, and point is military strength, and the stranger feels at every tun that he is in a mighty garrison, and encompassed with batteries and guns and all the engines of war.

Through the adite attention of our Con-necessarily to a considerable extent dependall. Mr Sprague, an order had been is ued ent upon extraneous assistance, for the supfrom Lead-quarte s to give American officers free access. As we approached the works one uniterm was our passport, and a polite sergeant was immediately detailed to con-

The strong gates yieled to his key, and for one hour we followed him from b.t ery. to battery now climbing up the heights by stone steps cutout of solid reck, and now tunnels, where our only light was ther which came strug ling through the portpassing dean a spirid stringuese leading to helden chambers of de truction, which for eyes are over permitted to sect an finally ernotating our long wilk in a capacious hall filed with ordnance of the largest size, and pouring though embrasures which looked out on the coast of Spain and the Mediter mean. This large apartment, as illumined by the office s of the garrison, and ceeding home on leave and taking passages according to the westward, whitness the westward, whitness the force of the beauty and chivaley of England and officer of the exile and the summers of their duty by music and the dance. It was no small addition to the interest of the excursion to step out occasionally upon the very edge of these stupendous heights and look down upon the quiet bay, filled with visibles from every quarter of the globe; the adjoining coast of Spain, adorned with cultivated fields and gardens, the city of Algesiras, the scenes of so many conflicts in the days of the Moor, the comparatively modern town of St. Roque, where Spanish customs and modes of life, even to bull fights, may be seen to-day just as they apperred three hundred year agos the neutral ground, on the opposite side of which the Bridse and Sounish forts from upon each other; one distant and desolate fields ranean sparkling in the soft light of one



Mer Soundations are upon the boly ifi s. Hamilton, Friday, November 30, 1855

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPO-GATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

This venerable Society has just issued its 154th annual Report. We regret we have not received a copy of the Report which seems to be highly interesting as we judge from a condensed form in the columns of the New York Church Journal, of which we

avail ourselves. Under the head of the Diocese of Toronto, which has been from the beginning cherished and promoted by this Society, it will be observed that henceforth no further aid which the clergy are maintained, there may will be afforded us. The last generous act of the Society towards us was in granting some £7,500-a noble contribution to supply the deficiency occasioned by the spoliation of the Clergy Reserves, in the yearly stipends of the clergy in the Diocese. Like the grown up youth who has ability and along the water more than a mile, and stretching up the hill to a considerable dis health on his side, we are now bid engage in now receiving any portion of it during their efforts for our own welfare, which is but rea- lives. It would be hardly worth while to sonable seeing ourselves so far advanced, so strong in wealth which none can deny, and

so strong in numbers in Canada West. It is but reasonable too that the Propagation Society should desire to redouble her its own resources. The whole of the clergy efforts in other colonies, far less favored than Canada, and we heartily bid it God speed. To that Society under God we are portion of that property, though a portion most deeply indebted and must ever retain altogether inadequate to the urgent needs of a heartfelt gratitude as to a careful and the Church, will be preserved as a permaloving parent. We doubt not but that like a parent, the Society will anxiously watch resources. over us and give counsel and aid whenever necessary. Our prayers shall ever be that Bishop.)-This Diocese has passed through God may continue Ilis blessings upon so noble a Society, that it may continue to be an instrument for the extension of Christ's Kingdom on earth-the diffusion of His clergy sacrificed their own temporary inter-Gospel.

Diocese of Nova-Scotia (Dr. Hibbert Bunney, Bishop.)-The Bishop, after very extensive tours of visitation, is able to make upon the whole, a favorable report of the missions in his Diocese. More has been done of late for the endowment of the college and for the support of the clergy, by the voluntary offerings of the people, than at any previous time. The missionary reports which have always been sent with exemplary regularity from the Diocese indicates, says the Bishop, " a steady progress, though, in some instances, slow." dons larger than themselves strapped to few places it is otherwise, in consequence of the emigration to the United States, which his red cap and long coarse rodo bare logs carries off whole families from the congregations. It was one of the mistortunes of the province that it was constantly losing its most hopeful sons whilst it received no increase from immigration. The Bishon reon guard at every corner, and presenting ports that he has spent some time in Prince Edward's Island, holding ordinations, confirmations, and performing other duties. Even there the Church had made some little progress, but lately some of the most influential families had quitted the Island altogether. The operations of the society in this Diocese extend over 4,006 square miles, with a population of 142,021, with 36,550

Church members. Diocese of Frederickton (Dr. Medley. Bishop.)-Reports have been received from the Grand Lake, Mangerville, Richibucto. Prince William, Carleton, Gagetown, Musquash. Westmorland, Springfield, Grand Manan, St. Andrew, Chatham, Portland. Westfield, and other places, all of which are the Wanderer; or the life of a Prodigalsatisfactory.

Diocese of Quebec (Dr. Mountain, Bishop.)-This Diocese, owing to the severity of the climate and the character and of the manuscript. We shall endeavour to condition of the population (a few members | find room in our columns for a useful article thinly scattered over a vast territory, mainly on the Maine Law,, written in a very sensioccupied by French Roman Catholics) is ble and reasonable strain.

port of its clergy. The Bishop writes as follows :- " You will have learnt that the spoilation of the Church's patrimony in Caduct us through the most wonderful parts nada has been decreed by our legislators, and sanctioned by the representative of our Sovereign. It is now law, and we must The only palliation of this portensubmit. tous evil is, that the preservation of life interest to the clergy concerned, or rather the security provided for the missionaries, heretofore chargeable upon the reserve fund for the continuance of their allowance while holding their missions, is calculated upon a liberal scale, and will leave a certain surplus at the disposal of the Church. It is a singular coincidence that the Queen's letter should be withheld at home just at the time when the confiscation of Church property is legalized within this province. We must only the serge introid as is sometimes spherifilly hope that grievances and hardships so evident as these will strengthen the plea to be made in our behalf to the British public. Spain are here gathered to relieve the Year after year, for more than thirty years together, the British isles have been pouring out upon our shores a flood of emigration without system, without rule, with provision in any shape whatever for the spiritual wants of all these new colonists, multitudes of whom break their way into the wilderness here and there with a hard and long struggle before them to provide for the temporal wants of their families. The Church is expected to find for them the means of religious worship and instruction. And in such a conjuncture the British Government throws us upon the mercy of an ascendant party in the colony, who proceed to sweep away the roval endowments of theChurch at a stroke; and the same Government denies to us the customary appeal to the sympathies of our fellow countrymen at home." Reports are appended from the missionaries at Kingsey, Port Neuf, Nicolet, Leeds, Eaton, Lennoxville, Bury, St. Giles, Drummondville, and

Riviere du Loup.
Diocese of Montreal (Dr. Fulford, Bishop.)—This Diocese in extent is somewhat larger than England, but the gross population, according to the census of 1851, amounts only to 472,405. Of these, 385,-787 are Roman Catholics, principally of French origin. The members of the Church of England are estimated at 30,000, but a much larger number occasionally attend her ministrations. What, however, can be stated with more accuracy, is the number of communicants, which, by the last returns, was 2,941. There were at the same time 54 clergymen serving cures. Considering how widely and thinly the English settlers are scattered among a population of different faith and language, and the consequent difficulties with which the English clergy have to contend, the condition of the Diocese is calculated to excite feelings of satisfaction rather than of disappointment. Since 1850 eleven churches have been consecrated, and ten others built, with marked improvements in the style and character of the architecture. The great symptom of improvement, and the best promise for the future, is to be found in the increased liberality of the people, and a growing feeling in favor of making the Church self-supporting. With regard to the amount and the sources of the funds out of be mentioned, first, a present annual allowance of £3,600 from the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel. This payment, however, is to be reduced ten per cent in 1858. The next source of endowment is £905, hitherto received from the clergy reserve fund; but as the property which has supplied the fund is now alienated, nothing remains beyond a provision for the clergy add salaries to the amount of £500, now paid by the Imperial Government, but terminable on the lives of the present holders, were it not to show how very shortly the Diocese will be thrown for that amount on receiving their stipends out of the clergy reserves fund have consented to a commutation of their life interests, and so some nent endowment. For the rest, the Diocese

must depend mainly upon its own independent Diocese of Toronto (Dr. Strachan, a very critical period of its history, since the publication of the last report. The alienation of the clergy reserves would have destroyed the influence of the Church, had not the ests to the permanent welfare of the Church. Instead of resting satisfied with the security of their own incomes, they determined to commute the aggregate of their life interests for a capital fund, which should be invested for the permanent endowment of the Church. The exact amount which would be thus secured for ever was not yet known, but the Birhop calculated it at £222,620 currency. This sum, it was reckoned, would produce in colonial investments, an annual interest of £12.244; but the amount of stipends actually payable to the clergy is £18,643, leaving a deficiency of £6,399. No effort will be spared by the Diocese itself to meet the great and unexpected difficulties into which it has been thrown by the act of the legislators; still the Bishop has made an earnest appeal to the society, which has determined in offering, in aid of the commutation, the following payments for the next three years: for 1850, £3,000; for 1857, £2,500; and for 1858, £2,000; after which, all liabilities for the Diocese of Toronto will cease. Large additional subscriptions have been raised for the endowment of two additional Bishoprics to be erected out of this see.

(To be concluded in our next.).

The Churchman's Monthly Magazine of New York, we continue to receive. The November number has just arrived. An excellent exposition is given of the Tree of Life, Gen. ii, 3; and Rev. ii, 22, which will be found instructive. A brief but very interesting scene in a Clergyman's life is described by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, entitled Anabel, or the discipline of life is continued but much of the merit of this paper is lost by the unintentional omission of a few pages

Ere on my bet no 1 mb 1 lay, the digraph me grace my prayers to say of G.d. preserve my mother dear In health and a tength for many a year ; And the preserve my father ton And may I fat him reterence does And may I my best thoughts employ To be my patent's hope and joy ! Oh! alewise keep my brothers both From evil doings and from sloth. And may we always love each other, Dar frande our father, and our mother ! And still, O Lord, to me impart An innocent and grateful beart, Till after my last sleep I may Awake to thy eternal day !- Amen

WEATHERCOCKS ON CHURCHES.

The following extract from a cony 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, with the exception of an enormous gilt weather-cock, which forms the finish of our steeple. Our ancestors had been so much accustomed to connect crosses with crucilixes, and both with superstition and popery, that, in their honest zeal, they diamantled our churches of all such ornaments; but of late years we have so far learned to make distinctions, that most of our recent ecclesiastical structures have been surmounted with a cross, as an appropriate church decoration, without any fear of a passing traveller falling down and worshipping the material symbol, and with u hope perhaps that he may may be usefully reminded of the spiritual truths intended to be conveyed by the emblematical sign. The great metropolitan cathedral itself, under the auspices of the late Dean, who is certainly no friend to popery, as is proved by his celebrated anti-papal emancipation speech, has elevated to the view of the public, for twenty miles round, a magnificent cross, the fashion of which has been imitated in the majority of churches which have so happily sprung up, either within the sound of the great l'auline bell, or throughout the country at large. Why then, when our worthy neighbours are gazing at their new crosses are we of St. - parish, to be turning giddy at a weather-cock, as if to know which way the wind blows, were the great business of human life, or, at least, the great purpose of church towers and steeples, if not of churches themselves ! It is an old sareasin of the Papists, that the cross is the emblem of their religion, and the weathercock of ours; and though a jest is not an arvertiginous decoration, if at least some decoration is considered necessary .-- London Christian Observer, 1827.

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 hap-

piness to all true Churchmen. I therefore send you the following state. nt which I should like you to nub

your next issue. I attended the annual examination of the

hibited a great degree of proficiency.

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,--- one child answering 27 questions in theology. The examination lasted 3 hours.

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

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's Church, in this

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

POPISH CONVENTICLE.—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 stepping stone to our own interest or convebefore the Reformation, in the year 1517,) pience. Keep me ever, O Lord, on my 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 custume as that used by the Canons of St. Peter's at of whom are parish Priests."

EVENING PRAYER FOR A CHILD. TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR guide God's people according to his will, and EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

DECEMBER 2 .- FIRST SUNDAY IN AD-

3:8. - Matt. 231, &.

How great the mystery to the proud, need. Jewish people! their King, to whom they DECEMBER 6. looked to free them from foreign oppression and to place them at the head of the world, 27, has made them to take the lead in the fully and no others; those who turn away to himself.

ple a prophet like himself. Moses was me- tion may be completed. diator, lawgiver and ruler, and none such | 2. Now it is high time to awake out o visions of the Jews caused them the more earnestly to long for such a one, to rectify evils within them, to direct them aright and day draws nearer; and our first faith has to rescue those from foreign interference. been given us, that we might be partakers in God intended one different from what they that salvation. Yet our being partakers of apprehended; and yet the same. Jesus is it depends on our diligence and carnestness our teacher, mediator, sovereign and ruler. | in bringing forth fruits of a living faith; and May I hear ily embrace him as such. DECEMBER. 3.

of the Lord; Hosannah in the highest hoves us to arouse ourselves, and look stea-

Thus did the common people welcome their Prophet when he came to enter Jeru- more waken up to my true life. salem 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 be- of darkness and lot us put on the armour seech thee"; Thou who dwellest in the highest beaven; save us." And so it must be ! our part towelcome our Prophet and King to pared with that of eternity. Herei if we see, inst , between the committee of promoters 16th. 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 moun tams, and shall be exalted above the hills and all nations shall flee unto it .- Isai, ii, 2

The mountain on which God's temple stood was literally bonoured in this, that in the latter days of the second temple men from all nations resorted to it to worship, hoth Israelites and others. But the Lord's me know this armour of light and clothe meeting of the subscribers to consider the gument, it might be to the full as well to name is now his church; and wherever it is myself with it. prevent the occasion of it, by choosing a less | 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 flee nnto it, and that promise is in the course of fulfilment. 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 Jorusalem .- Isai

This was fulfilled literally: for the gospel and its prophets and the law of liberty was first Sunday School of St. John's Church, Leeds, preached on mount Zion and in Jerusalem, C. W., on Sunday the 18th inst. Although and from thence went forth to other lands: I have been a missionary 20 years, I never and Jews were they who carried it to those felt the force of the Saviour's words "feed lands. And it continues to be fulfilled in the my lambs" so strongly as now. This is a spiritual Zion and city of God, his Church. parish where 7 years ago, the Church was His law and word are continually extending unknown, the greater part of the present from them to those who did not know them. congregation and most of the Sunday Blessed be the Lord for this continual fulfil-School children were brought up dissenters: ment of his word! O that I may now renow there are about 40 scholars attending ceive his words, and my heart more submit

go forth to others. 2. I will turn my hand upon thee, and purely purgo away thy dross.- Isai. i. 25. for judgement is first for correction: and if it were for nunishment, they deserve it most. who have had most mercies. But God contion of the world; and they are the more from turning away from thee. capable of this work the more pure they are them continually to speak his truth, he turns made low, and the Lord stone shall be exalhis 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

DECEMBER 5.

willingly part with all my dross.

is one of those things on which he looks with the greatest indignation. This was the object with these whom Jesus now cast out, 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 guard against this temptation.

2. I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning-

Moses, Joshua and Othmiel and the counsellors who assisted them were simple and terest or bonour, but only to govern and Papal See-

thus secure their purest and eternal weitare. And such men the Lordmore and more rai-

coming in a meek and gentle spirit and ri- In more than one way is this true. God's a neture of exaggeration, is worth double ding on this animal, the symbol of peace, people are redeemed from their sins by his the price of the publication world. O that his sweet constraint may from sin and turn towards God. These are Moses had promised the Israelites that drives out the tyrant sin. O that I may be lume the Lord would one day raise up to his peo- one of the true converts, that my redemp-

had yet appeared; the misfortunes and dissleep; for now is our salvation neares than when we believed .- Rome xiii. 2.

The great day of eternal salvation every nal realities, but working out an unreal life, 1. Blessed is the that cometh in the usme | we cannot partake in them. It therefore bedily at what is real, that we may hve to a purpose, and that an eternal one. May I daily DECEMBER 7.

> 1. The night is far pent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works

Our life in this world is as darkness comwe see dinty things as they are; by borrowed of the proposed Pincesan College, 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 armorur which shall be both a light and de-

2. Put we on the Lord Josus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the and. The conference was then adjourned lusts thereof -Rom. ziii, 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 dom 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 S.

1. The distruction of the transgressors and the sinuers shall be together, and they that foranke the Lord shall be consumed -lsai

The Lord has called us into his Church The Lord has called us into his Church of the same day, for improved spiritual and made us his children and given us his food in the church of the adjoining parish laws. We may either transgress his laws where he heard the same text given out the Sunday School, and many of them ex- to his law; that from me also it may in part or keep them; we may become Saints or and the same common delivered word for continue sinuers : we may either cleave to change of good offices between the Roctor the Lord or forsake him. But if we do woon parish and the Curate of the other choose the way of the transgressors, we shall Judgement begins with the bouse of God: find it hard, for it leads to destruction: and il we do forsake the Lord we shall be consumed with the tire of his wrath. Be ever so many banded together, they shall all be a struggle between France and Austria as descends to employ his people in the renova- destroyed together. Keep me, O Lord,

> o The luftiness of man shall be bowed themselves. And so, whilst he makes down and the haughtivess o' man shall be

ted in that day .- Isai if, 17. Pride made the first sin in Heaven, and pride is the source of the sine of the great amongst mankind. It is this that makes them violent, covetous and oppressive, contentious and revengeful. This arrays them 1. Jesus went into the temple of God, and against God himself, to hinder the growth foreign soldiery now keeps the States of the east out all them that sold in the temple- of truth, mercy and love. But a day of retribution will come, when all shall be brought Jesus came for judgment as well as for down to one level, when none will be able | The Acting Chaplain of the British Einhause redemption; and this action of his is a type to exalt himself, when the Lord alone shall two was apprehended last week by of his continued providential judgement and fill the throne of the world, and all shall J. B.

ANOTHER COADJUTOR .--- Dr. O'Hanlon. Maynoothhas been selected as dignissimus for the office of Coadjutor to the pseudo-Bishop of Elphin, Dr. Browne, wiene adble. 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 posdignior, Dr. Kilroe, and the dignus, Mr. Rome. The Canons are 26 in number, most faithful men, who sought not their own in- room for some more plant subject of the THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.

Messes Madam & Committhe highest sees up in his Church, as the gospel takes have addition to the manner in set of they firsted lately in Germany, and the science more and deeper hold on men's hearts; and 1856. In a repographical point of view to jved the attention. Several Protestant wri 1. Tell to the daughter of Sion. Behold it is only by his giving as such men that we decided superior to any of the precessage ters have issued works of a crit and author; thy King cometh unto thee, meek and sit can be well governed. May He give us to issues, and as a comprehensive, and merally but it is not the fault of the police of Austing upon an ass and a colt the toal of an look more to him for every good thing we arranged compand of statustical information that if they attain a large circulation in that it best of a loss of mathing to be desided, - country. Works treating on the question of push the train to the first turn out. The two 1. Zon shall be redeemed with judgement last "enclosely engraved on steel" tas additional formula of the local state of the loc used to say 1 which, without the shghest.

Yet in this meek rider there is the con-schastising hand upon themselves; and they Dooply do we regret that we cannot find by scientific and, as the Cormans says edge. straining power, which renders the untrain- are redeemed from death by Christ's judge- room in our columns for an admirable essay ed foal tractable. Yet our King has freed, ment upon the devil and his angels. And it envitled. The future of Western Canada, the true Israel from the voke of Satan, and is the converts in Zion who are reedemed which forms one of the leading attractions pesare" in question is plantly the child of quiet my untrained passions and subdue them, redeemed with God's righteousness in fulfilling to them his promises and by the implant- ma too, which, if amplified, would furnish 2 This is Josus the Prophet.-Matt xxi, 2.; ing of his righteousness in their hearts, which forth a goodly and nutritions ocrave to

It is unnecessary for us to recommen the purchase of the Canadian Almanac. The demand, we learn, is so great that the publishers can with difficulty keep pace there with. Large as the edition is, it bids fair to he exhausted long before the close of the

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

GREAT BRITAIN

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF SIERR LEONE -The African mail steamer, Ethione if we walk as in sleep, not seeing the eter- sailed from Plymout for Madeira and the West Coast of Africa on Wednesday afternoon. Among her passengers are I'r Works the newly-appointed Bishop of Sierra Leone accompanied by 14 Clorgymen.

PROROGATION OF THE CONVOCATION OF CASTERBURY .- On Wednesday the Vicar-General, the Proctor for the province, and other officials, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, for the purpose of further prore-Convocation of Canterbury a the 12th of December. The meeting for business will not take place until after the

LICHTIELD DIOCESAN COLLEGE .- A conference took place at Stafford, on the 12th the Dienitaries and many of the leading lights and the imperfect aid of the church and Clorgy of the discess, and a doputation of objectors, consisting of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart, Mr S Child, M P, and suveral Clorgy

men and laymo i. The Bishop having taken the chair, the deputation, after stating their objections to heological Colleges generally, and to Diocesan Colleges in particular, proposed that the plan should be extended brace several of the neighbouring discusses and a committee of representatives from a such dioceses formed for the purpose of fence; reflecting the light of the sun of framing a constitution for the College Afrighteousness, dawning on us from far. Let ter a prolonged conversation, the committee of promoters promised to convenes proposition, and in the event of the subscriors agreeing to it the Bishop promised to communicate with the neighbouring dioons to the 9th of November.

> Consucration .- By the Bishop of Liebfield, the Church at Ilkoston. after exten-

CHURCHES REGUENED .- The parish Church of Gateshead, after restoration; St. Peter's Church Sudbury, after restoration.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID, Of a new Church in Arlington-square, the fifreenth in the populous parish of Islington, to dedicated to St Philip, and Intended for a newly formed district of 5,000 souls. MARCHARTTER OF SERMONS. - On the

sion of the late Thankegiving prayer the tellowing advertisement appeared in the pa-

To the Clergy-Subastepol.-Surmons ready for Sunday next, being the day ap-pointed for offering up prayer and thanksgiving for the capture of Sebastopel.

In connexion with this advertisement correspondent of the Athenaum relates that having on the Sunday in question been annoyed by, 'a nonsensical sermon in his own perish Church,' he sought, on the ovening but, chancing the following morning to observe the above advertisement, he ascertained, at the cost of half-a-crown, the rea cause of the strange coincidence.

THE NEXT POPE .-- There seems to be to which of the two countries shall furnish a successor to Pius the Ninth. Austria has hown 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 Papul Tiara, 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

THE BRITISH CHAPLAIN AT VIENNA .sy at Vienna was apprehended last week by they were going; but no trace of it could two gensdarines, while walking through a be discovered by Mr. Wilkie when he pubwood in the neighbourhood of Vienna, on his lished his edition of the works of Browne. of the last judgement likewise. Judgement bow before him, either with joyful adoration, way to the country seat of an Austrian ever more begins at the house of God: and or with forced submission. May my lot in General, where he was invited to dinner. It self-interest, covered with a reil of religion, that day be amongst the willing worshippers. appears the gensdarmes in question were on circulating library in London has subscribed the look out for an offender and took it into for 2,756 copies of the forthcoming volumes their heads to suspect the Reverend gentle- of Macaulay's History of England, for the man. Not happening to have his passport tuse of his library. with him, he was unable to satisfy them, and Prefect of the Dunboyne establishment at had to return with them to Modling, a dist- i Auctionnesing .- Mr. Robins was a ance of about six English miles, where he real estate broker and an auctioneer, in

for lectures far beyond my ability to meet." | gales."

the British Charge d'Affaires.

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE

tisk even oresare activity has been mainhave produced the marsher of this annual for cor theology in its various branches has need The work is advaned with a man of Canada, the confessional are strictly watched, and

jours of Pepita, the dancer, was ordered to be tive, which was running with reversed action struck out of every copy in the empire before the look could be enculated. A high free history of the Reform ton in Hungary. which was to appear in Vienna, was instantly intenlicted; so also are interdicted, the greater number of the Protestant journals. even those devoted simply to the scientific JOURNAL we are assured, would be seized as feelish measures against truth and the exslime of the serpent" is over us all, so true it shall continue to cut forbidden fruit, copocially if we are filled with the idea that it calculated to make one wise. When the fuln Express. Bible was forbidden in this country, it was even then that it was read with the most dovout attention; and multitudes became wise, to glorify God, and to break the bonds asunder which superstition had imposed upon them.-Clerical Journal.

THE NEW YEAR-1856-DIOCESAN CALENDAR.

1. Will commence on Tuesday.

2. Epiphany will be Sunday, Jan. 6th. 3. Epiphany Collection for Domestic lissions, will be on Sunday, 13th.

L Ash Wednesday will be on Feb. 6th 5. Monthly Collection for Diocesar Missions Feb. 10th. 6. Lonten Ordination Sunday, will be

Feb. 17th. 7. Quarterly Collection for Diocesni Missions, will be March 9th. 8. Sunday before Easter, will be March

9. Good Friday will be March 21st. 10. Easter Day will be March 23rd.

11. April Monthly Collection for Dio esan Church objects, will be April 13th.

12. Ascension Day will be May 1st. 13. Whitsunday (Collection) will b May 11th. 14. Trinity (Ordination) Sunday, will be

May 18th. 15. Quarterly Collection for Diocesar Hissions, will be June 8th.

16. Annual Collection for Foreign Mis sions, will be July 13th. 17. Commencement of Hobart College

will be on Thursday, July 17th. 18. August Monthly Collection for Dio usan Church objects, will be August 10th.

19. Convention of Western New York will be held Wednesday, Aug. 20th. 20. Quarterly Collection for Dioc

Missions, will be held Sept. 14th. 21. Fall Ordination Sunday, will be Sept

22. Usual extra Collection to pay penses of Church Deputies to General Con vention, is made Sept. 28th. 23. The General Convention will mee

in Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 1st. 24. October Monthly Collection will be made for Diocesan Church objects, October

25. November Monthly Collection for Church objects, will be Nov. 9th. 26. Thanksgiving Day will probably b appointed on Thursday, Nov. 27th.

27. Advent Sunday will be Nov. 30th. 28. Quarterly Collection for Dioccoad

Missions; will be Dec. 14th. 29. Ordination Sunday will be Dec. 21st 30. Christmas will fall on Thursday

TUNNEL BETWEEN" ENGLAND AND FRANCE -This project which at first eight appears to be quite abourd, is receiving a good deal of notice in the English and French papers: Various scientific men have proposed dotailed schemes, the cost of the chespest 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 lost for the next generation.

OPENING OF THE HAMILTON AND TORONTO BAILWAY. - Next Monday the 3rd last., 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 Morehants will divide the business they have hitherte done ontirely in this City, with Toronto, we have ordry confidence that our wholesale houses will hold their own, if advantage of position, energy, and wealth can do it, in almost every other respect the opening of the line must benefit or considerably.

Sir Thomas Browne in said to have written 'A Dialogue between two Twins yet unborn, respecting the World into which

Mr. Mudic the keeper of the great

was taken to the district police court, and London. He was celebrated for the origdetained until he could be identified. The nal and attractive style of his advertisevanced years render an assistant indispensa- affair has been laid before Count Buol by ments and descriptions of property for sale. The London Quarterly says that on one occasion Mr. Robius had made the beauties of an estate so enchanting, that he found it The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is necessary to blur it by a fault or two, lest it said to have assigned the following principal should prove too bright and good. "for husible that not only Dr. O'Hanlon, but the reason for charging bigh prices for his lee- man nature's daily food." But there are tures :- " I do not lecture for the sake of two great drawbacks to the property," sighed at 12 o'clock. Gilhooley, may be passed over to make high prices, but I have demanded high out this Hafiz of the Mart, "the glitter of prices that I might get rid of importunities the rose leaves and the noise of the nightin-

THE BRANTFORD RAILROD ACCIDENT. "We are uidebted to Mr. Rockes, conducter on the Bullalo and Brantford Reilroad for the following particulars of the accident on that road on Wednesday :

The accident occurred about seven indes from brantford. The engine of a wood train had become disabled and was waiting for the accomodation train to come on and trains had proceeded nearly two miles todropped upon the stringers. At that time, there were three laborers on the front of the ensine, and three were on the flat car next to it. When the locomotive struck down upon the tunbers, the flat cars were forced from it, and three of the men were killed out right, and two more have since died. The sixth still lingers, but under great doubt as to review of theological works. the CLEBICAL his recovery. The train was proceeding at the rate of some five miles an hour when the legal prey were it to be found in the port; the accident accurred. The locomotive was manteau of an English traveller. Those not materially injured, and the greatest damage accrued in the loss of life and detention tonsion of knowledge are sure, in the end, to of business, to extricate the disabled machine defeat thomselves. If it be true that " the | and put the road to rights again. The cars of the passenger train were not thrown from is that, like our unfortunate ancestors, we the track, neither was any person on board of it injured worthy of mention. The trains begin to run regularly again to day .- Buf-

> W. Mr. Dickens is contemplating a six nouths sejour 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 new work."

Constitution of the Easth .-- A stites in the Scientific American, after examining all the various theories concerning the structure of the earth, underson the conclusion that the world is one mass or glote of mixed metals, of which the mere crust has become rusted, or of curthly form: the outer rind, as it were, preventing any rapid combination taking place with the mently surface five or six miles below the surface of the dry land. Pauntions of volcanoes, he thinks, are produced by the sea getting down to the metallic surface through wme dissure in the earth's crust: decomposition of the water then taken place; fire, flame and steam causing the cruption.

The following unpublished epitaph vas written upon a tombstone in pencil by the late Lard Byron, in Harrow church-

Beneath these green trees, rising to the skies, The planter of them, lange Greentree, lies; A time shall come when these green trees shall

And leant Greentree rise above them all.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 22nd inst, the wife of he Rev. John Hebden, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 19th inrt., at the Church of the Asconsion, by the Rev. J. Hebden, Mr. Henry Carson, to Miss Elizabeth McCarvey,

oth of Hamilton. in liarton, on the 23rd inst, by the Rov. 11. A. Bull, Joshua Wolls, widower, to Eli-zabeth Stoddart, widow, both of Barton,

At St George's Church, Montreal, on the 15th inst., by the Roy. W. Bond, James Dunbar Pringle, Esq., Barristor at Law, Hamilton, to Phosbe Emma Wily, fourth daughter of the late Captain Wily, 83rd

At the Church of the Ascension, on the 22nd, last., by the Roy. John Hobdan, Wiltham Irvine, Esq., Morchant, to Miss Caroline Sarah Gardner, all of this city.

DIED.

In (ilanford on the 20th inst., V On the 70th inst., Miles B., son of Miles B. Stenbett, Esq., of this city, aged 10 yonts, 📆 

## HAMILTON MARKETS

Flour P bbl. ... 2 10 0 @ 0 0 0 Wheat & bush .. . 0 9 41@ 0 10 0 Butter # 16 .... 0 1 4 @ 0 1 6 Harloy,..... 0 5 0 @ 0 5 Onte & Bush ... 0 2 6 @ 0 3 Pointoes do ... 0 2 6 @ 0 3 9
Bref \$2 100 hbs. 1 10 0 @ 1 15 0
Pork do ... 1 10 0 @ 1 15 0 Mutton 2016.... 0 0 31@ 0 0 Beef 72 Ib ..... 0 0 6 @ 0 0 Ham & Bacon \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2 Veni 20 16.... 0 0 5 @ 0 0 61

# NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK NOV. 27. FLOUR-Lower, sales 9,000 bbls, at 9,25 to 9,50 for State; 9,25 to 9,50 for western; Canadian lower; sales 1,400 bbls at 9 374 to

GHAIN.-Wheat market red 2 to 3 cents higher, white unchanged.
Sales 16,000] hushels at 2,04 to 2 05 for rod Western; 2 25 to 2 30 for white Ca-

Ryo firm 1 22 to 125. Corn advanced 6 cents. Sales50,000 bush at 1,03to 1,06 for Westorn inized.

Oats advanced. Hales moderate PROVISIONS-Pork market beave. Sales 200 bbis. at #21,76 a 22,60 for net mese; 21 25 for prime. Sales 200 bils

Lard 12} a 12]. Money active, and in small supply, at firmer rates. STOCKS -- Tondoncy still downward.

lington Donnery, are requested to bear in mind that the next meeting of the managing committee of the Church Society, will be neld in the Sunday School Room of Christs Church Hamilton, on the second Tuesday in December, (the day appointed by By-law)

> J. G. GEDDES, Secretary.

Hamilton, Nov. 22, 1865.

"The Church," WILL BR PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT HAMILTON, H. B. BULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

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

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

#### BAZAAR.

THE Barsar in aid of the funds of Christ's Church has been postponed till the Wednesday in Easter week, in consequence of the loss of many variable articles, stoles from the uphot tereis. Contributions are solicited the uphel-teres. Contributions are solicited from all interested in the undertaking, and may be sent to any of the following Ladies who have: consented to act as managers,

	112127 (18162)		
	Bates	Mrs	. Kelk
••	Best	**	MacNah
٠.	Blyth		McQuaig
••	E Bearing	••	Milia
**	Carroll	**	Mitchell
	Charnock	4.	O'llefly
••	Cock	••	Pring
••	Counsell	-+	E Stinson
••	Crozier	**	T' Stinson
••	Dickenson	-	Stowe
•	Duggan	**	J C Street
••	Fairclough	**	Thomer
••	Pootner	••,	Wetenball
٠.	Goddes	+4	Winer
4+	Hardiker	••	Young
••	Hatt	••	Holcombe
••	Judd		

Hamilton, Nov. 28, 1853.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED, INRACTS for the Christian Seasons 1st series

I Spuria 20a. Tracts for the Christian Seasons 2nd Series volunies, 20s. Sermons for the Christian Seasons 4 role, 200 Beechcroft by the author of Hair of Residy for , cloth 3 a 9d.

Kenneth or the rearguard of the grand army ninge Close Hall, by Miss Serroll, cloth 6a, 3d. Whately in the future State, cloth 3e.9d. Coxo'e Chrisdan Ballade and Poems, cloth

Corn's Sormons on Doctrine and Duty, cloth

Lippincotts new pronouncing Gameer of the World, sheep 30.
Lippincotts new pronouncing Gameer of the World, 4 moroco, 37s. 63. Hogans Prizo Essay on Canada, 1e. 3d. 4 Morris's account price Every on Canada 1s 3d. do do with maps 4s 3d.

For Sale by ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

18.

### DIARIES &c. FOR 1855.

DIARTICS for the pocket and Dock, of the The Churchman's Diary and Bodississical Calendar, for 1856. (Published in New York,) with tock 3 14: went

for 25 patients, with tuck...... 8 92; 14:432
The Physicians visiting list for 1656, for 25 patients, cloth ....... 2 6. For Sale by ..

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Teroslo. The second of the land but the

# GOING OUT OF BUSINESS' to (there exists will be at frame) THE TORONTO HOUSE

JOHN CHARLESWONTH, at all all DESIROUS of going out of Business has commenced solling off the whole of his large and well asserted Stock of the last sail

J.CHARLESWORTH.

DRY GOOD Stimed & AND Statistics of you

MILLINDRY This is an opportunity rarely offered, about Families will do well to avail themselves of it by buying not only what may be required for this season, but it would be a great featuring

Saving of Money, To purchase a large reserve of Staple Articles An excellent opportunity for any person wishing to Commence Busines, there being 10 years of unexpired term in Lease of the

remises.
Shop furniture and remainder of Stool for sale. Possession may be had now or in THE TORONTO HOUSE.

No. 60 King Street, Toronto. JOHN CHARLESWORTH. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

APD' THE STREET, SOME AND IN ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL TORONTO.

THE office of Mathematical Marter in the GORE & WELLINGTON BRANCH

OF THE

Church Society.

THE Clergy and Church wardens of the

various Parishes in the Gore and Wellington Deenery, are requested to bear in

The salary attached to the office is 2300 terling, per annum.
The blaster will also be provided with a bouse on the College premises.

By Command, GEO. ET. CARTIER,

TO TE VIN SOUGHTY Secretary's office, and the same Toronto, Nov. 8, 1855. Secretary's office, while bething in

of the distribution was 1 Marine of Arthur Lavan

DEATH OF ONE OF THE EARLIEST SET-TLERS OF GUELPH .- Mr. James Hodgert, who has resided in Guelph almost from its commencement, died on the 19th instant. He was Secretary and Treasurer to the WelDeween on Midwifery, 16s 3 :. lington 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 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 which is a person of Maclise's Surgical Austomy, £2 15s 0, Harrie's Dictionary of Maclicine and Deutal Surgery, 22s. 6d.

Wythe's Pocket Dose Book, 3s, 14d. death. Verdict, that the deceased died in Physician's Prescription Book, 30 14d. Wood's Practice of medicine, 2 vols. 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 8e. 31d.

MACLEAR'S ALAMANACK FOR 1856 .- WO 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, 71d, 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, Sous-le-Fort street, mot with her death on Tuosday evening last, by accident. While going down a flight of stairs in ber own house, Mrs Loughran's gown caught a splinter in a stair which tripped her, when she fell headforemast to the bottom and broke her neck. The Coroner hold an inquest yesterday foreneon on the body, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the melancholy fact. - Quebec Guzette.

To DESTROY CANADIAN THISTLES. Mr. J. L. McD., Chemung, 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 ucres, they were from two to four feet high, and so thick that neither grass nor anthing else could grow with them. About the 1st of Jane 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 trent this field in like manner for three years in succession, seeding down with glover 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 to free land from daisies, and other noxious weeds. To subdue patches growing in corners of ways, mow them of 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 spectaclo was visible in the heavens on the night of the 15th inst. At a quarter past eleven o'clock p.m. a streamer of pular light was observed, starting at about three degrees above the herizon 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 horizen, and 66 degrees to tories, &c. the East of South, it terminated. It formed a beautiful and almost perfect somicircluar 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 5 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 hecame 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 hairy 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 and, 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, its position and intensity, almost unaltered, dressed (postpaid) to the Rev. H. C. for about half an hour, when it began to be Cooper, or Miss Couper, St. George's Hill, agitated, and rapidly-almost suddenlyit disappeared.

. The sky was perfectly clear at the time, and a fresh breeze came off the lake from TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY the north-west. The Northern lights were quite bright, though not unusually so for this

It was beautiful to witness the fruit electrie 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.

Wetcor was an extremely polite man, and one who knew him well, upon hearing that he had lost his leg by the bite of a chark while bathing in the aca, exclaimed, 'Ah! Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

INITIE WAR IN THE EAST, by Bishop Southgate, especially devoted to the consideration of the religious interests, involved in the itsue. The author's long residence in the East makes his riows poculiarly valuable bathing in the aca, exclaimed, 'Ah! Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

Terms made known an application of the religious interests, involved in the itsue. The author's long residence in the East makes his riows poculiarly valuable.

Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

Terms made known an application of the religious interests, involved in the itsue. The author's long residence in the East makes his riows poculiarly valuable.

Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

Terms made known an application of the religious interests, involved in the itsue. The author's long residence in the East makes his riows poculiarly valuable. I can see how that was—if he had not Terms made known on application at his stayed to allow the shark precedence the place of business and residence, King st. accident would not have happened.'

#### MEDICAL.

JUST RECEIVED. DUNGLISON on New Remedies, 18a 9d. Erichsen's System of Surgery, 21v 3d.

on Females, 15s.
on Children, 14s Matteucci's Lectures on Living Beings, 5s. Lee's Olinical Midwifery, 3s, 9d. Bowman's Practical Chemistry, 6s. 3d.

" Modical " 6s. 3d.
What to observe in Medical Cases, 5s.
Carpenter's Elements of Physiology, 15s. Lawrence on the Eve. 251. Christian & Griffith's Dispensatory, 17s, 6d.

Watson's Practice of Physic 16s. 3d.

wood's Fractice of Medicine, 2 vols. 37 6
Carpenter's principles of Hulman Physiology 24 0
The Gelogical Observer, by Dela Beche 20 9
Brodie' Clinical Lectures on Surgery 6 3
Carson's Synopsis of Materia Medica 7 6
Powne's Chemistry for Students 7
Wilda on Dissayar for Students 7 Ricord and Hunter on Venerual Neligan on Diseases of the Skin Hughes on Ausculation and Persussion Wilson's Human Anstoniy Gooper's Lectures on Surgery Churchill's System of Midwifery Diseases of Women

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto Toronto, August 29, 1955.

Law Books Just Received.

THE Reporters chronologically arranged, by John Wm. Wallace, 15s. The Exchequer Digest, from 1824 to 1854, by A. J. Fish, 250, For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Aug. 16, 1855.

WANTED.

To Professional Mon, Insurance Agents, Postmusters, Municipal Officers, and other Mon of Business

WANTED, for the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company rospectable and responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already appointed. Applications, with references, to be ad-

drossed to the Head Office, 54 King street East, Toronto, C. W. W. H. SMITH,

Managing Director. Sept. 20, 1855.

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 Loipsic,

Professor of Harmony, Piano Forte. and Singing.

BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Papils.

Reference to his friend and follow-student. Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Address, Mrs. Keiller, Richmond Street Enst.

Toronto, December 12, 1854. 21-tf.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

INSURES Dwollings, Houses, Ware-houses, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufac

DIRECTORS.

James Shaw Alex'r McGlashan. Josoph Sheard. Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster,

Jour McMunnicu, Esq., President, W. A.Baldwin, William Mathers Thomas Clarkson. John B. Warron, B. W. Smith. J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losees promptly adjusted. Lefters by Mail must be post paid Toronto, June 5, 1850.

PREPARATORY SEMINARY POR

# YOUNG LADIES.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES. will be reage, St Goorgo's Hill, Dundas Street, Eto-blecke, and Instructed by MISS COOPER in the usual branches of English Education, with French and Needlework. Pupils under 12 years of ago, £40; under 9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing ex-

Letters relating to the above may be ad-

Etobicoko. July 18, 1855.

130 and 132 King Street West. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON.

January 10, 1855. MUSICAL TUITION.

MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organizat of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of

Toronto Dec.26, 1854. 22-If

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 lat of September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS.

Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladics of experience in teaching, and by the best Masters. For particulars apply to the Rov. T. S Konnedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Piachurst, Tc-

July 18, 1855.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES FOR Children and Young Persons.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, A with Illustrations, each No. in a next printed cover. Published by the General Pro-testant Episcopal Sunday School Union, New

York. Single copy per annum ..... 0 1 101 " ..... 0 10 0 " ..... 0 18 0 Twelve copies

THE STANDARD BEARER, An illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 nages, each No. in a neat printed cover. Published monthly by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowidgo New York. One or more copies (less than twelve) 1s 6d. ir copy per annum.

Twelve copies and upwards, to one address, 1s. 3d, per copy per annum.

The undersigned has made arrangements for the regular recipt of the solve publications, and will receive orders for them at the above rates, delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of HENRY ROWSELL,

Church Depository, King Stret, Toronto

July 1st, 1855. 5-tf

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President-J. D. Rmoor, Esq. Vice-President-PETER PATERSON, ENQ.

J. G. Chowett, Esq., Thos. D. Harris, Esq., E. F. Whittemore, Esq., A. Nordheimer, Esq., Solicitor, E. O. Jones, Enq.—Surveyor, Mr. W B. Crew. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Herbert Masor Bankers, The Bank of Upper Canada.

Office-'s he office of the Parmers and Mechanics Building Society, Toronto-street, Toronto.

THIS Society is intended to succeed the Toronto Building Society, and the Parmera and Mechanics' Building Society, both ners and mechanics Subming Society, both approaching a successful termination; several important improvements in the mode of operation having been adopted.

Investing members may join any time, and will share in the profits from the time of their

subscriptions commencing.

The Society will effect 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

Doposit, 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 Insti-tution, or for other purposes, the facilities effered by this Society are believed to be superior to any other reads of investment.

other mode of investment.
Further information, with copies of the Pro. apectos and By-laws, may be had on application if by letter (post-paid) to the Secretary as above Toronto, June 12, 1855.

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