Junot, we are glad to say, refused to allow

him to expose himself again to the dangers

never left him. Leckinski often fold the

THE FATHER'S PROMISE.

Spain, and Portugal, and would not return

· And what shall I bring you from Lis-

bon, children? he asked. Come, make

vonr requests known- Each write down

your wishes on a piece of paper, my dears,

mamma and I have much to talk about.

Edward and Horpee, Edith and Emily,

thing better; but still they would ask.

Edward was nearly fourteen, and very

you will give it to me if you think it right I

Horace wrote down for his papa to buy

him a bird of some sort, or a dog, but he

should like a bird better than anything,

and some flower seeds for his garden of rare

somehow. 'But I forgot, papa,' he added,

· whether I may have more than one thing;

Edith, the twin sister of Horace, now

wrote her petition at the end of her brother's

old enough, I should like it better than any

Now Emily, where is your slip? asked

· I don't intend to ask for anything,' said

But papa said, 'Ask,' and it looks as

Oh, nonsense! I want nothing, and that

· I don't like to ask at any rate, and I

Would be have said so if he did not

But Emily colored and would not answer.

The bell rang for supper, and the children

The three little slips of paper, which were

await the arrival of the French steamer

which was to bring the father home. At

length she burst into passionate weeping.

· But, Emily, you did not ask.

mean to give it? Is that like papa?

should have it; if not, choose anything else,

and I shall be just as please."

don't think I am wrong.'

the children.

is the truth."

No. 1 on want

papa would give it to me?

went into the dining room.

was somewhat estranged.

for many months.

Come back in an hour."

Leckinski never saw Benita again. But

It's "Oh tor a quiet spot,"

A pig and a yoke of steers.

IT'S "OH FOR A QUIET SPOT

A place where the waters sleep.
A little farm in the sheltered vale. A home in the forest deep. A dog for the wood-land game,

A dollar to spend or to keep,

A black and a brewn and a brindle cow,
A horse and a flock of sheep 'Despatches of moment are to be imme A duck and a Guinea-hen. A quer and a gander too—
A goose and a gander too—
A Turkey proud—the poultry king,
And a pair of doves to coo.

A cat, and a bird to crow,
A place for the comfort of 'bem,
And a place for the rake and hoe. ki. Murat was not a little astonished to find An axe for the Lordly tree. A plough for the stabborn soil;
A faith in the promise of good,
And a strength and a will to toil.

And a kind and a gertle wife, A little girl and a boy— Oh what can equal in life The farmer's ficaide joy? 'If your imperial highness will give me It's "Oh for a quiet spot,"
A place where the waters alsop,
A little farm in the sheltered vale,

And a home in the forest deep

IS IT COME?

Is it come? they said on the banks of Nile, Who looked for the world's long-promise day, And saw but the strife of Egypt's toil

With the desert's sands and the gran gray.
From pyramid, temple, and treasured dead

We vainly ask for her wisdom's plan;
They tell of the slave and tyrant's dread—
Yet there was hope when that day began.

The Chaldee came with his starry lore, That built up Babylon's crown and creed And bricks were stamped on the Tigris' shore With sig s which our sages scarce can read. From Ninus' temple and Nimrod's tower
The rule of the old East's empire spread. Unreasoning faith and unquestioned power-But still, Is it come? the watcher said.

The light of the Persian's worshipped flame On ancient bondage its splender threw; And once on the West a sunrise came, When Greece to her freedom's trust true.
With dreams to the utmost ages dear,

With human gods and with godlike men,
No marvel the far-off day seemed near
To eyes that looked through her laurels
then.

The Roman conquered and reveled, too,
Till bouor and faith and power were gone
And deeper old Europe's darkness grew
As. wave after wave, the Goth came on. The gown was learning, 'he sword was law,
The people served in the oxen's stead;
But ever some gleam the watcher saw,
And evermore, Is it come? they said.

Poet and Seer that question caught
Above the din of life's fears and frees; Itimarched with letters—it toiled with thought
Through schools and creeds which the earth

forgets;
Aud statesmen trifle, and priests deceive, And traders barter our world away; Yet hearts to that golden promise cleave, And still, at times, Is it come? they my.

The days of the nations bears no trace The cannon speaks in the teacher's place-The age is weary with work and gold; And high hopes wither and memories wane On hearths and altars the fires are dead; But that brave faith bath not lived in vain; And this is all that our watcher said

#### AN INCIDENT OF NAPOLEON'S WAR WITH SPAIN.

It was in the spring of 1808. Napoleon was prosecuting his vigorous victories in Spain, and adding fresh leaves to his already overgrown laurel crown.

Murat was in Madrid at the head of his

troops. It was well known that Russia was at that period a friend of France. Baron Strongonoff, the Russian Ambassador of Spain, was, therefore, on excellent terms with Murat, and was in the habit of listen- ground. ing to his schemes of war, with a coolness of attention the natural result of his neutral position, which made him, on more than one occasion, an excellent and valuable counsellor. The following example of a plan of his proposing affords also a case of a rare youthful heroism as ever fell to the lot of historians to describe.

Observing as they sat together one evening, that Murat appeared perplexed, he inquired the reason.

A shadow passed over the fine counteannce of Murat, as he replied. 'I am in- gate under the trees. When I saw him deed perplexed, and this time the evil is bevond our reach.'

· You are sure of that,' replied the lively Russian, taking the segar out of his mouth tell me what is the matter.'

The ' Feathered King,' as Murat was called in Italy, from his extreme love of dress, moved uneasily in his round back armed chair.

· I am indeed perplexed,' replied be The fact is, I have important despatches to send to Gen. Junot, at Lisbon, and the difficulties which lie in the way, are, I fear, insurmountable. All the roads, great and small, and even the woods are filled with Spanish troops, or what is worse, with marauding guerillas. I see no possible means of transmitting papers, and yet, my not doing w may ensure consequences fatal to France.

The Russian ambassador put his segar in his mouth again, and fell in a fit of musing, -- Murat gazed in silence upon the ugly profile pictured on the wall by the light of a pair of tallow candles .- Suddenly he saw the wide mouth open.

I have it; I have it; the easiest thing mattrass which lay on the ground and was in the world. Admiral Sinavin, our Admiral, is in the port of Lisbon. Send me one of the bravest and sharpest, do you hear of your Polish Lancers. He shall put on a to his own house. Russian uniform, I will give him despatches His young and handsome wife was sitting

I will answer for it all will be right, even then a French spy, but he pretends to be in were restored to him, and the brave young though he should be taken prisoner twenty the Russian service; that may be but a pre- Pole after passing through a series of trials, times between here and Lisbon. The Span- text, nevertheless we have not been able to which required almost superhaman fortitude ish army is too anxious to preserve the Russian neutrality, to make a messenger of mine will sometimes avail where man's sagacity arrived safely in Lisbon, felfilled his mission.

Murat though somewhat doubtful, liked house, the scheme. Seizing a pen and ink, be In that country of faithless wives. wrote as follows to Brasinki, the commander French army:

diately forwarded to Gen. Junot at Lisbon. Select for that purpose an in ellectual and courageous young man from your troops, the best you have and send him to me.

MURAT. Two days after a youth presented himself before Murat, for whom the Polish commander said he would answer with his life. He was but eighteen years, and named Lecknis-

the youth manifest the utmost eagerness to undertake his expedition, one of no common peril, for, if discovered by the Spaniards, hi fate would be certain death. He listened with a smile to all anticipations of danger and difficulty, and with a bow--

my orders, I will pledge myself to execute the mission. I am deeply grateful to my commander for having chosen me from among my comrades. There was not one that was not emulous of the distinction.'

Murat argued favorably of the young Pole's courage and intelligence. He gave him his verbal instructions. Baron Strongonoff supplied him with a bundle of unimportant messages to Admiral Sinavan. young man was equipped in a Russian uniform, and set out for Portugal on horseback.

During the first two days he pursued his course without molestation; but on the morning of the third day he was surrounded by a party of Spanish troops, who disarmed him and conducted him before the General in command of the military force of the district. His name was Castanos.

Leckinski knew perfectly well that he was lost if suspected to be an adherent of the French. Consequently, he immediately resolved to confine himself entirely to Russian and German, which languages he spoke with facility. The angry imprications of the troops who conducted him to Castanos, sufficiently convinced him of the fate that awaited him if his real character and destination were made known. The horrible death of Gen. Rence, who only a few weeks previous had perished in tortures for no other offence than that of attempting to join Junot, might well have shaken his fortitude.

Who are you?' asked the Spanish German General, in French. Leckinski looked at his interrogator, and

replied in German, 'I do not understand.' General Castanos understood German. but not wishing to occupy his own time with this business he called one of the officers of the staff and gave the matter over to him. The examination was continued. The young Pole gave his answers alternately in Russian and German, keeping himself most cautiously on his guard against dropping a single word of French. He had no easy part to play, for he was narrowly watched by a crowd of fierce Spaniards, thirsting for blood and betraying a savage eagerness that he might be found guilty; that was, declared to be in the employment of the French.

The furious excitement was increased, and his safety much endangered by the circumstance which now occurred. An Aid de camp of Castanos, who had been one of the most eager to declare him a French spy in disguise, rushed into the room, after a short absence, holding by the arm a peasant, in a brown jacket and a high crowned hat, surmounted by a high feather .-- Having forced his way through the crowd, he confronted his companion with Leckinski.

'Look at that man !' said be, and then in form us if he is a German or a Russian. He is a spy, I would swear by my salvation, continued he, stamping his foot angrily to the

The peasant for a few moments gazed steadily at the young Pole. Then his dark eye kindled, and with a bitter expression of iry and hatred, he exclaimed:

He is a Frenchman! be is a French-

He then turned to the aid-ce-camp and said-- Some weeks ago I went to Madrid with a load of hay for the barracks. The man is the one to whom I delivered the forage; he gave me a receipt for it. I stood behind him for a long time by the broken He inquired in German for an interpreter. brought in to-day, I said to Antonio, yonder, Antonio my brother-in-law. There is the Frenchman to whom I delivered forage.

'Let him be shot! let him be shot!' exclaimed a dozen unruly voices. ' Shoot him! shoot him!' echoed from the

crowd assembled to look in at the windows at the 'French spy.' But, said an officer, 'is it prudent to ex-

pose ourselves to the risk of difficulties with Russia, thus bastily?" 'Certainly not,' replied another officer. but let it be proved that the man is really a

Russian.' Leckinski heard all this, for he understood Spanish. He was led out and locked up in

At the time of his arrest, he had not tasted food since the afternoon of the preceding day, and when the prison door was locked upon him, eighteen hours had elapsed since he had partaken of any food. Add to this the fatigue and anxiety he had suffered, and it will not be a matter of surprise that he threw himself in a state of exhaustion on a

very soon asleep. This being ascertained through a loophole in the wall, one of the officers returned

for Sinavin; you can give him your instruc-tions for the French General, verbally, and Benita, said he, we have, we think, ta-

make him betray himself. Woman's art and presence of mind, went on his way. He a source of disagreement with my country, has failed; come with me to the guard- and wished to return to Madrid; but Gen.

nas and intrigues. Benita loved her husband, he had so mucaculously escaped. in chief of the Polish troops who joined the Her guitar was quickly laid aside, her yellow cushion quickly rolled away, her mantil- a feeling of grafitude to the lovely Spaniard la thrown over her black hair.

Arrived there, the Spanish officer bade story to his friends after his return to Poland. her look through the loop hole, at the sleep-, when the war was overing youth.

I will wait here, he said, do you go in with a lamp, and throwing the light sudden-

ly upon his face, awake him. When thus thrown off his guard listen to what he says, and watch his gestures. Benita bowed her head in token of obedience. The jailor opened the door noise-

lessly, and she entered. Leckinski had been asleep about two and give it to me at supper. Now go; hours, when some one softly approached his couch. It was Benita. A hand was held before the flame of the lamp to shade the glare from his eyes, and when the hand was withdrawn, he felt a gentle tap on his shoulder, and a sweet-toned female voice uttered

the words, in French: Will you have some supper?
Benita had a true woman's heart. She Benita had a true woman's heart. She said; they were sure that he would give dreaded the idea of being accessory. His them what he asked for, if it were good for unprotected situation, his early years, filled her heart with pity. Still she dared not trusting children, he would give them somedisobey. As she spoke, she grasped his wrist with firmness, which recalled his scattered senses as he awoke.

The young Pole, thus suddenly aroused from his slumbers by the glaring of light and the words of the young woman, accompanied me a watch, papa, if you think it will cost by the tap on his shoulder, was about to too much money, or that I am not old enough. forget himself, when the pressure of his It is the thing I most wish for, and I know wrist, by exciting his wonder, brought the circumstances of his situation clearly before

He raised himself quickly, and without opening his eyes, asked in German-

' What do you say?' Send him some supper, exclaimed Cas tanos, upon hearing the result of his trial, plants; he would contrive to rear them saddle his horse, and let him continue his somehow. But I forgot, paps, he added, journey. He is no Frenchman. How could he have kept on the mark, when thus taken vet you said, 'Ask for what you wish,' so I with surprise?—the thing is impossible.

But Castanos did not exercise undivided authority. Leckinski's supper was sent to him, but he was not permitted to leave the dungeon until morning. He was then led to Portuguese girl's dress, papa; a common a place where he could behold the mutilated Portuguese girl 1 mean And if 1 million odies of ten Frenchmen who had been caught and massacred by the Spanish peasantry. Here for the space of several hours I could get here. But I am only twelve, he was watched with eyes and ears eager to eateh at any unguarded word or gottor.

'Gentlemen,' said Gen. Castanos to his brother officers, 'I am fully aware as you, of the importance of preventing any communication between the different French coinmanders at present in Spain; but we cannot with justice convict the young man upon the mere assertion of a peasant, who may be not more spirit than to fix on a present? to mistaken through resemblance, or misled by ask for one, indeed! is fanatical patriotism.

It was a cheering relief to Leckinski to we do not believe him if we don't ask. be led back to prison; although his mind was haunted by horrid images and melancholy forebodings, he, nevertheless, fell a second time into a profound sleep.

but can you say you do not wish for any-Another snare was now laid for him. | thing ? Amid the silence which prevailed in the dungeon, the door was again softly opened, and geon, the door was again softly opened, and shall not so I tell you plainly; for I should the same harmonious voice which had ad- not like to be refused, and I don't believe dressed him the night before, said in a low !

Rise and follow me-you are saved-

your horse is waiting.' But whilst Benita repeated by rote, in French, the words she dared not refuse to utter, the same warning pressure of the wrist aroused his watchfulness.

They saw Benita-they heard the words

Benita's adroitness prevented their saying anything more. What do you say?

On being informed of the result of this aunt, and the parents in receiving their child new temptation, Castano urged his immediate liberation; he was again overruled. In the morning the young Pole was conducted before a sort of court, composed of dressed to him the severest threats, but firm enough; little was thought of but the abin his resolution, he appeared not to under- sent one, and their greatest jubilee was the

One at last was produced. He was asked what was the object of his children stood on the Folkestone pier to ourney from Madrid to Lisbon. He replied by producing the despatches from the Russian Ambassador to Admiral last the boat entered the port. The father's proceeding with great success.

Sinavin, and his passport. And, but for the hat was waved, and the shout of welcome, unfortunate encounter with the peasant, these which the little band had threatened to give, proofs might have been satisfactory, but he was still the object of suspicion. 'Ask him.' said the President of the Committee. whether he is friendly to the Span-

iards, since he is not a Frenchman? The interpreter translated the question. 'Yes, doubtless,' replied Leckinski. love and respect the noble character of the Spaniards, and I wish your nation and my

wn were united.' Colonel,' says the interpreter, in French, the prisoner says he hates us, and he would like to see the whole nation united as one man, that he might annihilate it at a single

blow.

Whilst these words were uttered, the eyes of the whole assembly watched the prisoner's countenance, to see what effect would be produced by this new trick, or rath- others! er snare. He stood perfectly unmoved.

must be set at liberty, and allowed to pur- sobbed aloud. sue his journey immediately."

Accordingly, his arms and despatches into an adjoining room, and setting her be- £4,500.

thing, then !

and joy knew no bounds.

· Nothing, dear child.

feelings,

side hua said: Emily, no gift that your brothers and sister have received has cost me so much as this act of withholding one from you; but, dear, dear child, it is a proof of love.

. I did not forget you, my dear. In the streets of Paris, on my way home. I have more than once been tempted to enter the shop and buy some article I fancied you would like; but you did not ask for anything, and your not asking, so proved your want of trust in me, that I determined to give you

There was a silence; the sobs ceased, and the weeping child was gentle and subdued. A father of a family was going on a long journey. He was going to Prance, and

"I am sorry I did not ask papa; but what I wished for was so unch that I did not like to ask."

\* Did you doubt my willingness ! . I didn't like the thought of being refus-

. You were too proud, that is to say, to bear my judgment. . Yes, and I didn't like to ask at all : I thought you would give me what you pleased without that."

\* What, when I said, \* Ask!

· Yes: now sat in grave consultation as to what And so it will be in a higher maiter, their requests should be. The three elder Emily. This is the very spirit which prehad the utmost faith in their father's provents man from asking the greatest of all mise. They knew that ne meant what he gifts of his heavenly Pather-unbelief and pride. You did not believe that I could or would grant your request, and you were so them to have; if not, they said, like wise, proud you would not make the trial. I wonder if you have ever asked God, with the full confidence that He will grant your petiearnest was his boyish longing for a watch; tion, to give you salvation, to grant you the Holy Spirit, and a hope, through his grace, so he put that down, with the very humble of heaven." postscript to his request- Pray do not give No. papa. me a watch, papa, if you think it will cost

"Yet God says, Ask and ye shall receive." You would wish to be saved, surely. Once when you were ill, how frightened you were; how much you felt your unfitness for heaven. Do you remember I' · Oh yes, papa.?

"This, my dear Emily, is the grand point of the lesson I wish you to learn. May you never forget it. God will be inquired of. It is his will that we should ask for those blessings which we need. For this end you were taught to pmy, and unless you pray, the great gifts of eternal life will not be

The child was humbled, and kneeling down before her father, she said 'Ask God to teach me to pray, papa.' The father slip of paper. I should like a whole set of gladly consented. The prayer was a fervent Portuguese girl I mean. And if I might have a little gold chain to wear when I am one, and was echoed in Emily's soul. It was a family lesson; and besides Emily, more than one child began from that day to ask of God in faith, believing that they and perhaps I love dress too much; so if you don't think it good none give to one, though I do wish it very much. should receive.

A THEF IN FEMALE ATTIRE .- A German, passing by the name of Maria Brown, was brought before the magistrates at Manchester on the 28th, on suspicion of commit-Emily, 'I think it is mean; papa can choose ting omnibus robberies. There was no spene anything he likes. I wonder you have cial case against him, but the police had been in search of him, by description, for picking pockets in omnibuses, nearly two months. He wore a white straw bonnet, frimmed with white sarsnet ribbon outside, and having a false cap with artificial flowers inside. The dress was of brown stuff, with black silk mantle. The boots were of cloth, and he carried a parasol. His hair is black. and of great length, and dressed according to the latest fashion. The breasts being well padded, and the beard and whiskers well kept down by means of pumicestone and prepared chalk (which were found in Maria Brown's dressing-case,) the make-up was good, and ninety-nine persons out of a hundred might be excused suspecting the sex. He was remanded, and in the meantime the magistrate directed that the proper suit of clothes should be provided.

THE GREATEST PADDLE STEAMER .not to be looked at till the morrow, were Four cruel black eyes were watching the placed in the pocket-book, and the father. The Persia, 3800 tons, now being fitted up dungeon scene through a loop hole in the looked inquiringly for the fourth. Edward in the Clyde, off the Lancefield works of answered the look by saying, ' Papa, Emmy R. Napier and Sons, Glusgow, is said to be does not like to ask for something she much the largest ship affoat. She is 396 feet in these bloodthirsty Spanish officers. But wants. The child hid her face. She had length, and her paddle wheels are 39 feet in not that firm confidence in her parent's af- diameter. Her cost, when completed, may fection that her brothers and sisters had, be about £150,000. She is one of the Cu-She had been brought up hitherto by an nard line of American steamers.

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF to her home again, felt that the little heart SCOTLAND .- The exodus of agricultural laborers from the north of Scotland to the The next day there was a blank, a sad Canadas still continues. The second fleet stillness in the house-the father was gone. of American traders will carry out above 600 the officers of Castano's staff. They ad- The first weeks of separation passed slowly emigrants from Aberdeen and neighboring ports, making the total number from the north of Scotland and the Orkney Islands stand one word which they were saying, postman's visit. But the long-expected May about 3,000 persons. Agrichtural labor has came at last. It was at the close of a bright advanced in value, and good hands are now evening that the mother and her four elder getting scarce.

Telegraphic intelligence states that the recruiting for the Anglo-Italian Legion was

Hollowan's Cintment and Pills have effected another Wonderful Cure of Sore died away in the depth of quieter and holier Legs .-- Anthony Harrison Scard, of South ampton, Nanticosti, was a sufferer for 28 In the joy of a father's presence the gifts years from sore legs, so bad at times, that were forgotten entil the next morning at human nature could scarcely hear it, as breakfast, when the slips of paper-how they were covered with wounds and proud carefully had the traveller hoarded these, flesh. His friends had given up all hope how often had he kissed them when wander- of his ever regaining the use of his hmbs, ing in a fac off land-were produced, and the as he was in so pitioble a state, the more espresents were placed in the hands of the per pecially as the doctors told him it was contitioners. He had exceeded their desires, stitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up Emily alone received no gift. Her eves overflowed, her check was flushed, and at his mind to give them a trial; after using them for a few weeks, he felt much better 'Papa! papa! you have brought me noand by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after being 28 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid. Nothing! papa, and so much to the

Gentlemen, said Gen. Castanos, it ap- I know, papa, but I thought you would clothiers, annually, \$10,000; Rowland there by sea. Many of the manufactories pears to me there is no ground of suspicion never have forgotten me. Oh! I know you and Son. Macassar oil manufacturers, in the interior of Russia are standing still, against this young man; and therefore he don't love me as you do the rest.' And she £10,000; the Cod liver oil vendors,£10,000; and in consequence, her trade with Central Heal and Sons, bedstead makers, &c., Asia and Persia is almost stagnant. The on active service; Commissary General An-Her father gently led his weeping child £6,000; and Nicoll, fashionable tailor, continual levies impoverish the noble landed

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE CAMP OF THE TCHERNAYA.

CAMP ON THE TCHERNAYA, August 21. Since the affair of the 16th we, on our side, have again relapsed into the former routine way. The Russians have vanished from all sides, and the siege operations have again monopolised, in great measure, the interest which the Tcheruaya line had for one moment. There was, indeed, a report that the Russians had an intention of renewing their attack, but that the opening of the new batteries next morning upset their plans, as they apprehended some attack of the allies from that side. The Tchernaya has become, in conse-

quence of the late attack, a point of attraction for all curiosity seeking persons, whose name is legion, in the allied armies. Officers and soldiers, although numerous enough, are few in proportion to the merchant sailors, suttlers from Balaklava and Kamiesch, and other nondescript camp followers, who form a class of themselves, and are as sure to appear after an action is over, as vultures do. Everything is acceptable. They have little chance of getting hold of modals, amplets, crosses, and other more valuable spoil, for these disappear marvellously; but they are not particular. The greatest mania seems to prevail for muskets-nevertheless, cartridge boxes, riflemen's swords, bayonets. Sec., are taken faute de mieux. But the getting of the arms is not always the most difficult part of the business, it is the getting them away, for there are gondarmes prowling about who confiscate all arms, whether paid for or not, as, according to the regulations of the French army, they ought to be collected on the battle-field by the artillery -a thing which is never done. There were some excellent rifles, with sword bayonets, which were in great request; they were, na all valuable things usually are, picked up by the Zouaves, who certainly had the best right to them, having won them by their bravery. The Zouaves sold them, and the gendarmes took them away again, leaving the purchaser free to single out the Zouave who sold the rifle, and to get back his purchasemoney. The more the particulars of this affair

become known the more it grows in import-Russian wounded and prisoners, the number of inwounded prisoners amounting to 400. The collecting of the wounded took nearly two days, and most likely there are some of them not these search search to them not the control control of the contro the neighborhood of the river. For the burial of the dead an armistice was conclud-Russians buried those in the plain beyond. The number of the dead is not yet officially number of those buried by the Russians will number must be pr could see large spaces cleared in the dense columns by grape and shell; besides, the Russians fired with grape into their own people from behind. I heard so from many people, and I saw it myself. The guns damage done by the bombardment. The which had been firing directly in front of the attack were silent during the assault, but clear of Dagerort, was returning to join the flow. there were two or three guns behind, on a little elevation of the ground, and when the and, after remaining 12 hours on shore, was Russians fled these began to fire one after got off without assistance. She is however another. It was not that vigorous firing said to be seriously damaged. The Dragoon which one would have naturally have expected in such a critical moment had the guns been destined to play upon the French, but a kind of slow measured firing, which I should have been at a loss to explain otherwise than as a gentle admonition to advance. Every one who saw the Russians running back could not doubt that they were thoroughly routed. The battle-field gives an additional proof of this. The Russians are very particular about carrying away their wounded and officers especially general officers. In the late action three generals were found on the field, one mortally wounded, and the two others dead. One of the dead is said to have been general Bellegarde, who was last year in the Principalitihs. The wounded General Read has since died of his wounds at the French head-quarters.

# AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times. vriting under date Aug. 28, says:-

The Donau, a well-conducted Vienna paer, contains an article on the consequences the war to Russia, which merits the more attention as the writer is evidently without prejudice in favor of the Western Powers. After observing that the allies have not yet succeded in obtaining any decisive advantage " in the field" over the enemy, the Ausrian journalist says :--- But still the most influential persons in the Russian empire must be extremely desirous of bringing the war to a close." The reasons why such should be the case are thus given :-- The strict blockade maintained by the allies has entirely interrupted the Russian export trade, excepting on the frontiers towards East Prussia, Poson and Gallicia. That some part of the raw produce of Russia still finds its way into Prussia and Austria, is certain, but Russia has few high roads. and To Holloway pays annually for adver- | consequently her corn, hemp, tar, tallow, ti-ing his Pills, £30,000; Moses and Son, wool, and linseed have hitherto been sent proprietors, whose serfs are their only capi-

tal; but still they are expected to pay the same amount of taxes as they did before the war commenced. The precious metals have entirely disappeared, and the paper currency has greatly deteriorated. The last loan was raised with extreme difficulty, and there is now a question of a forced one. At a moderate calculation, the war has already cost Russia 60,000,000 of florius. "These, concludes the Donau, " are a few of the reasons why Russia wishes for peace."

No. 9.

THREATENED CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the ovening of the 22d ult. says: "It is whispered rather mysteriously in certain political circles in Paris that we may expect to hear tidings of some importance from Spain before long. What truth there may be for these ill-omened conjectures I cannot say, but it is affirmed that the party known by the appellation of Polaco, comprising the men that were overthrown by the revolution of last war, and their friends and adherents, as also the Carlists, confidently expect to hear of the abdication of Queen Isabella from one day to another. Queen is of course represented as the victim of the most ruthless tyranny, treated as a captive, and even deprived of the consolations of religion.

### THE BALTIC FLEET.

DANTZIC, Aug. 31.4
The Geyser, 7, Commander R. Dew, arrived in the roads yesterday afternoon, with the weekly mails from Nargen, at which place Admiral Dundas still remains, with a portion of the fleet; the other squadron, under Admiral Seymour, has (with the exception of two vessels, which remain behind) left the anchorage off Cronstadt, and is how stationed at Seskar Island. Your readers will doubtless have perused with no little surprise the translation of the Russian official account of the bombardment of Sweaborg, which has already appeared in your columns. Of course, no one in their right senses would over dream of doubting the truth of any one of the statements contained in a "Russian official document," even should it be recorded that, although some 10,000 shot, shell, and other missiles were up, one could not at first fully appreciate the loss of the Rassians, but it is now officially known that the French alone was that one man and that one man are the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the corner of the forts, and that one man are the corner of the c him! Let us however, now turn to another version of the affair, also Russian. 29 The truth of the following statements has been confirmed by a letter addressed to Admiral Dandain by the Cogney Ampassador at Stockholm. The Russians lost upwards of 2000 men men at Sweaborg; the terrific ed, during which the French buried all explosion which took place at noon on the those on this side of the river, while the first day blew up the magazine, containing the entire stock of shells, and 600 men were killed by it. Every magazine in the place known, but the accounts which I have heard was destroyed, also immense stores of correctly from 1500 to 1700. Of course the age, rope, tar, and other naval supplies.

The large Russian man-of-war; which awas never be ascertained, but it is certain that lanchored in the passage between the two is-their ambulances were full of wounded.—— lands to the north of the fortress, had ber These must have been those which fell when sides blown out, and 14 or 15 different dethey formed and when they retired, and scriptions of resaels lying inside the dockyard hasins were destroyed entirely. Russian authorities at Helsingfors bave forbidden all intercourse between that place and Sweaborg, so anxious are they to conceal from every eye the immense amount of damage done by the bombardment. The Vulture, after having towed the Calcutta

> sustained little injury.
>
> A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of the 1st, says that all the defective English gun-boats have received orders by, the Basilisk to return kome; and that they have already quitted Elamore for that purpose. Berlin, Sept. 4.

> fleet, when she struck on a rock off, Hango,

has likewise been on shore at Ledsmid, but

The allied fleets sailed from before Cronstadt on the 27th vit.

DISTRESS IN ODESSA

The captain of a French brig who was wrocked near Odess, and remained in that city until exchanged, has just retained to Marseilles. He gives a lamentable account of the general distress which provsits among the inhabitants of Odessa,—and many hit-herto opulent families, he says, are literally

lown is mined. DAMAGE TO SEBASTOPOLA

starving. The inhabitants line in constant approhension of being bombarded. The

Congral Cortschakoff writes from Bohastopol that the fortifications have greatly suf-fered, and that the garrison has experienced sonsiderable losses.

Writing on the 17th the Prince notices a new bombardment commenced on the 16th, and adds, on our side, despite the violence and adds, on our side, despite the violence of this bombardment, the artillery of the nown replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of enemy, side by its well-directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrishess of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as we well as notable, although the increases fire of as possible, although the incossant fire of the besiegers at short range considerably de-

layed the works. This extract is from the Invalide Russe of August 30.

RUSSIA.

General Berg, who commands at Sweeborg, has been decorated with the orders of St. Andrew.

-137. PETERBURG, Sept. 5. An imperial ukase has been issued, abolishing, on the proposal of Prince Paskie-witch, the Field Commissariat of the army nenkoff resuming his tormer charge.— Count Nesseltode as received permission to ravel.

several divisions in front on the night of the cover them; ship also close inches. These consent to bisme the patient without testing the rose from an order given by Liout. of the officers, one mounted on the cover them. Gen. Sir William Codrington, commanding rowed from the natives, neted asskir mothers; chief, however it across did not fail to exassing the light distribution to annual fail to exassing the light distribution to th the light division, to sound the 'assembly,' and after making a wide endant, a line The following is given as the explanation, nothing but havinglers, were good at the at one of the canteens of the 62nd Regiment in the fourth division, was a spy. Ho was a friend of the proprietor of the canteen — Some soldiers determined to arrost the last of the Mobierns; the gentleman readed in the fourth division, was a spy. Ho was a friend of the proprietor of the canteen — last of the Mobierns; the gentleman readed in the disappearance of the swords and effects of officers—most of which, after they had stranger, for the purpose of bringing him before the proper au horities, and submit- not see them. Suddenly a bullet was seed ting him to examination; but, having discover- into the sand bank right under his horse's od the intention, the man suddenly decamped. A chase ensued. A few soldiers only followed at first, but others hearing the cry of 'A spy escaping,' quickly joined, and in a short time a considerable number were in pursuit. The fugitive bent his course to- posted, and about four o'clock, just as the wards the left ravine, along which the Woronzoff road leads directly into Sebastopol, by way of the South Harbour. General Codrington was near the upper part of the ravine whon the crowd passed by, and finding a body of men were thus running towards the enemy's position, and fearing some mischiet might ensue, adopted the only available expedient for at once bringing thom back to camp. A bugler-one being in attendance or the general, ready for any emergency- was ordered to sound the other was on the sand; in a second they assembly, which was at once repeated by turned tail, officer and all, and the dark factor the regiments of the light division, and soon than they came down; the pinnaco's slall after them must have frightened them stall fourth divisions, encamped next to it. The alarm at once brought the soldiers back to after shell at them, as long as they were their respective regiments, but, before the within range. Engines, horses, and every bugle sounds had been heard, they had all thing were brought off in the beats, and no ready secured the object of their chase, and were leading him back to camp. Some time age a soldier of the 44th Regiment, a Pole by birth, informed against the keeper of the canteen alluded to above, that he had formerly known him to be employed in the Russian socret service at Warsaw, and that he suspected blin to be engaged at present as a spy. The charge was investigated by a board of officers; but no conclusive evidence to support it could be adduced; and as the cantoen man had written testimonials in his favour, and proofs of long residence at Pera, there was not supposed to be sufficient ground for his dismissal from camp Ho has therefore, remained pursuing his usual avocation, though not without a cortain amount of suspicion that ho was carrying on a communication with the enemy Thosoldier himself did not escape without exciting, in the minds of some persons, doubts as the honesty of his intentions .--Cortain parts of his evidence against the canteen man appeared very contralictory. Ho was known to speak the Russian and Gorman languages; and it did not appear satisfactory that with such attainments be should choose to enlist as a private soldier, when so many other opportunities of em-ploying his talents and information with loged that he had entered the army as a means of employment, and from liking the service: It appeared that he had done his duty well since he had been with the rugi-

THE EAST.

a spy in disguiso.

MARSKILLES, Sopt. 1. Abd-ol Kader has arrived here on his way to Paris; The Thaber, which suited from Constantinople on the 23rd August has arrived. Omar Pacha remained at Constantinople for the feast of Bairam, but was to loave on the following day for the Crimea, whence he will subsequently proceed to Asia.
The Russians, with four hatteries, had advancod against kars, but were repulsed, and withdraw to Kinprikoi. It was reported at Constantingula that Mohamat Pacha would appointed Capudan Pacha. General Sol's brigade of French infantry had embarked for the Crimes, and the Augle Turkish con-tingent was expected to follow. It was reported that thousand of Russians were em ployed in fortifying the pastes of the Putrid Sos. Noutral vossels had been permitted to load with own at lemail. VIENNA, Sopt. 4.

The following news has been received here, dated Constantinople, Aug. 30:Mohomout All has been appointed Capudan Pashain the stead of Halil Pacha, Other changes are expected.

Lord Redeliffe has returned from the Cri-

mea. Omar Pacha leaves on the 1st of Septem

ber.

There is no nows of importance from

Anatolia.

The contingent under Gen. Vivian remains for the present at Constantinople.

THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

A private letter from an officer of the Mæander, dated the 21st of July, gives some information as to the state of the White Sea

Wo are now,' it says, 'in hourly expectation of the Ariel's arrival from the Onega, on hor way to the nearest Norwegian port, from whonce she will return with our letters and papers from England. The object of the blockade has been most effectually ear ried out; the trade with Archangel, Onega and other places of minor importance in the White Sea has been entirely destroyed; for though in 1854 no less than 700 vessels cleared out of the Dwinn, Sonly have taken in cargoes this year, nor would these have escaped had we been earlier on our sta-

The force in and about Archangel consists of I brig of 12 small guns, 2 small steamers, 10 schooners, and 20 gun-beats. each supposed to be manned with a crew of 60 men, and armed with two 24-pounders I have not been able to obtain any correct information respecting the strength of but they number at least On Mondigo Island (opposite the ship), at the entrance of the Dwing : masked battery of S guns is said to command the channel over the bar. When first we arrived 100 soldiers were stationed there. since then the force has been augmented

by 200 mon.
Our provisions now on board will last only until the latter and of August or the be ginning of September. Should the Arielon r return from Varhhuao, bring no tidings of any more being sent, we must perfectly leave the station by the middle of August We all, however, hope to wait till the weather renders is necessary

A SKIRMISH WITH COSSACKS.

Some amusing little scenes take place now and then between the Cossacks and our Courland blockading squadron. The last of these affairs occurred on the 29th of Aug. ust botween a party of them and the Gor gon's boats' crows off the town of Hollingen. on the part of officers in our own army, who This ship has hurrying them about a great thought it no harm to carry off a musket

A SUSPECTED SPY IN THE CAMP. deal tately. Finding pend water at this here, a spade there, as trophies of the fight in The sudden alarm and turn-out of the engines, &c., with pinnace and enter to difficult to blame the former without casting

on his horse, with his lance at his back, did feet, throwning the sand over him. His curiosity satisfied, he turned his horse and botted like a shot, his movements accelerate order was issued by General Simpson, of ed by two more balls sent after him. On all the little eminences sentries were new watering was finished, slarm of the Cosgiven. All came down to the boats, and in gers, when the whole should be reserved for sacks are coming, oh dear, oh dear, was about ten infrutes after they came, and ; large party of them charged over the cand shouting turiously, waving a sword balf a long again as himsolf; but they little thought the beats were so well armed; about thirty rifles were simultaneously discharged, our horse was seen to gollop away rider'ess, anmore; the ship was not idle, but sent shell thing were brought off in the beats, and not one man on our side was hurt. A Consort picket-house and stables were discovered. thoskirmishers and harnt to the ground; the guard must have very lately left it, as their dinner was on the fire.

THE BATTLE OF TCHERNAVA.

BEFORE SERASTOPOL, Aug. 21, 55. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the

mportance of the defeat sustained by the

Russians at the battle of Traktir-bridge.

Our allies think and speak of it with a com-

placency for which we cannot blame them.

Unlike Inkerman, this was, it is true, comparatively a bloodless victory on our side, out its effects have, no doubt, been as great as those which followed the hard-won held of the 5th of November. It discouraged and demoralised an enemy whose spirits had not l been high, and showed them in a more striking manner than before, that whether they encountered the British and French, or whether they fought the Piedmontese, they could expect nothing but disgrace in the open field. The failure at Traktir-bridge must are made. have been the more disheartening for Rusmoroadrantago were open to him. He al- sian soldiers, as they were led on under the most glittering promises of brilliant results from victory. Once possessed of the heights of the Tehernaya a few steps would lead them into Balaclava, which must be unpremont; no one had previously mistrusted bing and he therefore left the investigation withpared for defence; and thence to Kamiesch out any accusation apprearing against hun, that he had been influenced by other than was but a few hours march; after which the Allies would be driven into the sea, and the honest motives in bringing forward the charge which had led to the inquiry. He fruits of all their labors for a year wasted from them. Then would follow the enjoystill persisted in asserting, after the charge ments of plunder; and the soldiers was told was disamissed, that the canteen keeper was that they would fatten on the plenteous store: of the English at Balaclaya, and revel in the French wines stored at Kamiesch. That of their soldiers without sharing in the delusion which they had so carefully spread among their men, was evident from the instructions which they had issued, and which, as was discovered in the pockets of General Riide. went so far as to make provision for every possible contingency of victory. But all these hopes were doomed to disappointment, and the Russians alike frustrated in their hopes of victory and the certainty of plunder. In one great point, which did not appear to of the openly-expressed tions of the enemy, the Russians must have been seriously annoyed. There seems to be little doubt at the present time that the numerous reinforcements lately received by Prince Gortschakoff had seriously taxed the owers of the Commissariat to feed them and keep them supplied with water. The position of the Tchernaya, if won, was such as time, -- we have been compelled to put thom to afford every facility for encamping large bodies of cavalry, where water would be plentiful enough to afford a supply not easily attainable in the summer months from the ountains in the sunburnt mountains of this portion of the Crimea. The men who were in the Church of the Ascension, in this city found on the battle-field of Traktir bore the for the Students' Fund of the Church Somarks of severe privation; and although most of them were of the favoured corps of the Imperial Guard, they were thin and worn i in flesh, and showed, not only by their physical appearance, but by the feeble manner in which they fought, that more than one fatal day's issue omitted several articles and influence had been at work to deprive them of stammina and vigour. How else one could account for the Russian loss of 5000 men killed and wounded, when that of the Allies did not reach 1000 men, it is difficult to conceive; but, whatever may have been the cause of the Russian defent, there is no doubt that it has caused a degree of despondency autougst them, corresponding to the clation space for in several papers to come, in due which is felt and expressed by the French at time however, they will appear. While on their victory. On one point connected with this battle-field it is necessary to dwell, as it involves the honor of both English and French in the moments of elation caused by rictory. The Russians, who left about 1400 dead, and and a comparatively large amount from all sections of the province. We can of wounded upon the field, strewed the ground in their retreat with trephies of va-

rious kinds. These, consisting of muskets,

swords, money, rings, and valuables of va-

even in the heat of the action, of taking from

all that they carried about their persons.

Thus it was that in the very heat of action

General Riide's sword, his rings, purse, and

the field there were others which had a val-

ue, and which strewed the ground for many

hours after the battle had been fought. The

Russians had no sooner retreated when the

plan was invaded by followers of the English

army, by sailors and sutlers of every nation,

who carried off indiscriminately muskets.

swords, bayonets, boots, and other things to

which they had been entitled by no exertion.

and which they had no right to remove. I n-

fortunately the lower class of plunderers had

had before them examples of similar conduct

the enemy, and especially from the officers,

rious kinds, were indubitably the preperty of

holly expressed on the field, and were echoed The the Commander-in-chief; and finally the English gave colour to the assertion that the entire field had been deprived of its relics by strangers who had not a particle of right to them. In consequence of this, a general which the following is a copy, stigmatising the offenders on the occasion, at the same time that it exposes the custom indulged in by the French of selling plunder to strangeneral distribution: -

" The great want of consideration shown banks slap at the boats, hed by an officer by officers and other persons attached to the army in visiting the scene of a recent action, and plundering the dead, or purchasing plunder from others, has been the subject of grave remonstrance on the part of our allies. to the victorious nation. To appropriate anything to dedonest. To purchase from these who have done so is to encourage their dishonesty and to slove their guilt. The Commander of the Forces hopes that this caution will be sufficient to deter those to whom it is addressed from a repetition of such thoughtless conduct. Followers of the army are reminded that they are amenable to its rules and discipline. The police and provosts will in future receive orders to punish offenders on these occasions in the most summary manner."

Before this order was issued, more than one officer of the Erench army had taken the disputed matter into his own hands; and in more than one instance, within my own knowledge, trophies off the field purchased at a high price were taken away by force from their purchasers, notwithstanding their pro ests that they were cutifled to keep what they had paid for. These instances exhibited practically the results of buyers not inquiring into the title of sellers of these artides. But the examples and the orders of the General-in-Chief have not stopped the traffic of trophics, which are now brought to Balactava in bags; muskets being free y sold at cithe or ten francs, swords at five to six francs, and rings at prices considerably above the intrinsic value of the metal in which they



Mir Boundarious are upon the billy His.

amilton Friday, September 28th 1855 CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee of the Church Society will meet (D.V.) on Wednesday period in each year in which such visits, with ties into a sort of ethereal feeling, which exthe 3rd October, at 3 p.m.

The General Meeting of the Society will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday, the 10th, at

The Quarterly Collection for the Widows' Diocese is appointed to be taken up in the month of October.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS .- Owing to our to treat of all that concerns the maintenance not receiving the "Texts and Thoughts." which usually appear on our last page, in in a different place.

ERRATA .-- Through an Error in the Compositor last week, the amount collected in the Church of the Ascension, in this city city was omitted. It should have been,

Vice sino, Randton per R. C.

To Cornespondents. -- We have in to communications to give place to the Ven. Archdescon's charge, delivered at his late visitation.

Our correspondents must not suppose that we are neglecting their communications, for we have at present as many as we can find space for in several papers to come, in due the subject we beg to return our grateful acknowledgements for the many kind and flattering letters which we have received since " The Church," came into our hands, as are our well-wishers that it they will still continue to give us their warm and energetic support, the paper in a short time will be further improved, so as fully to supply the the victors; and there is no doubt that the want which has been felt in the Diocese. Zonaves, who are as expert plunderers as Let Charchmen do their part and we will they are brave soldiers, lost no opportunity, do ours,

of the Synod this fall, it being thought for borne to the world of the Christian appreciation affected; there is but a playing, as it were, life; and we should be saved from the baremany reasons better to postpone it to the ation of their faith, by having its truths pro- with the sympathies and passions of the senother things, and in general the money and spring.

concealed. But besides these first prizes of Church Society of the places of cious and costly sanctuaries. rokeyre.

> Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diverse, appointed to be taken up in the month of July 1855, to be applied Missionaries of the Society.

MISSIONARY FUND. | Constitution | Carrow | Carr Per Charelemann, .... 1 19

Churchwardens of the Archete country?

Vork, held at Toronto, on Training.

Sept. 4; held at Handton on Work

nesdy, Sept. 5; and of Lombon.

Way folian earnest lenging to substante with the reason of the restriction of the research of the reason of the section of the research of the reason of t Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

Archdeacon of York.

fered at such times in relation to the build- befits eternity. to the better and more edifying maintenance | tured, resting as they do upon God's hely | and imaginations.

would not, I am sure, be expected that much | ship from the daily life.

that I am required, in discharging this duty. of public worship in that appropriate and edprovide.

in which the people of God assembled for der of her devetional work. this blessed and heart-cheering duty, were very humble and inappropriate. When they had escaped from the host of Pharaoh, there as an appropriate dwelling-place for the king not adequately affected.

its Collections amounting to..... £314 0 4 to the neat, and spacious, and chastely dec- tioned, that the crime of murder alone is

Octivered at Visitations of the Characteristic and an another second superior as well preparations of the population is Francia.

Characteristic and the Archer content of the result in tensor of their manher as in that. We have, indeed, not to look at 10 is second to the Second Sec

ful opportunity to give a patient and prayer- cutation of the Church at one time in her of our weaker nature. Since last assembling you in the spring of another as medilated by the strife and jeal-tural want of our corporeal being, and reg-

the that had been unavoidably omitted. I. And there is always much in the aspect indifference, and at last infidelity. With have been permitted, in many cases, to ob- and appointments of this hallowed house of occupation given, in the work of religion, to erve no inconsiderable benefits resulting prayer---the special home and resting place only one part of man, the other is soon overfrom these visits to individual parishes, -in! of believers -- which wins and binds us to the buckened and discussed. The appletite being the aid they have served to afford to the (work of picty and devotion. There is or all for the intellectual, the craying in this oraise-worthy exertions of the Clergy and should be, nothing there to indicate the case soon comes to be merely for what may Thurchwardens, and others officially en- world's business or the pursuits of time; but 'gravify the "itching ear," and ponder to the gaged, in promoting objects and enterprises every thing pointing in type and symbol to intellectual taste; and soon, when this kind dosely connected with the welfare of the Him that ruleth in heaven and earth--every of appetite cannot be satisfied, there is a Church. The counsels and suggestions of thing to rouse and a aintain the spirit that sliding off altogether from the work of reli-

rection of heavenly grace, driving believers deration at all. In desiring that the intercourse connected | into a more material worship---into a devo-

more, in reference to this special duty, could In the former case, our Lord's own teachin another sense, just as erroneous instaking that view of religious duty which drives them I have said that ample scope is given, in devotional duty is not to be overhurdened from its practical work altogether. This and Orphans' Fund of the Clergy of the such addresses as the present, for prolitable by undue ceremonial, nor its spirit crushed counsel and deliberation; and to verify this beneath an overpowering weight of material statement, it is only necessary to remind you covering. The outward and visible ordinances are few and simple, which He has specially enjoined as symbols of the faith of his Church, and the channel of means thro's ifying manner, which it has been the care of which His grace should operate to the imthe Church, guided by Divine revelation, to provement and perfection of the believer. that others content themselves with a rare And it was from a thoughtful and judicious and very irregular attendance; that so many 1. In viewing this obligation, our first appreciation of our Lord's meaning in these care necessarily will be, to provide a suita- institutions, that the pure and reformed ble place for the holy and refreshing work of branch of his Church to which we belong the sanctuary. Time was, when the places has manifested so much simplicity in the or- whole families live on and the without he-

I may venture, my brethren, to analyze From such a system and such a course, may well be lowly in ourselves. When we this question briefly. Where there is too insidelity must follow; and it would not be much of a material dress upon religion--- hard to make a fair comparison between inwas no sheltering temple for the Israelites in where the work of devotion is mixed up with indelity and superstition, as to their respect- God desires us to be united in heart and which to pour forth the strain of grateful an undue preponderance of ceremonies and live evil influences upon the tone of society praise for their miraculous deliverance. forms; the mind and spirit become, as we and the welfare of mankind. In their res- us in his Church, we may well be meek and They were glad to sing their songs of thank- may say, materialized: the thoughts and teel- pective devotees this evil influence no doubt gentle, long suffering, forbearing and affecfulness on the margin of the sea, which had ings acquire, as it were, a corporeal gross-(works differently. The one are driven on to tionate. May all these graces strengthen been made to open for their escape from their ness: there is a sensuality and earthiness enpursuing enemies. In the wilderness, the gendered in the affections thus employed, not adequately restrained; the other, in the tabernacle, of limited dimensions and hasty. This is but natural, where the eye and ear, exercise of an intellectual cunning which the construction, was the best that could be sup- for instance, are too exclusively engaged; force of religion has not been permitted to blied for the thank-offering or the sacrifice impressions, in this case, play around the counteract, are unscrupulous in the commiof sin; and it was long before the spacious senses, and stop short there; the inner man sion of frauds and wickednesses, which and costly temple at Jerusalem stood forth is not thoroughly reached; the inner life is though not so apparent and palpable, are just it is the unity of our spirits and souls with That I am not uttering here a theory being of society.

questered cave, or the unnoticed upper-room, is evident from what we see and know of and of religious exercises generally, which This unity of our spirits must be sought was the best that the followers of the cross the practical influence of a system of relig-tour pure branch of the Church of Christ incould have for the worship of their God and ion conducted on that almost exclusively culcutes, would, if carried out, keep us from trol our irregular tempers, and remove our Saviour: and often, that homage must be material, or sensual basis. We find in the both these extremes. We should thus be paid, and the holy mysteries of their religion countries and amongst the people where it devout and without superstition, and religious ioined in, before daylight woke their watch- prevails, much outward devotion, and much without being sceptical. From the pious ful and unrelenting enemies to persecution. time spent in the work; but the inward soul occupation of the whole man, sense would The Syxon. There will be no meeting Ages passed before a testimony could be and life appears not to be correspondently gain no victory over the inward and spiritual O Lord, give me more to value unity and claimed and its ordinances celebrated in spa-, sual nature. This is evident, as well from faith. The mind and spirit would not, then, the almost total estrangement from the out-In new lands, but just reclaimed from the ward and practical duties of devotion of the itself, and gather up fancies, and stray into wilderness, and whose inhabitants are strug- better educated and intellectual classes in regions of doubt, and forsake Scripture, and Collections made in the several Churches. gling with the difficulties and privations of such communities as from the large amount of early settlement, the house of prayer will of vice and crime existing amongst the rader heaven. If we use well the religious advannecessity bear its likeness to the editices of masses, in comparison with those countries tages that are provided for us, and guide subject to one Lord and Master; The obto the Funds for the support of the rude and hasty construction, which are the where a system of religion more congenial ourselves by the sound principle and judibest the people can erect for their own ac- to the spiritual part of man is pursued. In casus rule which our Church has laid down, received one baptism. But the fountain commodation. But as population advances. Roman Catholic countries -- the proposion we should guard ourselves against all these and origin of all these unities is the one and wealth increases, and comforts are mul- varying, of course, with the influence of the evils. From a sober and judicious view of tiblied, the log school-house, or the ungrudg- mate and the habits of the people---we had, healthful and united action in the work and ed best room of the shanty, will give place upon authority which is hardly to be ques- life of Christian picty.

to ourselves, and advantage to the Church at and it may be of ungodly and blasphemous thing does not in tify us in neglecting its use, may be either wicked or selfish. The ground which, by usage. I am personal to recourse to a building, even set apart of tion. There must, in corporeal beings, be a Control of this idea.—Exek xiv 4 mitted to occupy, in making these middlesses as such in which the declaration of Catholic legitimate action for the senses; if the holy | God will not to at us according to our to the Clergy and Laity, though in some destiration one of the Lord's day, it most take its part with the spirit in the work from seion, but according to the state of our All property whatever on the field belongs | gree very wisely restricted, is nevertiseless followed, it may be a few hours after, by the of coligion, then must the body have its up hearts in his sight. It is in vain for us to wide enough to allow of the discussion of continuous of ferettent teachings; where propriate exercise. And the Lord of all profess ontwardly to worship him, if we set topics affecting the nearest interests of the the plea of only is succeeded by the advo-, wisdom has himself enjoined the employment up other things on an equality with him or Church, and to which it cannot but he related to the period the period the period the period that vantageous to our holy cause, on every have analogy, blending of tenth and ervor a pre-

> 1852, I have been enabled to make a per-toney of contending parties. These are real lecting a suitable provision for it, many and visitation of nearly every parish and some for providing in all takes, as speedily practical evils follow. An abstract contemnissionary station within the bounds of the aspossible, a place (applicable to no other plative religion, a mere intellectual and spi-Archdeacoury; and it is my intention, at use) for wor hipping God and enjoying all the ritual exercise, a simple bare perception by the earliest opportunity, to complete the lit- ministrations and ordinances of our holy faith, faith, eagenders mysticism, and by and by gion, because people have measured ita value ing, cularging, or improving of Churches -- | The principles in which we have been nur- by its influence upon their understandings

> of public worship -- and to the more liberal word, would, if faithfully adhered to, pre- And the direct effect of this is, that prave support of the Clergy, have, as a general serve us from the extremes into which, as re-comes to be undervalued, and the work of rule, been satisfactorily responded to; and spects the duties and privileges of Divine devotion irreverently and negligently joined in all cases, I have to express my thankful worship, men are prone to fall. We have in. In spite, perhaps, of what they would acknowledgments both to the Clergy and here, as the experience of the times teaches be willing to acknowledge, such persons Laity, for the very kind manner in which as, a double error to avoid and contend come to God's house almost exclusively for these visits have been received, and for the lagainst. We have, on the one hand, super- | the gratification they may derive from the obliging services and courtesies which, on stition, native in some degree to man, and sermon: the Prayers are a secondary consisuch occasions, have been uniformly extend- like every other infirmity demanding the cor- deration, and in many cases, alaseno consi-

> Now this intellectual and mystical kind of with these official visits should be as free and tion in which the heart and understanding exercise into which the work of devotion unrestricted as possible. I have to lament, for have not their legitimate share. And we has, in so many cases, becautallowed to dogemy own sake, that they cannot be more fre- have, on the other hand, the hard, bald scep- negate, is a cause of the great carelessness, quent, and more protracted when they or dicism--that crying evil of the age--deny- and the great irregularity, which incombers cur ; but visiving the space of country that mg to our material part its due co-operation i of these Hangsings symmetric fin is to be traversed during the very limited in this holy work, and reining away its du- regard to the ordinary duties of public worship, in comparison to those of the Romish convenience to all parties, could be made, it cludes too surely the practical work of wor- faith. It is true that these last are erroneous in their conception of the effect and result of such devotional acts; but the former are, leads to such wrong, and inconsistent action amongst Christian professors + that so large a number in every community, who have been dedicated to Christ in baptism and formally enrolled as his soldiers and serventalmost give up going to Church altogether; are listless and indifferent when they are there : that so few will avail themselves of any other than a Sunday serva e; and that coming partakers of the Lord's Supper.

as subversive of the healthy tone and well-

In the early days of Christianity, the se-merely, or making a mere fanciful deduction. The view of the practical work of devotion, it is that which is enduring and eternal-

(To be concluded in our next.)

A CHARGE. And so, in the past few in a choest direct transcription of the Charge of th

Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

Why help in earnest beinging to substitute the second of the land that the second in the precision of the precision which shot for his ministrations - a place comotion. Superstition is the necessary care fige our leading object or in an equality with Rev. Brethren, and Mr. Churchwards where no words are bound but those of prays poor near and that casy, but dangerous over lover lover have next or the making actual this east.—The lapse of three years brings me or and praise one lessons thught but those plubity, which assumes that a per new cast opiny an object of persons. With the latter again to the duty of assembling the Clerky and Christian taith and practice. For we atome for a erimer and that the priest's word | we example eatly draw near to the holy God. and Churchwardens of thi. Archdencoury, must be pained by the incongnity of having to receive the customary charges and we the rates of Christianity administered this may hope that, with the Divine blessing, the hear in a place, where perhaps the next hour one-sided or partial view of this weighty he offered and shall fall of obtaining counsels thus offered, and the deliberations will be the exhibition of a foolish talking and question; we must because into what we resily want, because we do not ask that may ensue, will not be without benefit policiest barsh political declamation - the opposite extreme. The abuse of a good per control that none of my objects and ends

> shoughts. Fraver then becomes of no avail; for if we profess to seek God's direction, it is a ally that we wish to blind our conscienre- and obtain their sanction for our idolatries and therefore God's ears will be closed to us and he will answer us only in judgement. O Lord, help me to make thee my only God October 1.

I lithe proptor to decreed whom in har spekenn the Lie Lord have decreeestablishment bette Er k. Vant.

It is not by change, but by the direct intention of God, that wicked men reap the consomences of their sms. If men give themselves up to follow an evil spirit, they find it a deceiving spirit; and God intends that it should be so. If they undertake to make known God's will to others, when at the same time it is only their own will or that of those whom they advise, God wills that they should deceive themselves as well as others, and speak fidschood when they would speak truth. Preserve us O Gracious Father From every shade of deception.

2 Though these threemen, Noah, Daniel and Job were in it, the should but deliver their own souls by their own digiteousness. -illzek, xiv. 14

In common cases God makes the righteons blessing to all around them, and withholds his judgements from the place in which they dwell, although deserved, that they may not fall upon the righteous. But a place or nation may arrive at such a pitch of wickedness that God no longer exercises this forbearance. The righteousness of the righteous avails no longer for others but only for himself. O that my country and dwelling place may not thus go on in wickednesse O that by thy blessing I may be in it as salt.

OCTOBER 2.

1. Walk worths of the vocation wherewith yours called -Eph. iv. 1.

We are called to be members of the church, which is one; to be fellow citizens with all who are holy; to be an habitation of God through his boly Spirit. If we therefore walk worthy of this vocation, we shall endeavour to preserve the unity of the Church: to act with sympathy and kindness towards its members; to beware that we do not disgrace it by sin; to be humble under a sense of the greatness of our privileges. O may I often meditate on my calling, and strive to come up to what it requires of me. 2. With all lowliness and meckness; with long suffering, forhearing one another in love - Eph. iv. 2, 11

When we consider that we are associated with all that are boly, and that even God condescends to dwell in us by his spirit, we consider our own sins and how little right we have to be angry with any one, and that soul with all those whom he has joined with

OCTOBER 3.

I Find avouring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. - Eph. iv. 3.

Outward unity is valuable, because it takes avery many hindrances to inward unity; but each other which we must chiefly seek, for that will tend to make all other unity, and from the Holy Spirit of God, who can conerrors and misunderstandings, and unite us in doing God's will. And it must be sought by seeking peace, as a distinct and positive object; for that will bind us in one. more to endeavor to keep it.

2. One God and Father of all, who is alove all and through all and in you al! --Eph. iv. 6.

We are placed in many unities, to draw us into unity. We are united into one body; we are partakers of the one holy spirit; we look forward to one hope : we are made Father, who is equally the Father of all. who has authority over all, and who has graciously been pleased to be in us all. O thou lone Father, be thou more and more in me

COLUMNA. 3 1. 1 - 1 34 11 1

The tody and perversity of man turned God's porces into evil. He appointed the s didn'th for man's benefit, that by rest from walls a access we might be able to meditate on him and be made like him. But The Lord Bishop of Toronto... 10 0 0! They were most consider websomely tifty years. The terms of conditions to find the spiritual end of the Sab. G. W. Allan, Esq............ 12 10 0 Rajah Brooke and the inhobitants, Europe which is to individual evertical like times the both, and rested in the outward rest, and by making it strict and severe, they made that which should have drawn them to love the hand each other, a cause of severity and consciousness towards others; even blamthe works of mercy on the Sabbath, because they were works. May I see the true ends P. MacCutchon, Esq. . . . . 0 of the Sabbath and attain them. 2. Whoseever exciteth binsel shall be

aboved - Luke xiv. 4.

The proof naturally wish to exalt them- [T. Shortes, Esq., per do. . . . . . 12 10 0]selves. And this tendency is often increased by the pride and injustice of others, who yould unjustly keep us down, as well as by their fair displeasure at our overweening pretensions. And thus we are tempted to endeavour after that which others would deny to us. But God sees that, if we are exalted by our own act, it will increase our pride and make us unjust and oppressive; and therefore it is his righteous sentence that they who exalt themselves shall be abased-Keep me, O Lord, from this spirit of selfexaltation.

OCTOBER 5.

I lie that humbleth himself shall be ex-

God exalts those who are fit for exaltation; and those who are fitted for a high place, who will not make an ill use of power and influence, and who will make a good use of it. The man humbles himself who is sensdoe of his own unworthiness, and consequently will not be harsh to others; and who desires to purge out all evil from himself. duly urged forward. that all good may grow up in him. Such a man will use all the power he may attain for good, and will be of such a temper as to be able to do good. O let me ever cultivate

from his righteousness and committoth inithat we touth done shall be die -Ezek xvii. dioth in them; for his iniquity

We are apt to think that we can strike a balance of our works, and set the good against the evil; but that is not God's way. He judges us by what we are at the present moment. Neither past good works nor past | ed for with interest. faith can be of any avail, if we are now wicked und unbelieving. If we are so, we tains an account of a similar pic-nic held on are dead in God's sight, and must continue the 20th, on the beautiful grounds of Thos. dead for ever; if we thus depart from this Merritt, Esq. The party consisted of the life. Grant me, Lord, to keep from all sin Sunday School children of St. George's lest my present righteousness should be all Church. The town Band under Mr. Morunavailing.

OCTOBER 6.

I. When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness and dooth that which is lewful and right, he shall save his soul alive

Justice might require that every offence should be punished; but through the atonement of Christ, which in the will of God was made from the foundation of the world, mercy is enabled to triumph against justice. effects of former sin. Glory be to thee, () pelled the world to admire them do that which is lawful and right.

2. Make you a new heart and a new spirit; for why will ye die ?--xvii. 31

begins the work without our desiring it. for he would have all men to be saved. We die spiritually, because we will not be led by towards him and then make me a new heart

## CONFIRMATION.

Tire Bishop held a Confirmation on Sunday last in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toand attention while the Bishop addressed the uniting this usual energy. This is the second confirmation held in this Church second confirmation held in this charge of the removal of the removal of the removal of the removal of the second confirmation held in this charge of the removal of the rem candidates presented within that time we are

Milford; Mrs M, Kingston; W H, Kingston; J. M. S., Rougemont; J. S. C., Ser-mour West; J. D.W. Lyndoch: O. J., J. W., removal of discusse, and have restored mil-prove the justness of his strictures: G C. T D C, S J, D B F, S R. J J, those of the sick to beatth - New York At-Brockville; H.S. Addison; A.V.G. W. Mangerville; B. Otterville; E. C. B. Mangerville; J. B. Otterville; E. C. B. Baineheld; A.F. A. St. Catharines; Dr. M. Stanford; J.F. Mono; J. B. W. Tecum-seth; S.G. Credit; F. B. F. Prescott; A. St. Montreal; Mrs. G. Kingston; H. B. Newcastle; F. L. O and W. H. Tecumseth; Colestials who has ever graduated at Brit-like in the case of the line of the case of the line of the case of the line of the language of the langua Hon J G, Toronto; T K, Kingston,

May I ask permission to acknowledges there's in the Sa't ath tarough your columns, the receipt of the fol- Sydney, the Right Rev. De Galer, had atlowing sums, received by me and deposited rived, and has been most especially a seried n the Home District Savings' Bank, for the by the Clergy and Latty. erection of a Charch at the village of Carlton M Dougall having arrived sulesy at Sarawak end for the purpose of degree a charch trop. in the township of York:

> Hon. J. H. Cameron . . . . . 2 10 Rev. H. Baldwin..... 2 10 Rev. N. J. Grasett ...... 1 5 J. Henderson, Esq. . . . . . . 2 10 Miss Crookshanks ...... 3 0 0 F. & G. Perkins & Co. . . . . 2 10 20 R. Cooper, Esq. . . . . . . . . 0 10 John Boyd, Esq. . . . . . 0 5 Three subscriptions, per Mrs. Col. Turner ..... G. Jarvis, Esq., per do. . . . 1

Allow me to add, that the contracts for the intended Church are now in progres. It which has been given for that purpose. The companied by his two youngest daughters, vocable light. amount at present subscribed is between three and four hundred pounds, therefore the friends of Church extension will do well to had broken out around them, they turned contribute of their means towards its comple- aside to Riva, on the north side of the Lago tion. Service is at present regularly per- di Garda, as a healthy and quiet spot to spend W. Stennett, B. A., in a small room granted and the Monday morning, the gana, was liberally responded to. Total i for that purpose. There is no Church within within seven or eight hours terminated his several miles of the spot, and the consequence life, at the age of sixty-three years. has been, that many of our members have. The 35th Annual Report of the Connais left the fold and gone after other shepherds, sioners for Building New Churches bas been A small congregation has however been re- ing accommodation for 18,375 person in cently collected together, and the character chiding 11.774 free seats, have by aid of his devoted band of Clorgy "God speed" calling in order to obtain their edaily bread." of the neighbourhood already shows signs of grants, been completed since the last Report in their noble missionary endeavours. In a 1. May such an awful state of things never improvement. It depends upon Churchmen, and twenty-one new churches are in course whether the good work thus began, shall be of erection.

1 am, dear Sir, Very truly yours, Š. THOMPSON.

Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855.

2. Ween the righteous near turneth away pleasant pic-nic party of the Sunday Schools sembled in Convocation, proving Her Main connection with St. Peter's and St. Paul's jesty to grant them her Hoyal hocuse to Churches, Barton and Glandford, was held on the Parsonage grounds on Wednesday last. Two appropriate hymns were sung, the representation of the Lower ITouse of accompanied by a Melodeon, Mr. Hayden, Convocation. I have the honour to inform presiding. So happily did all enjoy them- your Grace that this Address was graciousselves that an annual recurrence will be look- Majesty has not been advised to comply

> The St. Catharines Constitutional congan was in attendance.

PATRIOTIC FUND .- St. George's Church,

OF THE AGE.

Nature, new and then, brings forth such It requires therefore only that the sinner Milton, Nelson, Napoleon, Washington, A thousand a year taken for this purpose Giver at Riversido this fifteenth day of den the use, and which teaches us "to do should turn away from his sins, and begin to Fraklin, Jefferson, Luther, Cromwell and from the £4,000 or £5,000 assigned to that September, in the year of our Lord, 1855 | unto others as we would that they should do do rigeteousness, and he is saved from all the Jackson. Their powerful intellects com- particular see, might be afforded without | and in the twenty-third year of my convert unto us."

daily to turn away from my wickedness and vent. In the progress of the arts and mencement of which, moreover (by the pre-The beginning of the new heart and new veries in the sciences and arts. Among the work should have the chief emoluments has detected nonelvisoity and hastily, which is be able to make headway against the evils The beginning of the new heart and new these, the noble science of Medicine has and the proper dignities of the episcopal of the eminently the present case, had been and the proper dignities of the episcopal of the eminently the present case, had been made grout progress. Paorisson Hollo fice. But, if the regulations of the present case, and the proper dignities of the episcopal of the eminently the present case, had been made grout progress. Paorisson Hollo destiny may have given him birth. We ment, then let it be enacted that, under s him; and if we are to live, it must be by have in a former article, introduced to our milar circumstances, on the application of an turning our will to be led by him; and no readers this distinguished physician whose aged or invalid Bishop, or (if necessary) God. one can turn our will but ourselves. God reputation, is already engrated on the without his application, a suffragan Bishop inclines as and persuades us and convinces world's history. As a physician, he has cous of sin and afflicts us; but he does not pied Nature and among physicians, he stands force our wills. Let me then turn my will the a knowledged Emperor. Both in the sale without the position of a peer of i'arliament of his medicines; and in the number of patients that have taken them, he is unrivalled Professor Holloway has labored to supply the human family with a permanent romedy torthoir lisonees, to which the ufflictof may have recourse with a moral certainty that they will be cured. These is no dis- Scholarie, was laid by the Bishop, assisted formed against Palmerston by Lord John ease to which they will not afford reflet - by Dr. Coit; Rev. Mr. Porter, Rector of Revolt, Gladetone, Graham and the other rento, where seventy-two young persons His Pills and Ointmont, propared from sewere presented to receive the Apostolic rite | lections from the regetable kingdom, with of laying on of hands. The Church was great care, will drive disease out of the sysor taying on or hands. The Church was commed to its fullest capacity, and as no tem. Thousands of the most intelligent to the Court House, where the usual service very during rethere of arms was effected in room was lost (the seats being entirely free) minds of all nations, men distinguished in ces were held in connection with the meetovery sphere of life-the state-man, philan- ing of the "Albany and Vicinity Bible and Mills, near Parentown. the sight of so dense a mass of worshippers throught, conquerer, and those whose highest I rayer Book Society. was in itself imposing. The bearing and aim is to do good to their fellow men, unite demeaner of the candidates was reverent in their praises of the comedies discovered Morning Express of Sept. 17, contains on we have no doubt he will be ready next This might have answered for the "Age of

within ten months, and the total number of medies, we only perform a Christian duty, who are eminent for the good they do in the world, have a just o aim upon the press for aid in extending the good to the extent the several stages of the present systema; bave sailed for all foreign ports amounts to REMITTANCES RECEIVED .- F T, Charin their power Therefore, we have detertized attempt upon her rights. The follow28. containing \$502 passengers, of whom leston; HCH and J W, Ekfrid: T C, mined to express our opinion, that Hollowing extract from a prospectus of one of the way's Pills & Oistmest are adapted to the most interested of the parties, he quotes to

ish University

ECCUESIASTICAL

if you a you can Be the last would find a traha, it appears that the new Poston for

an and native.

It is announced that they Robors man, assistant chaplain to the again in the East, died at sea on August 19th, Mr. Breceman left the Crimea, exhausted six his services and incessant labours. Pever confined before all others as the Costo, as the latter him for a time to the hospital of Sentari ; but Joseph a Me conference ! he was returning home with reduced internal inflammation and alteration. He Trinaly Clauch, New York, will prove abusis, we believe, the third of the chardenes planter able to sustain these claims already connected with the Society for the Propasy so often and so successfully contests de gation of the Gospel whose lives have been sacrificed in ministering to the sick and

to spend a few weeks on the Continent. Their destination was Venice, and they had reached the Tyrol, when hading that cholera

issued. Twenty-seven churches, contain-

The Secretary of state for the Home Department has addressed the following letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury:

My Lord Archasnov and had honour to lay before the Queen the Address transmitted to me by your Grace on the SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NICS .- A most Clergy of the Province of Canterbury asconsider and agree upon a Canon or Consti- | services of our Church. tution, to be submitted to Her Majesty' consideration, for effecting a modification in ly received by Her-Majesty, but "that Her with its prayer.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. GREY. His Grace the Archbishop of Caterbury A letter signed 'A Clergyman,' in the London Times, complains that in the Church of England, neither paralysis nor lunacy is sufficient to give a Bishop refief from his discese nor a diocese from its Bishop, 'Whatever his age, whatever his infirmities, mental or bodily,he must struggle outo the end of his St. Catharines, has contributed the large life, calling in the aid of a neighbour Bishop collection of Forty Pounds, to the Patriotic to confirm and ordain for him, and leaving all that constitutes the vigour and vitality of THE DISTINGUISHING GENIUS other words, to languish and decay. He design not to officiate in tataco in eny of the suggests a remedy: Let an income adequate to the position of a man whose work is endto the position of a man whose work is end-ed, and on whom few charitable calls remain.

posed fr. in the Ministry: and I before a to the the Prustees can easily obviate, by nonce ad declare him to be detected in interesting the Prustees can easily obviate, by eniuses as Newton, Shakspeare, Tallyrand, sorve out of the recurring Bishop, if necess the Name of the Father, and of the Son and ruinous inconvenience during the first few craticu. Lord, for thy abundant mercy. Give me Tho genius of the present ago is Disco- years of the new incumbency, at the comsciences, this ago is immeasurably superior | sent arrangement), no Parliamentary duties to any former one. The present contury are attached to the office, and consequently stands pro eminent for its wonderful disco-It seems reasonable that the mon who does way has disc vered and prepared a remody do indeed present (1 can scarcely believe for the diseases of man in whatever clime it) an insuperable obstacle to this arrangeof the same see should be appointed and consecrated, with a certain proportion of the fixed revenue of the see as his stipend, but until the death of the nominal Bishop."

UNITED STATES.

Church, to be called St. Andrew's Church. the enclosed box. A brief address was made by Rev. Mr. Davenport, of Albany.

The Bishop and Clergy then proceeded

Church enjoyed without interruption her large property in real estate, and had subsequently withstood all manner of suits com-

proposed to open a subscription for sums not and 1301 for eighters. the resolutions of the Commissioners of the ing great agony.

Church.

ed Office, and the Act of April 10, 1801. the said will be commenced without defer. Minima o paderen e upin 16 04

There are accounts of the Ucv Dound Mes Company, Subscriptions' are to be open Borneo, on April 13th, after a tedious base property to which it claims title, and of which it sage of twenty-four days from Singapore, it has enjoyed possession one hundred at I have Pine times the manus sabsoribod, provided or or

volide that the satish helicone perfective

For our own parts, we have little dealer

Angual Convention of this Discuse is before ' from not. a , and contains full reports of the various . A consider, Mr. Editor, that the Church The papers record the death, on the 18th, history transacted, parorbid and committee and a God is the proper organization for the ult., of the Venerable George Hodson, Vice reports, Son together with the address of materation of the people, and that her duly A., Archdeacon of Stafford. The Arche Dishap on the accession. This last prest constituted Ministers should not neglect the will cost above £600, exclusive of the land, deacon left England at the end of July, not sents the affairs of the Directo in a very far training of her children. " Go into all the

> of one Church in Philadelphia and the soughof the sufferers of the Vellow force in Vic-

Trixas .- Our attention has been againcalled to this young Diocese. The Journal there who have attempted to build upon othof its Sixth Annual Convention speaks of cr foundations, have learned to their sorrow unnistakable vigour and success in the sever, that the agencies of infidelity have paralyzed ral departments of diocesan labour. And their exertions, and that as a last resource, we cordially wish the worthy Bishop and they have been obliged to forego their sacred dress before the Convention.

New Jensey .- The following Sentence of Deposition from the Ministry has been pronounced by the Bishop of this Diocesa npon his son, George Hobart Doane, a Deacon in the Church. Having alluded to this painful circumstance elsewhere, we refrain from making any remark upon it here further than to repeat our earnest hope and trust. that the Bishop will be supported by the pating in the exercises of the schools, because grace of God under so great a columity:

SENTENCE OF DUPOSITION TROM THE MINISTRY, IN THE CASE OF THE REV. GEORGE HOBART DOANE, M. D., DEACON.

To all, everywhere who are in communion with the One, Holy. Catholic, and Apostolic Church:

it known, the George Hobert Deane, M. D. Dewon, of this Diocase, having de-clared to me, in writing, his renunciation of whose benefit the money should be princithe Ministry which he received, at my pally applied. an episcopal position to shift for itself-in hands, from the Lord Jous Christ, and his officer the got, intending to submit him all listibilitious people have, of their " little ques" his successor, lot the .: Iv thost Amon.

G W Donne, D D , LL D

Bishop of New Jorsey In the presence of The Mahan, D. D., Cresbytes

Marcus F Hydo, A M , Presbyter proceeding of the Cauchas where the party visits; but whether by such means they will chored urger and reason to the respect of the forcest assured, all the works that sceptics fairful in Christ Jesus, that my erring have ever written, are not so destructive to child may be brought back to the way of the spread of Christian influence as the boasttruth and percentand, for neveral, that I may the spread of Christian influence as the boast-have grace to bear and do the budy will of ed-system of secularization, without relig-

G W DOAND.

tions to this memorial exceed six thousand The estates adjoining finding Casthe which the committee are desirbly at our placed at their disposal, by the liberality of

the Government and that a coalition will be coalle men we have. the parish, reading the list of the contents of few Poelites, Along with Colibro, Bright, and

> sgain to make their autematered in some favor of compelling (by lew) parents to send parts of Trebud, and a five stating sinear their children to the public schools. Surely the house of J. Paliane, Esq., Springfield

EMIGRATION FROM LANGUEDOG. The re-im-been a considerable falling off in the smount menced by speculators and others, the writer of emigration from Liverpool during the proceeds to discuss with very little mercy past month. The number of thips which 7174 proceeded to the United States (and of those 4428 were Iri hij 1199 to Amti dia, 524 to Canada, and 167 to New Bennswick, Infoliate emigrants, 160 were gable presen-" As a stimulus to individual effort, it is gers, 2412 English, 320 Scotch, 4475 Irish

" got the King Garage. THE OWNER SCHOOLS.

Stag has to certain communica "Mack," he continues, "the temptatics more into most at the Hamilton newspapers offered to speculators by the State Jobbins since my list, that the Lumin between the Queerals was I deat the lattle temper displayed in as seen and the rate reuts made resatisfiectory,

data to bull a comparison upon, with refersense to the schools in Hembon, and produring me organisms result. Who, snor of i these places have nearly doubled their pop pool on the 15th. whition down then, which proves, if it proves strength, when he sunk under an attack of that, when the matter comes to an issue, morthly, that their expenditure, although sportance, Sebastopol having at length fallen. angle, is a ach less than our own. Admittopy the conclusion of the writer was true. what then! Are we called upon to rwal the 8th, when the assault commenced. MANE. The Journal of the Thirty sixth 'those places in ridiculous extravagance! I

> world and prough," Sec. This is not only I the injunction of Holy West, but the natural pira of their divine mission, for they well know that without preserving the young Trinty, he devoted to the find for the select, their ware preaching would become as " seconding brass or a tuckling cymbal,"

As a proof of what is here advanced, we can see the state of a large portion of the Clareb in the neighboring Republic. Men but smouldering ruins.

previous issue we have already drawn some- coltain a feating here. But can this be avertwhat largely from the Bishop's annual ad- ed if the Brurn be withheld from our public schools, and every semblance of religion be Towa .-- The prospects of this infant Dus studiously kept out of sight? Certainly not. cese appear to be highly promising. The Already do we perceive in this city the black Rev. G. Watson's visit to the town of cloud which foreholes the threatening storm; Lausing has been very auspicious. He has no numister of religion has the least control organized a parish under the name of St. In our common schools; and as shewn by a 27th alt., from the Archbishop, Bishops, and Luke's Church. Lansing as a Bourishing printed communication from one of the Trustown in Alamakee county pettled chiefly by I tees, the Holy Scriptures are not read people from New England and New York, which circumstance, in connection with the and presents a favourable opening for the former, virtually attempts to put the Grent shame, and to substitute, for the teachings of Immortality, the little vanities of man,

age who do not attend any school regularly, than there are who receive instruction at the common schools; with this street populanumbers of them are shut out from particiof the inability of the parents to provide them with suitable clothing, according to rule, -- if the be so, the Trustees should at once obviate such odious regulations, and relieve themselves from all imputation in the matter as there can be no just reason why Mr. B's son, who cons the Latin Grammur, has his boots meely blacked and a cloud collar, should reap a greater advantage from our Tuxes than the poor and destitute C's son, for

Aguin, numbers are kept from the common schools by the dread which many conimbibing a total indifference for divine things, introducing that Book of Books, of which the law of this country less not as yet forbid

Since the Clergy of any of the denominations are not represented at all in the Board: (I fear the above quotations may be considered too old, if not obsolete, and that the only influences left them (the Clergy) must This sentence was not executed until the be for the present, in their pulpit or pastoral which surround them, time will determine.

At all events, they must be up and doingious instruction.

Our elections for Common School Trus-The RACLAR MEMORIAL - The solvering in such matters. People generally take no interest in the question, and it is quite as likely for a man to be chosen for Trustee chasing, have within the last to a days, been who is totally agnorant of the duties, as for one who may be experienced and capable; but let any Clergyman be named, and you the present owner, on reseasable terms, but let any Clergyman be named, and you We (North British Daily Mail) has been would be likely to hear buzzed round, the NEW YORK.—On Tuesday morning, at informed on good authority that there will ominous words, secturian influence. This 9 o'clock, Sept. 11, the corner stone of a be no further changes in the becomes of t degrading hug-hear keeps out the most val-

These indications should arouse the attention of the heralds of the Cross, more espethat party cially tince one of the public papers in this Symptoms of agragian cottage begin city, during the past week, has spoken out in cially since one of the public papers in this the writer, with all his pretensions, must have some queer ideas about British Liberty! to rayer Book Society.

Mr. Layand is the East—Mr. Layand compet us to using up so some in a property of the word of Cod is never read, and the gone back to Tuckey. He is a columbia where the word of Cod is never read, and will consist in part, as follows:—Bernes, and consist in part, as follows:—Bernes, and consist in part, as follows:—Bernes, Habit Cap Ribbons, Marian and Lace Sleernes, Habit Cap Ribbons, Constant Laces Sleernes, Glores.

ADVANCE IN THE URICE OF CANDLES, SU-

The Brampion Stanford says that there

i ske Huron Railway.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "AMERICA."

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN ON THE 9th

French loss 15 000 including Five English Two Thousand-Russian loss 15.000.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27. The Steamship America, Cap. Laing Nation's the population of I near and other from Liverpool, arrived here this forenoonwill be due in Boston at two o'clock on

> The America brings Liverpool dates to be 16th one week later.

Priday afternoon.

The steamship Pacific arrived at Liver-The news is of the highest degree of im-

The bombardment was re-opened on the 5th, and continued without interruption until The French attacked the Malakoff and

'arcening and the English the Redan. Six repulses were sustained by the French before the Malakoff, but on the seventh atempt they carried the work in splendid tyle, and hoisted their eagles on the Mala-

nated at 2,000 English and 15,000 French, that the abus of the several congregations before that the abus of the several congregations before the several congregations and the several congregations before the several congregations and the several congregations are upwards of 30,000men.

> Five French Generals are reported to have been killed, including General Bosquet. During the night succeeding the assault, the Russians evacuated the entire south side. after blowing up the defences, sinking all the ships, firing the town and leaving nothing

> A large Allied force was murching along the coast to intercept the retreat of the Rus-

The Allies found immense materials of var in Sebastopol. It is reported, instructions had been sent

o the Allied Generals, in the event of Gortschakoff seeking to capitulate, that Russia shall surrender at discretion, all the troops, stores, and all the fortified places, including Another unsuccessful attempt had been

stringent. The Bank of England had adanced its minimum rate of discount to 14

nade on the life of Louis Napoleon.

per cent., and a further advance, to 5 per ent. was expected .-- Spectator Extra. BIRTH. At the Rectary, Goderich, on the 17th Inst. the lady of Rev. E. L. Etwand, of a deaghter.

Lospon. - Money market was more

MARRIED. At Christ's Church, on Thursday morning, the 27th inst., by the Rev. T. G. M. W. Blickman, B. A. John Robert Martin, E.q., Barristerest-Lew, to Sophia, daughter of Ebenezor Stinson,

In this city, on the 25th linet, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, John Brown, Eaq., to Elizabeth Barbour, eldo t daughter to the late Daniel Magnub, Esq. DIED.

On the 26th list, Emma Mary, daughter cleared Carllie, Caroline-M., agail 4 years.

New Advertisements.

Upper Canada College.

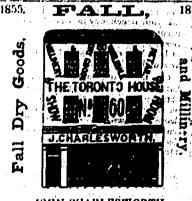
WILL ye-assomble after the Summer vaention, on Wednesday, the 12th of Sep-The following papers will please invert until ho list of October noxt. The Colourg Stur. Kingston, Naws, and Her-The Collourg Star, Engagem. And a hard and church aid, Hamilton Spectator, Japannal, and Church Niegana Chronocle, St. Catharines Constitutional London Times.

F. W. BARRON, M. A.,

Principal, U. C. College LONDON PUBLISHING CO. KUCOSSSORK TO

JOHN TALLIS & CO.

Office East side of John Street, a few Doors South of King Street, G. 11. BENDER, Agent for Canada Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-m6.



JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the public generally, that his Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS are being received by the various arrivals from

are being received by the various arrivals from the British and Foreign Markets. His Stock this season will be unusually attractive, having pur-chased a much more general assortment than heretotore, in hopes of a greatly increased busi-nose, in consequence of the removal of the Seat of Government to our City, together with those architectural relies.

Small Profit and Quick Returns.

leye, Blankete, Counterpaner, Quilte, Bleached and Unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bed Ticks, Table Linen Bleached and Unbleached, oak, &c. - A general metropelean advance of the price of white and brown sugar, and condite, took place on Men ay last. For the latter article, which his littler to been at 64d for point do an advance of one panty has the place, and for brown and white sugar the heavy sale of the per latter to she place, and for brown and white sugar the heavy sale for the per latter to she place. Silvings, Striped Shirtings, Pints, Shirt Collars, Silv Pocket and White Shirts, Shirt Collars, Silv Pocket and Nebt Shirts, Shirt Collars, Silv Pocket and Nebt Shirts, Shirt Collars, Silv Pocket and Order Shirtings, suitable for family Grattat an a issues will take place in that good assortment of Goods, suitable for family most sain the commonly—sait.

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The front of the house corresponds with the Toronto, Sept. 25th, 1855 .- 9.

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calf. 35a, The Postical Works of Pope, Kirke, White, Spen per. Chancer, Herbert, and Drvilen, bound .. Morocco untique, 15s, each.
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1.32

Our reading will be little use without conversation, and our conversation will be apt to run low without reading. Reading trims the lamp, and conversation light it: reading is the food of the mind, and conversation the the exercise. And as all things are strengthened by exercise, so is the mind by conversation. There we shake off the dust and stiffness of a recluse, scholastic life; our opinious pre con firmed or corrected by the good opinions of others; points are argued, doubts are resolved, difficulties cleared, directions given, and frequently hints started, which, if pursued, would load to the most useful truths, like a vein of silver or gold that directs to a

mine. - Bishop Newton. BACKBITING. - Nover say of any one who or ashamed to say if he were present. 'He of whom you delight to speak evil, says a wise moralist, may hear of it, and become your enemy, if he do not, you will have to reproach yourself with the meanness of attacking one who had no opportunity of defending himself.' Never listen to those who deal in scandal; he who slanders one to you will slander you. Talchearers make tale-bearors; and honce Dr. South said, 'the talehoarer and tale-bearer should be hanged together, the one by the ear, the other by the tongue. CHURCHMANSHIP OF THE LAST CENTURY .-

The affecting obituary of the late excellent Mrs. Froeman, which appeared in the Banner of July 21, was read with more than or-dinary interest by many. The English Churchman of August 16 thus alludes to it :-The Banner of the Cross (U. S.) in rocording the death of Mrs. Freeman, wife of Bishop Freeman, mentions that she was a dissenter at the time of her marriage, and adds, "she became an onlightened and highly intelligent Churchwoman. The book which she often afterwards spoke of as having had great influence in settling her mind and signally affecting hor 'conversion,' as she called it, to the distinctive doctrines of the Church, was Archdoncon Daubony's Guide to the Church, and it became ever after in her hands a powerful auxiliary to her efforts, which were in numberless instances successful, to onlighten and convince others. The book referred to is one of several which show that, even in the preceding contury there were more Churchman who understood and duly approciated the Church than many writers in the present day seem willing to

Whatever is worth doing at all i worth doing well, is a maxim which must be regarded in two ways: first, to be sure that what you are about is worth doing, and then take care to do it carnostly, however slight it may be. The exquisite and perfect finish of the smallest work of Gud, may soom to show us, that what Ho designs to do, cannot be beneath the notice and imitation (feeble great less. though it be) of his creatures. We have The 17 also an illustration of this principle in works of love. We would fain give of our best, whother in substance or labour, to those we willing "up to our power, you, and beyond our power," to make all we do perfect. Things to be Thought Of.

GEN. PELISSIER'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

Hond-Quarters before Sebastopol, August 18, 1855.

Monsiour lo Marochal,—You will have

learnt by my tolographic despatches of yesterday and of the day before the general results of the battle of the Tchernaya; to-day I send your Excellency a detailed report of that battle so glorious for our arms. For some days, although the enemy ab-

stained from any apparent movement, cortain indications made us suppose he would attack our lines on the Tchernaya. You know those positions, which are excellent, and which are covered in their full extent by the Tehernaya itself, and by a canal which forms a second obstacle. The Sardinian army occupies the whole of the right opposite Tohorgoun; the French troops guard contro and the left, which joins, after a declivity, our platenx of Inkormann. Indopondontly of a few fords, which are bad enough there are two bridges across the Tchernaya and the canal. One, a little above Tebergoun, is under the guns of the l'iedmon-tese; the other, called Traktir-bridge, is below, and almost in the centre of the French positions. Looking straight before one towards the other bank of Tchernaya, you behold to the right the heights of Tchou-liou, which, after extending themselves in rndulating platoux, fall somewhat abruptly towards the Tehermaya, below Tehergoun, opposite the Piedmontese. These heights from that point to the rocky sides of the Mackenzio platoux there is a plain about three or four kilometres in width. It is by that plan that the Mackenzie-road leads across the Tchernaya at Traktir-bridge, and after passing through our pontoons loads into the Balaclava plain.

A strict watch was kept all along our lines. The Turks, who occupy the hilly ground of Balaclava, wore on the alert, and vatched Alson; and General d'Allenville. also put on his guard, doubled his vigilance in the high valley of Baider. My mind was quite at rost, moreover, as regards the whole extreme right; it is one of these mountainous regions where it is impossible to maneu vre large bodies of mon; the enemy could only make false demenstrations there. In fact that is what occurred. In the night of between the 15th and 16th August, General d'Allonville notified that he had troops opposite him, but his atitude imposed upon the enemy who attempted nothing on that side, and dared not attack him.

During this time the main body of the Russian troops, which had, descended from the Mackenzie heights, of debouching near Ai-Todor, advanced, favored by night, on the Tchernaya; to the right the 7th, 5th, and 12th divisions crossed the plain, and to the left the 17th division, a portion of the 6th, and the 4th followed the plateau of Tchoulion. A strong body of cavalry and 160 pioces of artillery supported all that infantry.

A little before daybreak the advanced posts of the Sardinian army, placed at videttes as far as the heights of Tchouliou, full back and announced that the enemy was advancing in considerable force, shortly afterwards; in fact, the Russians lined the heights of the right bank of the Tchernaya with beavy guns (pieces de position), and opened fire on us. Gouoral Herbillon, who manded the French troops on this point, had made his arrangements for battle; to the right of the Traktir-road Faucheux's division with the 3rd bettery of the 12th artillery; in the centre of his own division, with the 6th company of the 13th; to the left, Camou's division, with the 4th battery of the 13th. On his side General de la Marmora had ranged his troops in order of battle. At the same time, Goueral Morris's fine division of Chassours d'Afrique, spoodily joined by Gen. pecially intrusted with the attack on Trak-Scarlett's numerous and valiant English ca-valry, took up a position behind the hills of Kamara and Traktir. This cavalry was to

take the enemy in flank in case he should succeed in forcing a passage by one of the the three outlets of Tchorgoun or Traktir or at the incline to the left of General Ca-

Colonel Forgeot, in command of the artillery of the Tchernaya lines, kept roady to act as a reserve, six batteries of horse artillery, two of which belong to the Imperial

Six Turkish battalions of Osman Pacha's army, led by Sofer Pacha, came to lend us their assistance.

Finally I ordered forward Luvaillant's division of the 1st Corps; Dulac's division of the 2nd Corps; and the Imperial Guard; composing reserves capable of remedying the most serious contretempts.

The thick mists which covered the depths of the Tchernays, and the smoke of the canis absent, what you would either be afraid nonate which had just commenced, prevented us distinguishing against which particu-lar point the chief effort of the enemy would be directed, when on our extreme left the 7th Russian division came tilt against Camou's division. Received by the 50th of the line, the 3d Zouaves, who charged them with the bayonet, and by the 82nd, which took them in-flank, the enemy's column were compelled to make a dem rolta, to recross the canal, and could only oscape the fire of our artillary by getting out of range to raily. That division did not appear again

during the day. In the centre the struggle was more long and desporate. The enemy had sent two di visions (the 12th, supported by the 5th) against Traktir bridge. Many of their col-umns threw themselves at once upon the bridge, and the temporary passages they constructed with ladders, pontoons, and mad-riors; they cross the Tchernays, the tranch of the lines, and advance bravely on our po sitions. But assailed by an offensive movemont by Gonorals Fauchoux and Dol'ailly, these columns are routed to recross the bridge occupied by the 95th, and are pursued bayond it by the 2nd Zouaves, the 97th of the Line, and by a portion of the 19th

battalion of Chassours-a-pied. However, while the artillery was rearing on both sides, the Russians re-formed their columns of attack ; the mist had cleared, and their movements became distinctly visible. Their 6th division reinforced the 12th, which had just been engaged, and the 17th was proparing to descend the heights of Tehouliou to support these two first divisions.

General Herbitton then ordered General Favehoux to be reinforced by Cler's brigage, and gave the 73rd as a reserve to General Body Company of the 18 to 18 t oral de Fally. Colonel Forgoot, moreover, placed four batteries of hores artillery in pe sition, which gave him on this front a total of soven batteries to be brought to bear upon the assailing masses. The result was, that the second effort of the Russians, onergotic as it was, proved of no avail against us, and they were compelled to retreat with

The 17th Russian division, which had come down throwing out large bodies of rifle men as skirmishers, had no botter success whether in substance or labour, to those we Received with great resolution by Goneral love; we do everthing for them "as well as Cler's Brigade, and by a half-battery of the we can;" and surely if we could achieve the Imperial Guard, harrassed on the left by attainment of doing all to the glery of God, the troops of Trotti's Division, who pressed we would not willingly offer to Him that it closely, that division was compelled to which cost us naught, but would rather be recross the Tehernaya, and to fall back behind the batteries of position which line the heights from which it had started.

For a moment I felt inclined to order a portion of the cavalry to charge to cut down the remant of the 17th Russian division betwocon the Tchoulion and Traktir bridges with this object in view I had propared some squadrons of Chassours d'Afrique, who were joined by some Sardinian squadrons, and by one of General Scarlott's regiments, the 12th Lancors (from India). But the retreat of the Russians was so prompt that we could only have mode a small number of prisonors, and this fine cavalry might have been reached by some of the enemy's battereis still in position. I deemed it preferable not to expose it for so small a result. General dolla Marmora did not, moreover stand in need of this support boldly to rotake the advanced positions which his small posts oc-

unied on the heights of Tchouling At 3 c'clock the whole of the enemy's army had disappeared. The division of the Garde and Dulac's division relieved the divisions engaged, as they stood in need of some rest. I sent back the lat corps of Levallant's division, and the cavalry returned to its usual bivounc.

This splendid action does the greatest honour to the infantry, to the horse artillery of the Garde, to that of the reserve, and to the artillory of divisions. I will, shortly, nak your excellency to place before the Em peror the names of these who have deserved rowards, and to submit to the approbation of his Majorty those which I may have awarded in his name.

Our losses are, doubtless, to be regretted but they are not in proportion to the results liminish opposite our centre, and starting obtained, and to those we have inflicted upon the county. We have eight superior of-fluors wounded, nine subaltern officers killed and \$3 wounded, 172 non-commissioned of ficers and soldiers killed, 146 missing, and 1163 wounded.

The Russians have left 400 prisoners in our hands. The number of their killed may be estimated at more that 3,000, and of their wounded at more than 5,000, of which numbor 1.626 men and 38 officers have been taken to our ambulances. Among the slain found by us are the bodies of two generals, whose names I have not been able to ascertain.

The Sardinian army, which fought so valiantly at our side, has about 250 mon hors de combat. It inflicted a much greater loss upon the enemy. One hundred prisoners and about 150 wounded remained in its hands. I am sorry to announce to your Excellency that General Dolla Marmora has informed me that General Count do Montorecchio whose character and talents he greatly appreciated, was killed gloriously at the head of his brigade.

I must point out to your Excellency the rapidity with which Conoral Scarlott's cavalry, placed at my disposal by General Simpson, came up. The martial appearance of these magnificent squadrons betrayod an impatience which the happy and prempt result of the battle did not allow me

to gratify. The English and Sardinian position battories and the Turkish battery which Osman Pasha had ont to Alson fired with great precision and success. I thanked Osman l'acha for the promptitude with which he sont me six Turkish battalions under Sefer Pacha (General Kosciolzki), four of which during the day occupied the passages near

Tchorgoun. Nothing remerkable took place during the the day on the Sebastopol side. Generals De Salles and Bosquet were, however, propared to drive back with energy any attack of the besieged.

I send your Excellency with this report the copy of the plan for the battle of the 16th, found upon the body of a Russian general, supposed to be General Road, who tir-bridge.

l sm, &c., Priliseir Commander-in-Chief.

University of Toronto.

MARTICULATION. THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION will commence on the 24th day of SEPTEM-

The following SCHOLARSHIPS, will then be offered for competition amongst Candidates for admission, viz : In Law, seven of the value of £30 per annum

each (Three amongst Candidates for admission in law and Arts simultaniously, who purposes entering on a course of study in Law, extending over five years; and four amongst Candidates for admission in Law and Arts simultaniously, and Bachelors of Arts, who purpose entering on a course of study in Law, extending over three years; In Medicine, three of the value of £30 per an um

each. In Arts, fifteen of the value of £30 per annum

In Civil Engineering three of the value of £30 pe annum each. In Agriculture three of the value of £30 per an-

mum each. At the some period Undergraduates and Candi-dates for Degrees in Law and Medicine; Sud-doms of the standing of one or two years from Marticulation, and Candidates for Diplomas, in Civil Engineering, or Agriculture, are requir-ed to present themselves.

The following Scholarships will then be offered for competition, viz:— (1.) Amongst Students of the standing of one

Marticulation : In Law, three of the value of £30 per annum In Medicina, three of the value of £30 per annum

In Civil Engineering, two of the value of #30 per annum each.
In Agriculture, two of the value of £30 per annum each.

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each.
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In Medicine, two of the value of £30 per annum

Each of the Scholarships, established in this University, is tenable for one year, but the Scho-lars of each year ere oligible for the Scholarships

of the succeeding year.

(Iraduntes or Undergraduates of any University in her Majesty's dominions are admissable adon her Majery's dominions are admissible accounters, but are required to produce entisfactory Certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their respective Universities.

Attendance on Lectures is not required, as a qualification, by this University, exceps for Statustics is Medicine.

ents in Medicino.

Candidates who purpose presenting themselves for Examination at either of the above mentionod periods, are required to transmit the necessary Certificates to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, at least four weeks before the first day of Exemination.

Further information as to subjects of Exami-

nation and other particulars, can be obtained application to the Registrar. Senate Chamb

Parliament Baildings, Toronto,

June 30th 1855. To be inserted twice in each week up to th 24th of September, in each of the papers publish ed in Toronto; and also in oach of the papers in Upper and Lower Canada, which received directions to copy the similar advertisement is 1854.

University College Toronto.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION into the College are requested to take no-tice that the MATRICULATION EXAMINA-TION, which they are required to pass, wil commonce in the University of Toronto, on the 24th day of September, 1855. University College, Totonto, August 7th, 1855. 516



The Original and only Genuine SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S Mild Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills

FOR THE CURE OF Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Heudache, Giddiness, Heartburn, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite. Irritability,

Nervousness, Languer, Lathurgy, Low Spirits. 1111: distinguished patronage with which these storling Pills have long been honored, the benedicial effects which have constantby resulter' from their use, the purity of the in-gredients which enter into their composition, their careful and poculiar mode of preparation, and the great and increasing domand for them rand the great and increasing domand for them from every quarter of the globe, prove at once their superiority over all similar preparations in Europa or America. Prepared from the original recine of the distinguished Physician and Surgeon, the late Sir ASTLEY COOPER.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. In consequence of the great demand for these most excellent Pills, they have been extensively counterfeited by several unprincipled person with in Canada and the United States and i order to secure the public for the future, from al danger or risk of sounterfeits, the proprietors have caused to be engraved at great expense, a highly finished label, which is placed on the outside of the wrapper, and also on the top of each box, and on which is engraved the likeness of the late Sie Astian Counter for the late of the the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the colebrated painting by Lawrence, with the words "Sir Astley Cooper" Aperican Anti-Bilious Pills." And in order to afford the public a still further

protection, the proprietors have placed the fac simile of their aignature on the outside wrapper, and also on the directions which accompany each box; without these marks of authenticity hey are spurious and an imposition,

MacPHAIL & CO., Sole Proprietors London and N. York

Sold at 25 conts., 50 conts, and \$1,00 per Box, with full directions for use, by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, X. Y., Schiffelin, Bros. & Co. 170 William street, Boyd & Paul, 149 Chambers street; C. V Clickenor & Co., 81 Barclay street: Olent McKenson, & Robbins, 127 Maidon Lane; Rushton, Clark & Co , 165 Broadway ; C Il. Ring, 192 Broadway, and by all respecta-ble Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world; and wholesale and retail at the depots 150 Oxford Street, Lendon, and 141 William Street Now York.

Sept. 3, 1855. 523-4m-c

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

I'lls School will recommence on Mon-day, 20th inst. The course of study includes all the subjects required for matriculating at the University, together with French and

There will be room for two more bounders. Apply to Rev. John Butler, York Street Hamilton, Aug. 6, 1853. 315-c2-td

Private Education for Young Ladies.

TRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughtors, receives into her house at York ville near foronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. The next quarter will begin on the 6th of

September. Further particulars may be obtained by leter, Or Box 284, Post office, Toronto ; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEAR: DURATION CURED! Copy of a letter from George Sinelair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated 18th July, 1854.

To Propessor Holloway,
Sir -1 have a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by your inemimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years Laufred uncessingly from the at-tacks of crysipelas; large purple blotchos came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both—night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around, -- so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies with deriving the least cessation to my misery. A List, I determined to try your Ontment and Pills after taking them for a few weeks, a visibly improvement took place, and I feel considerable better, -in the course of three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was complete ly cured, and now enjoy the best of healt! truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I remain Sir, Your's faithfully, GRO, S GRO. SINCLAIR.

ULCER IN THE LEG.-REMARKA BLE CURE! Capy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tom kinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

duted the 4th May, 1854. To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—My sister, Miss, Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply scated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of re-medies were also used unsuccessfully, and it seemed to me that there was not anything capable of initigating the agones she endured. At length, she had recourse, to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks. she was completely cured, after all other means bad failed to afford her the slightest relief. have no objection to these facts being published for you feel disposed to make them known.

I am, Sir, Your faithful Servant, ED. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated

July 9th, 1864.
To Profession Holloway,
Sir.— My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand all the devices and stratagems I tried would no heal them, but assumed an aspect more fright-ful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persovered with for seven weeks, a the expiration of that time her breast was almowell, by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we of-fer you our united thanks for the cure effected. 1 remain, Sir,

Yours very truly, ed) HENRY MALDEN-(Signed)

The Pills should be reed conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases :-Corns (soft) Bad Legn Bad Breast Cancers Scalds Contracted and Sore Nipples Stiff Joints Sore -- throat Bite of Mos- Elephantiasis Skin-diseases chetoes and Fistulas Scurvey

Scurvey Sore-heads Gout Sore-heads Olandular Swell-Tomours Sand-Flies Occo-Bay Glandular Swell-Tumours
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Sold at the Setablishment of Professor Hollo
way-244, Strand [near temple Bar.] London, and 80, Maidon Laine. New York. also by all the respectable Drug-

gists and Dealers in Medicines hout the Civiliant World, in Pots, at 1s 3d, 3s. 3d., & 5s. sterling each, There is a considerable saving by taking N, B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

DJOHN WINER, Druggist, King Street

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FAMILIES & APOTHECARIES wish ing to obtain Gonuine Medicines will do well to patronize this establishment as the proprietor is determined to manuain his present eputation as selling only Pure Drugs. Prescriptions accurately dispensed

The Proprietor or a competent assistant always Aug. 7 1855 HERBERT MORTIMER.

BROKER. House Land and General Agent, ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company.

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Mrs. Cosens' Establishment. For the Education of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES,

Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.

WILL be re-opened on MONDAY Soptomber 10th. YONGE STREET, TORONTO, August 24th 1855.

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L terdown Stream, in the Tow ship of miles of the City of Hamilton, and 14 miles of the City of Hamilton, and Toronto Rail-

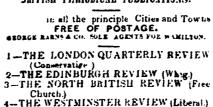
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The Churchman's Friend, FOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE

United Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances.

Edited by Clergymen. [Published Monthly PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1855. PROSPECTUS The Churchman's FRIEND is intended to supply a want, which, we believe, every Canadian Clergyman must have often and painfully expe-rienced. We cannot turbage he Clargeman must have often and painfully experienced. We cannot perhaps be surprised that in a land where the number of the miristers of the Church is so disproportionate to the population and extent of the country, there should be a lamentable degree of ignorance respecting the history of the Church, Her doctrines, and Her or-Imanece. Yet it is plainly impossible to bring these subjects prominently forward from the publit; there we must needs sweak on more gloripit; there we must needs speak on more glorious themes, and preach the glad tidings of our common redemption. The Churchman's Friend has been projected to meet this difficulty; it is invended literally to fulfil the promise made in

the title; namely, to convey information, rola tive to the subjects indicated. The Theology which we wish to impart is apt-y and honestly expressed in the first motio which we placed at the head of our publication, "Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ub omnibus, creditum est, tencamus, "Lot us hold fast that, which always, which every where, which by all has been believed," for that only is the faith of the Catholic Church. While the temper and spiritin which we desire to conv.y these truths, is with equal simplicity and correctness indicated by our second moto, In necessariis Unitas, in dubits liberatas, in omnibus cardas.

"In necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity."

With this object in view, we purpose to issue, for the present, one number monthly, commencing on the 1st October; but we hope con-siderally to enlarge, or to publish more fre-quently, as soon as we receive the requisite amount of encouragement. A large proportion of each number will be filled with original matter in the form of short tracts, dialogues, and tales ; w' ich, with anecdotes, scraps of information and other selections, all strictly tending to illustrate the principles we wish to advocate, will make up the contents. While we hope to offer matter sufficiently interesting as to make it not without value even to the more highly edecated, it will be our endeavour to clothe it in such plain and simple language, as to render our little publication a welcome visitor in the farm house and the tion a welcome visitor in the farm house and the cottage, and a source of pleasure, as a cll as profit to both young and old. For the young especially, some portion of our space will always be set apart; and we venture to suggest to clergymen and superintendents of Sunday Schools, the ad vantage of encouraging their elderly scholars to avail themselves of the reduced terms offered to those who subscribe for a number of copies.— They will thus be furnishing the young persons committed to their charge with a supply of reading, at once sound in its teaching and attractive in character, and at the same time be lightening

in character, and at the same time be lightening their own labor.

We beg particluarly to call attention to our terms of publication, from which it will be seen that eight copies will be forwarded to one address for fifteen shillings, currency, a year, and fifteen copies for £1 five shillings. But as these sumare so small that they will not pay for the trouble of collecting, it is absolutely necessary that all subscriptions be paid in advance.

All communications to be addressed (Post

All communications to be addressed (Post Paid,) to the Editors of the Churchman's Friend,' care of J. Greenstreet, Esq., Paris, C.W. Attention is particularly directed to the fact that the CHURCHMAN'S FRIEND will afford an excellent medium for ADVERTIGERS, as the Proprietors have determined to print at least 1000 monthly. The terms for advertising will be as follows:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., for the Flamboro' East, with a suitable quantity of first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 9d. 25 to 50 feet fall, the most distant within 8 for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for every for the first insertion, and 1s. 3d. for every subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d per line for the first insertion, and 11d. Advertisements, with cash, must be sent

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> WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect, Has removed his Office to No. 18 King-St place of business and residence, King at Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.

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Toronto, Angust 29, 1:55.

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ANTED, for the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company roE. F. Whittemore, Esq., A. Nordheimer, Esq.,
A. Nordheimer, Esq., WANTED, for the Provident Life Asspectable and responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already appointed. Applications, with references, to be ad-

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Sept. 20, 1855. A CARD.

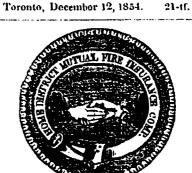
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Pupils under 12 years of age, £40; under 9, £35 per annum Music and Drawing ox-Lotters relating to the above may be ad

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OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON.

January 10, 1855. MUSICAL TUITION.

MR. R. G. PAIGE, Organisst of St. James's Catherical and Professor of James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to the public in general, that he will decote a in the East makes his views peculiarly valuportion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Pianoforte and Organ.

Toronto Dec.26, 1854.

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TRS. FORSTER having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable residence, will be prepared, on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as wal

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Kennedy, Church Society's Office, King street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst, Toronto. July 18, 1855.

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> HENRY ROWSELL, Church Dopository, King Stret, Toronto.

July 1st, 1855. 5-tf CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING

AND SAVINGS SOCIETY. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President-J. D. Rinour, Esq. Vice-President-Peter Paterson, Esq.

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Building Society, Toronto-street, Toronto? THIS Society is intended to succeed the I Toronto Building Society, and the Farpers and Mechanics' Building Society, both iow approaching a successful termination; seoperation having been adopted.

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Money will be received by the Society on Deposit, for which interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum on sums over £10, and five per cent under that amount will be paid.

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wher mode of investment.

Further information, with copies of the Projectus and By-laws, may be had on application by letter (post-paid) to the Secretary as above

Toronto, Jnne 12, 1855. THEOLOGICAL.

AND RELIGIOUS JUVENILE BOOKS, PUBLISAED BY PUDNEY & RUSSELL

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book cannot but become a standard with all ruo Protestants. THE PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN LOOKING FOR THE CHURCH .- The leading work in the controversy between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. It is conclusive in argument; brilliant, glowing and eloquent in style; and has never been an-

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