

The Church.

"Her foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

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Poetry.

I LOVE THE CHURCH.

I love the Church—the holy Church,
The Saviour's spotless bride;
And, oh, I love her palace
Through all the land so wide!
The cross-topped spire amid the trees,
The holy bell of prayer;
The music of our Mother's voice,
Our Mother's home is there.

The village tower—'tis joy to me:
I cry the Lord is here!
The village bells—they fill my soul:
They more than fill mine ear!
O'er Kingdoms to the Saviour won,
Their triumph-paean is heard;
Their sound is now in all the earth,
Their words throughout the world.

And here—eternal ocean's roar,
And long, long ages past;
In climes beyond the setting sun,
They preach the Lord at last;
And here, Redeemer, are Thy priests
Unbroken in array,
Far from Thine Holy Sepulchre,
And Thine Ascension-day!

Unbroken in their lineage;
Their warrants clear as when
Thou, Saviour, didst go upon high,
And give good gifts to men!
Here, clothed in innocence they stand,
To shed Thy mercy wide,
Baptizing to the Triune Name,
With waters from Thy side.

And here—confessors of Thy cross,
Thine holy orders three,
The bishop, and the elders too,
And lowly deacons be;
To rule and feed the flock of Christ,
To fight, and faint, the strife,
And to the host of God's Elect,
To break the Bread of Life.

Here rises, with the rising morn,
Their incense unto Thee,
Their bold confession, Catholic,
And high doctrine;
Soul-melting litany is here,
And here—each holy feast,
Up to the altar, duly spread,
Ascends the incense priest.

Then with the message of our King,
The herald stands on high;
How beautiful the feet of them
That on the mountain cry!
And then—as when the doors were shut,
With Jesus left alone,
The faithful soul with Christ—and He
In breaking bread is known.

The peace of God is on their heads;
And so they went away,
To homes all cheerful with the light
Of love's inspiring ray;
And through the churchyard and the grave,
With kindly tears they fare,
Where every turf was decent laid,
And hallowed by a prayer.

The dead in Christ—they rest in hope;
And o'er their slumbers sublime,
The shadow of the steeple moves,
From morn to vesper chime;
On every mound, in solemn shade,
Its imaged cross doth lie,
As o'er the sunlight to the west,
Arises the moon on high.

I love the Church—the holy Church,
That o'er our life presides,
The birth, the bridal, and the grave,
And many an hour beside;
Be mine, through life, to live in her,
And when the Lord shall call,
To lie in her—the spouse of Christ,
The Mother of us all.

European Intelligence

THE ARMY ON THE TCHERNAYA.

(From the correspondent of the Times.)

CAMP ON THE TCHERNAYA, Oct. 13.
The inhabitants of the villages seem to be well enough satisfied with the change from Cossacks to French and Sardinian soldiers, only as may be naturally supposed, they are in a great fright lest the Russians should again return; their question, therefore, about an advance of the allied troops, which so closely touches their very existence, are numerous, and their complaints about the ill-treatment which they had to suffer from the Cossacks great. They try as best they can to make a precarious livelihood by bringing up to the French and Sardinian camps whatever they have left—fruits, eggs, fowls, and sheep. Unfortunately there is not much remaining. The loss which they most feel is that of their cattle, which make it impossible for them to plough their fields. Although the ground all round is considerably broken up whatever can be cultivated seems very good, and is, as they say, more than sufficient to feed the population; but they have had no harvest this year, having been prevented from sowing by the services which they had to perform, and then by the final loss of their cattle; so they are obliged to bring grain and flour from the villages on the banks of Upper Belbec, which have not suffered so much, as they supply not only these villages, but likewise those in the valley of Baidar, where you continually meet natives bringing back provisions. Those of the villages of Baidar and Varnoutka have hit on another means of subsistence. They carry wood to Balaklava in their arbas, and bring back what they want from there. The business is not unprofitable, as they get for an araba load from 7s. to 9s. Thus you see instead of the Crimea supplying us with provisions, we have to supply the inhabitants. The only exceptions are the villages on the Belbec, which the French entered the same

day as the Sardinians advanced. The French can draw at least for a time their supply of fresh provisions from them; besides, they have found there a large quantity of hay which the Russians left behind them when they retired. By this recent move the French have come close to the Russian positions at Albat and Airgal—there, if at all the Russians must make their stand. According to accounts one hears, the Russians have thirteen infantry divisions opposite to our lines. One which guard the fortifications on the north plateau, and two at the first Inkerman lighthouse, whose camp can be plainly seen with the naked eye; two others others distributed on the Mackenzie ridge; and eight which guard the series of plateaux from Batebi-Sarta down to Aitorod, and river-courses of the Belbec, Katcha, and Alma. As long as we had not advanced to the Upper Belbec there was added neutral ground between us and the Russians, but now we close upon them. Fot-Sala, which in the possession of the French, is only about nine miles from Batebi-Sarta. The French position, which opens so much new ground and allows a better look into the interior than any other held before by the allies since they marched down from the Alma, has become, notwithstanding the distance, a point of attraction to roving English officers, to the great disgust of French commandants, who cannot understand that there are fools enough to ride 40 or 50 miles to get a view of the country; they are consequently anxious to discourage this curious and awkward way at times the consequences. The other day, when the Sardinians made their reconnaissances towards Aitorod, an English officer attached to the Turkish army, and another Ozbekman, a civilian, riding up by Upu and Ozbekman, fell in with the Sardinian party, and had a look at the cliffs of Mangup Kalah, and at the Cossacks down on the river. Not wishing to go back the same road they turned up towards the French position now on that part of the Piedmontese. When arrived there a French officer came up and asked them who they were, and whence they came; they told their story, but the officer civilly replied that they were coming from the Russian side, and therefore he was obliged to make a report about them to the commandant. It was in vain that they pleaded ignorance about ever having been outside of the lines, as the Sardinian outposts were beyond them, and they had seen many French soldiers walking about Ozbekman, whence they came. The officer looked for the commandant, who, coming out of the bushes, frowned, and bawled out *Deux grenadiers an avant et deux an arriere*, and the gentlemen were conducted in true Brown, Jones, and Robinson style, during their foreign tour, to the general of brigade. They found him seated in awful majesty under a tree; scarcely returning their salute, and without inquiring into the case, he ordered the corporal of the guard to show them how to find their way to a handkerchief, and then march them off to the general of division. The two patients, who were rather amused than otherwise at this proceeding, took out their handkerchiefs; but when they saw them rather doubtful cleanliness they burst out laughing, which seemed to disconcert the general, and he ordered them to be conducted without being blinded. Amusing were the observation of the soldiers on the route, of *c'est pas des Russes ca, c'est des Anglais*, except a drunken fellow, who, after staring at them, exclaimed *c'est des espions*. Thus amid a continuation of often dull but indescribable observations, they arrived at the general of division's tent. They did not see him, but his aide-de-camp, who made out a despatch about the camp, and giving them a Chasseur a Cheval instead of the guard on foot, had them conducted to the commandant of the plain below. The thing which has been hitherto rather a good joke, became now too much of a good thing; the evening was fast approaching, and they had a long way to ride back, so they were rather impatient when they arrived at the tent of M. le Commandant de la Plaine; this latter, moreover, began to bully, and told them that they had to remain for the night, so they tried to put an end to the fun in earnest, and expostulated about their treatment, until the commandant came down from his absurd pretensions, and let them go in peace and quiet, to the great amusement of a number of soldiers, who had collected about to see this scene. Three officers of the United States Army have arrived in the camp—Major Delafeld, United States Engineers; Major Murdoch, United States Artillery; Captain McClellan, United States Cavalry. Major-General Wyndham has taken command of the Fourth Division, hitherto under the command of General Bontick. The 4th Light Cavalry brigade is embarking. The 4th Light Dragoons and the 13th Lancers have already gone; the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) are now embarking, so that only the 12th is remaining. Before the latter is embarked, the Land Transport Corps attached to the brigade will be sent. The Medway, and the Severn, and the Arab, which took the first embarked regiments on board, were detained by the heavy gale, which blew right into the harbour of Balaklava. The weather is much more unsettled than it was last year about this time. The Turkish troops are beginning to embark more rapidly. Several Turkish vessels have been sent down to Kamiesh to take them, and more than half of them have already gone. The officers who have come back from Asia say that everybody is agreeably surprised by the readiness with which the Circassians forward with provisions, at very low prices. The Russians have fortified all the passes leading up to Tiflis, as if they expected some advance from the Turks. Some Tunisian cavalry has arrived at Batoum. Omar Pachha himself is at Souchem-Kalah.

The *Sherborne Journal* publishes the following extract from a letter received by a lady in that neighborhood, giving an account of the death of her son—
Light Cavalry Camp, Sept. 10.
"My dear Mrs. D.—I cannot hope to be able to afford you any comfort in the severe affliction from which you and your family must now be suffering; but I cannot refrain from endeavoring to express to you my very sincere and deepest sympathy. I saw your son within six and thirty hours of his going into the trenches, before the commencement of the assault. He called on me, and appeared in the gayest spirits, pleased with his regiment, pleased with the prospect of camp life, and looking forward with more curiosity than dread to the next night when he was to go into the trenches for the first time. At that time no one had had any idea that this attack was intended, nor indeed was it arranged until the previous evening. Saturday was a day of intense anxiety for all. The Second and Light Divisions were the only ones who attacked, led by General Markham, our best general here, and reported several officers of the 30th killed and wounded; amongst the former, a young man, handsome, well built, quite a lad, named D., shot through the brain, as he was engaged upon the parapet, and was shot as he entered at the eye, took an upward direction, and passing through the brain came out at the crown of the head. Death must have been instantaneous, so much so as to no quite painless. A great feeling seems to stir the hearts of all who know him, so young so full of anticipation and of life. Although exhausted and worn out by the excessive exertions, several of his surviving brother-officers attended the funeral this afternoon, and such a mark of respect from such men at such a time, speaks more in favor of your son than any words of mine. This victory, this hard won, long covered prize, seems to be so dearly bought, that instead of feeling flushed and proud of our success, I can only remember my many friends, lying before and in the Redan. I had intended writing to you by this mail, to tell you of your son's safe arrival. At how different is my letter now! Amongst a regiment of gallant officers and men, he fell distinguished by his gallant death. He who had never been under fire before, and therefore had not grown callous to it from long custom, showed superior courage, where all showed a resolution that death itself could not shake. I have heard every one express the same opinion. It was an attack unparalleled for duration, difficulty, danger, and determined gallantry which must crown the second and Light Divisions with an honor imperishable throughout all time. Pray give my kindest and sincerest regards to Mr. D. Remember me most kindly to your daughters, and accept not only my truest sympathy, but that of all those of his regiment, who have survived to express an opinion of, and a regret for one so very to you. Believe me, dear Mrs. D., very truly yours, F. J. D."

RUSSIA.
The preamble of the ukase for the new levy is in the following words:
"In consequence of the losses which our troops have suffered in the campaign of this year we look upon it as indispensable to thoroughly to complete our armies, for the purpose of repelling the enterprises of the enemy."
ALEXANDER.
Nicholas, Oct. 15th.
THE BALTIC.
Hamburg letters, of 22nd ult., mention that some English ships had effected reconnaissances in the Gulf of Pernau. A number of Russian coasting ships had been burned, and a steamer had been destroyed. The batteries of Gama-Carlouy. A trifling engagement had occurred at Bornholm between a few Russian soldiers and some English marines from the corvettes *Ardor* and *Desperate*, which resulted in the retreat of the Russians and the demolition of the custom house by the victors. Several of the ships had suffered from storms. The English fleet, which recently numbered 104 vessels, is now reduced to 50, while only two French ships remain. The remainder of the squadron is withdrawing from Narva to Kiel.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Gen. La Marmoros.
Letter from Batoum report that Schamyl has at last resolved on taking an active part in the war.
A despatch from Hamburg states that Admiral Dundas, in the Duke of Wellington had proceeded to Stockholm to pay a visit to the King of Sweden.
Mr. White, the celebrated shipbuilder of Green, has received an order from the Government to build two gunboats the size of the *Jasper* and *Grimler*.
Miss Nightingale was to leave Scutari for Balaklava on the 8th, and all the sum of money at Kuleles Hospital are also going to the front.
The privileges of manning the theatre in Sebastopol has just been conferred. The Italian company at Constantinople will proceed there to give regular performances.
A letter from St. Petersburg states that an error one in that capital was busy making list, and that as far as it was ready it was sent to the Empress, who forwarded it to the Crimea.
The new bomb vessels now in construction will not be about seventy tons larger than those previously in use, and will in other respects be very superior in capacity and rotation.
Arrangements are making for the payment to the seamen and marines comprising the naval brigade employed at the siege of Sebastopol of sixpence a day in addition to their sea pay.

PLANS OF THE ALLIES.

The Turin paper *Piemonte*, contains the following paragraph—
"Our correspondent in the Crimea writes that on the 15th instant, the allied generals held a council of war, at which the plan of the future operation, was agreed upon. All the troops then occupied the positions assigned to them. The attack against the Russian army will simultaneously take place from the heights of Baidar, the plateau of Chamli, Eupatoria, and probably Cherson. A letter from Eupatoria of the 17th announces that the Atre-French troops had received considerable reinforcements. The army assembled there was 60,000 strong. The attack on that side, will be directed against the positions on the southern coast of Russia. The greater part of the troops had been withdrawn from Sebastopol. The Russians will necessarily do all they can to keep open the Perekop road. Large convoys of wounded and material of war were seen constantly moving in that direction, and the enemy was actively occupied in repairing the roads before winter."

RECONNOISSANCE IN THE RIVER BUG.

The *Times* contains a Russian despatch, in continuation of the series giving an account of the operations of the allies of Odesa and Kiburno. On the 20th, thirteen gunboats and five mortar-boats entered the river Bug. In the course of a few hours, they were followed by six steamers and three other gunboats. A part of this force proceeded to the mouth of the Dnieper, another portion continued its course up the Bug preceded by row-boats taking soundings. In the afternoon a field battery opened fire on the advancing vessels, when they stopped and returned it. The cannonade continued on both sides for more than an hour. The enemy's boats were retired, and rejoining the rest of the fleet anchored off the mouth of the Bug.

WINTER PROSPECTS IN THE CRIMEA.

There is an article in the *Press d'Orient* of the 29th, the following paragraph therefrom is, perhaps, worth copying—
"Winter is approaching and we seriously wish to see some wintering brought about with the Russians. We long for a pitched battle, having no doubt of its result. We fear the winter, not the enemy. The health of the army was never better; and I doubt there being anywhere, even in France, a garrison where the soldier is better than in the Crimea at this moment. For the first time since we have been here, the discharges from the ambulances are equal to the entrants into them; indeed, last week, they were more numerous. All the troops not actually fighting have laid down their guns for the pick and spade. These words of theirs are they making roads. The French army is as clever at road making as sword or bayonet in hand. The English, on the contrary, are much less handy. Nevertheless, within the last month, they are at the road from Balaklava to the camp, and at the same time they are making one parallel to the railway that will be remarkably beautiful."

GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.

A letter from Athens, dated Oct. 24, states that the Court and the Russian party were triumphant.
The arrival of a new Minister from the United States had given rise to rumors that the Americans were ready to support the Greeks with a fleet of steamers.
The new government was received with marked attention by the Court, on account of the Government being supposed to be friendly to the Emperor of Russia.

RETURN OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

Dantzic, Oct. 28.
The Driver arrived last night. Part of the fleet leaves for Kiel at the end of this week. The Edinburgh has gone home. A burricano is blowing at sea.

THE MILLIONAIRES OF NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* makes the following mention of the millionaires of that city.
Wm. B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth—Stephen Whitney, five millions; owes his fortune to speculations in cotton and the rise in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, four millions; came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Leach, three millions; which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, two millions; came to this city as a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. The Lorillards, two millions; came from France poor, and made their huge fortune in the tobacco and snuff business. The late Anton G. Phelps, two millions, learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper. Alexander D. Stewart, two millions; now of the dry goods palace, began business in a little fancy store.
Of those who are put down for a million and a half, George Law began as a farm laborer, Cornelius Vanderbilt as a boatman, John Lafarge as steward to Joseph Bonaparte. Of the millionaires, James Chesterman began life as a journeyman tailor, and Peter Cooper as a glue maker. George Bancroft, Henry James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McClrath and Dr. Francis are each stated to possess a hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forrest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Morse, of the N.Y. Observer. Wm. Niblo, it appears, has four hundred thousand dollars, and Dr. Mott two hundred thousand. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thousand; Bennetts at one hundred and fifty thousand. But perhaps the most remarkable statement of all is that Mrs. Okill, of New York, has made a quarter of a million by keeping school.

A gentleman in Chicago recently recovered damages to the amount of \$6,000 against the corporation of that city, for damages sustained by him in the consequence of the side-walks being out of repair.

AMERICAN FILIBUSTERING.

From the *London Times*, Oct. 28.
The English Government is committing no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between it and the North American Continent. This proceeding will, we doubt not, call forth from a large portion of the American press that species of mild temperate comment in which they delight whenever the conduct of England is in question, and a little political capital is to be manufactured by making her the object of invective and denunciation. We shall be told, no doubt, of the friendly hatred of England to Republican America, and the insolent manner in which she rebuffs her insidious and treacherous designs. Without the slightest wish to reflect in any way on the press which allows itself to be made the vehicle of such statements, or upon the constitutionality whose votes are found to be influenced by such columns, we wish to point out to the good sense and moderation of the American people the causes which have led us even in a time of war, to increase our squadrons on their seas, and may possibly lead us still further in a direction, the first steps towards which we are now most unwillingly taking.

We entreat, then, the American public to believe notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary with which they are so assiduously plied, that there is no party or body of men in this country that regards them with any other feeling than that of the utmost good will, or would wish for them any other fate than the enjoyment of the utmost public freedom, consistent with the utmost private liberty and security. We have neither the wish or the right to intrude our opinion on that form of that Government which has been established in the United States; but we have, and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against that spirit of unbridled license which the present Government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate. At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world; yet it is not the case that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical filibustering expeditions destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. These expeditions do not receive the sanction of the American Government, are not equipped by its funds, will not be conducted by its officers, but their preparation is nevertheless, well known to the President and the Administration, and rooves us to shock from that quarter. This toleration, we are willing to suppose, proceeds from weakness merely, and would be changed for vigorous action, only that the power to act is utterly wanting. The American people are so free that they will not be controlled by a Government of their own creating, and though laudably eager for the preservation of their own dignity and the assertion of their own rights, cannot bring themselves to tolerate an Executive audaciously strong to compel respect for the rights of foreign nations. It is because we see no hope of finding in the United States a Government capable of preventing its citizens from engaging in such an enterprise, and against the best friends and truest allies of the great republic, that we are most unwillingly compelled, even in the midst of the great European struggle in which we are engaged, to assume a defensive attitude, in order to prevent the first sparks of this fire, and prevent a conflagration which, if once allowed to spread, may cause incalculable misery to the human race. It is the misfortune of the American Republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men; it is still more her misfortune that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do we are compelled, at least as far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go, to do for her. We cannot wait patiently till these lawless enterprises of insurrection and plunder have set their foot within Her Majesty's dominions, and encountered there the resistance that is sure to overwhelm their wild and desperate schemes.

We cannot wait till we are placed in the terrible dilemma of either sparing men to whom the elements are cruelly to be hurried, or of which they are enemies, or of inflicting a punishment which may be the more of flaming against us the passions of the American people and leading to a disastrous and fratricidal war. We will, if it be possible, prevent the crime that otherwise it would be our duty most severely to punish; and this we do in the name and in the hope of peace. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in unrolling unhappy ones for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate the prospect of a peaceful island, for instance, as a profitable or profitable one. All they can hope is that the miserable fate sure to attend such wretched adventures may be the means of inflaming the public mind again; England, and stirring up the passions of the people to a point which might render war inevitable. This assumption it is the duty of the American Government, if it can, to prevent, and, as it cannot, of the Government against which such attempts are made by all means to avert. If we can prevent those expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done more than should be expected of us. We should be most anxious to see the danger that must arise should they be carried out to their natural development. The course of action we have adopted is bold, but for that very reason we believe it to be prudent and safe.

We are fully aware of the advantage that such a proceeding gives to those ever active emissaries of discord, who are incessantly employed in every State of the Union in stirring up the feelings of the populace against this country. That which is a mere measure of self-defense against lawless force will represent as an insult offered to the lawful government of the country; they will do all they can to disturb, they will exhort, but we must not omit to prepare against all dangers because our preparations may be honestly misunderstood or disgustfully misrepresented. England has every wish and every interest to remain at peace with America. The immense trade which we carry on with her, the community of language and of blood, the absence of any ground of dispute or subject of rivalry, all plead forcibly in the same direction. How strange that, under such circumstances, we should be driven to arms merely because it is the will of a portion of the sovereign people to make war upon us, unsupported and unprovoked, but also either prevented or arrested by the government. We desire, above all things, a continuance of peace, but if it be the de-

termination of any large portion of the people of the United States to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet it and repel it, without relaxing for an instant our grip on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the north.
But it is for the credit of those free institutions so often vaunted as all that is wise, perfect and liberal on the face of the earth, that a friendly and kindred nation, ardently desiring peace, should feel itself compelled to stand on the defensive, not because it has any serious dispute with the Government of the free and happy community, but because that Government is unwilling or unable to prevent its citizens from going forth to murder and to plunder in the dominions of an unoffending ally? Are these the garlands with which the tree of freedom ought to be adorned,—are these the laurels with which the temples of the goddess should be bound? England has some claim to be called the cradle of freedom; and her citizens are free because they know how to obey how to subordinate their individual wills to that law the supremacy of which constitutes the principal distinction of a civilized community.

THE DISASTER ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. Henry R. J. White, the conductor of the train of cars on the Harlem and Albany Railroad, when the accident occurred on Monday night, has furnished the following particulars:
"We left Albany at 4.30, with three passenger cars and a baggage car. About thirty passengers were let out at Copogue, and at 6.30, as near as I can judge, the cars went off the track. The whole train turned over four times, the coupling between baggage car and tender being broken. No other coupling was broken, and the cars went together. They rolled no less than seventy feet, and were dashed in pieces. I got out and the first persons I found were three ladies.—The rain was pouring in torrents, and it was so dark that nothing could be seen. I first found the foot of one of the ladies and pulled the fragments of her head. I took her out and laid her on the grass. Then I went back and found another; the side of the car lay on her head and shoulders.
"A third was lying on her head with her feet upwards, and everything piled all about her. Then I thought of an old lady, Mrs. Coburn, of Chatham; I called out to her, and some one that I know, Mrs. Brant, answered. She said she was not hurt, and came to me, but fell. I laid her with the rest, and then bandaged up two men. I then thought of my old friend, Mr. Rathbone, and called, but could not get an answer from him. My baggage master, Shelly, said: I am hurt in my back and inwardly. Then I heard something which appeared to be on the upper side of the car.
"I got up then and found Mrs. Coburn. She had a gash over her left eye, and the skin was hanging down. Her face was covered with blood, which I wiped away. I went back and called my men. Barnes told me he was hurt. Then we found Gaylor, almost dead; the car had crushed his ribs right in and his entrails were pushed out. He taken to the farm house of a Mr. Culver or Pulver, near by.
"I then found the paper boy crawling up the bank with the back of his head open. He told me to look after the rest, he would take care of himself. I then found Mr. Rathbone, lying on his face under a truck. The hearing of the truck lay on the small of his back; we got the truck off. He was dead. His watch was broken off by the rig but was still running. I found Mrs. Coburn badly injured about the head, and slightly in her side, and Mr. Coburn with his head cut.
"I got the ladies on the engine and took them to Boston Corners; then I sent the engineer to Middleton for a car and physicians; he brought two physicians—Dr. Wood, and one from New York; we then went up and got the dead and wounded on board, all except Gaylor and Barnes, who were at the farm house. I changed the car with one on the express train which had a stove in it, and then we brought the passengers down to Middleton, where we left them, and arrived in New York on Tuesday morning, 5.45, A. M. The car lay on both my legs, and they are considerably bruised below the knees. My engine was the Pilot my engineer's name Lewis Elder, and my fireman's Giles Capron. They were on the engine, which remained on the track.
"My lantern lay under a lady and was not injured; everything else was torn in pieces but my valve. I never saw such a sight in my life. There was nothing left of the car; the saloons and everything were completely ripped in pieces. The train went over with just one movement like turning my hand; and I had just been talking with Mr. Rathbone, sitting by the side of him; when I got up and turned, two ladies were sitting together, and one of them said "Conductor, will you be kind enough to get us a carriage when we arrive in New York?" I said "with pleasure," and I had not more than said "pleasure" before I felt that I was going over; I went over the ladies and the seats went upon them.
"At first everything was still for a moment but the howling of wind and the pouring of rain. I crawled out, and began to hear the screams of the wounded. I didn't think I was hurt then. The very moment I got in a drowse now, [the conductor was in bed.] I see the whole thing right over again, I can't sleep. The road at that point is placed on a high embankment in a valley between two mountains. As we came down the road curves from South-east to South, and at the place where we were blown over there is a notch in the ridge on the East side.
"The wind swept through the valley of this notch, which is the place where Morrisey and Sullivan fought two years ago. It is three quarters of a mile North of Boston Corners."

DEAD.
Francis W. Rathbone, White Mills, Chatham Four Corners.

WOUNDED.
Mrs. Coburn, Chatham, seriously.
Mr. Coburn, her son, slightly.
Mrs. Coburn, his wife, slightly.
Mrs. Sarah M. Hawes, of Spencer Town, Columbia county, received a flesh wound over one of her eyes, some bruises, not of a serious character however. She was on her way to Dykemans, Dutchess county, in company with her son, Mr. R. W. Hawes, who has also sustained some slight injury. They proceeded on their journey yesterday.
Mrs. Van Vetchen, Pitt-field, four cuts in the head and considerably injured in the back.
Mr. R. J. White, conductor, slightly injured.

Joseph Shelly, White Plains, baggage master; came down with me as far as Dover, and there had to stop. He was very severely hurt in the back. The coupling box fell on him.

Judson Barnes, of Chatham, brakeman, went up to Chatham—was not seriously injured.

Messrs. Marshall and Storey were so slightly injured that they went home.

English Billy, the newboy from New York, cut in the head.
Harvey Gaylor, brakeman, of Chatham, says that he was on the front platform of the rear car; that the wind blew a perfect hurricane; and never knew it blow so hard before, and found it utterly impossible to keep one of the car doors closed; that while at his post he felt the entire car lifted up by the wind, and almost at the same instant the car turned over, and that he went down the embankment with it, which was the last he had any recollection of relative to the accident, until rescued from the wreck of a car and taken to a house near the scene of the disaster—where he lies in a very precarious state, having five ribs broken, his lungs ruptured by the points of the broken ribs, his skull depressed, and his right shoulder, chest and face severely bruised.

Mr. Nicholas Soules, of Floyd, Oneida county, on his way to Dover Plains, slightly hurt, proceeded to his place of destination yesterday.

Robert H. Freeman, of Amenia, escaped with slight bruises.

Mr. Francis Perkins, of Ida, Tioga county, on his way to Croton Mills, was somewhat hurt, but was enabled to resume his journey yesterday.

The road at this point for three quarters of a mile forms an embankment about 30 feet high, with a curve corresponding in its course with a range of mountains half a mile eastward of it.
Two of the passenger cars are completely demolished, and one nearly so. The baggage car was not so badly damaged. The former were partially destroyed by fire in consequence of the upsetting of the stores in them.

According to the information obtained, it is by no means a rare occurrence for the wind to blow so furiously at the point in question that the pedestrians find it impossible to walk along the embankment, and are obliged to kneel down and cling to the rails for a few moments before they can proceed.

This remains of Mr. Francis W. Rathbone were conveyed to his former residence at Chatham Four Corners. Mr. R. was about 46 years of age, and a most estimable and benevolent citizen, and was postmaster under the Taylor administration.

Rossini—Rossini is not only a great composer, and an accomplished gentleman, but a wit, in a proper sense of the word. His sarcasms, although not unfrequently tolerably pungent, lose much of their acrimony through the benevolent smile that plays around his mouth when he delivers them. His recent journey to Paris, and the warm reception he met with, have quite restored his health and good-humor; and if he has obstinately refused to give the world another *chef-d'oeuvre* to admire, he has been no niggard with his bow. He will give a few of the best—
"A young composer called upon him early in the morning with a request that he would give him his opinion on the merits of a new opera which he had composed. I have finished two operas," said he; "but have brought you that only which I consider the best of the two." Rossini looked at it for some moments, and returned it to the composer, saying—"I will tell you frankly, I prefer the other one." The other one! But, sir, you have not yet seen it! "That is just the reason why I like it better," quietly rejoined the maestro.

"During a discussion on Halévy's merits as a composer, Rossini was asked—"Which of Halévy's operas do you like best?" "L'clair; it is his shortest," was the quick reply.
"He had accepted an invitation to dine with a certain lady, whose dinner are known to be arranged on a most economical scale. The dinner offered to the maestro formed no exception to the general rule, and he left the table rather hungry. "I hope you will soon do me the honor to dine again with me," said the lady to him, as he was taking leave of her. "Immediately, if you like," replied he.

TIME.—One whose age only serves to develop his strength.

PRIDE.—So much deducted from your estimate of others to add to your estimate of yourself.

FRESH AIR.—Neither lungs nor leaves can perform their office healthfully without fresh air.

European Intelligence

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF KINBURN.

(From the Correspondence of the Times.)

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

The fleet weighed and stood along shore this morning. There was beautiful weather and we could at our leisure admire the immense riches of the country, the numerous clean-looking snug villages, the immense flocks of deer and well-filled farm yards, which met the eye along the coast. The fleet anchored at three o'clock, three miles west of Kinburn Fort. It was understood that the plan of attack is materially changed.

MONDAY, Oct. 15.

Last night the Valorous, Captain Buckle, with Rear Admiral Sir H. Stewart on board and several French and English, forced the passage between Oczakoff and Kinburn Spit and got into Kheron or Dnepier Bay. I could only see five gunboats, three French and two English, this morning, but I was assured the Valorous was in also.

The troops were landed without the least opposition, or even the appearance of an enemy, about four miles below the fort in the order already indicated, the 17th regiment being the first to land, and the French being, for a wonder behind us. The mortar and gun-boats bombarded the forts for three hours but did not produce any apparent impression. The weather was fine, and the troops set to work entrenching themselves on the sandy spit, only a few Cossacks were visible towards Kheron. The wind rose and sent a surf on the beach towards evening, and suspended operations.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16.

This morning a few French troops who were out patrolling in front of our lines on the front towards Cherson came upon a Cossack picket hid in some brushwood, charged them at once with great gallantry, and killed two and took two prisoners out of the party, which consisted of eight men; and since the occurrence the Cossacks are not visible in front. The breeze is still strong on the land, and the surf is so high as to render landing disagreeable, and getting off again incurs the certainty of a thorough wetting. There is great difficulty in landing stores in consequence, and the paddle-box boats and flats, which got a drift last night and this morning, are still on shore, setting into the sand, and one has drifted under the fire of the fort. The Cossack Guard Station is fast disappearing, as a few houses are found to contain wood, and wood burns, and fuel is necessary for cooking. The cows and uses and stables have been carried off bodily; even the bullocks are considered too valuable to be left behind; the cabbages have been cut, and the potatoes dug up, and the hedge taken away, the pigeons killed with revolvers, the poultry and pigs eaten, and the horses appropriated. It was too vainly to open fire from the bombs or gunboats, and we had scarcely a shot fired on either side till late in the afternoon, when a steamer, with an admiral's flag at the mizen, and supposed to be the Valorous, with Sir Edmund Lyons or Sir Houston Stewart on board, seemed to leave the fleet, and to force the passage, southward, and the day was so hazy, that it was impossible to make out what took place. The steamer now lies very near the fort, and there is a French steamer of great size close to her. The steamers, aided by two or three of the gunboats, began a fire at three p. m., which continued till 3 35 p. m., at the rate of a couple of guns in the minute, and which was returned by the Russians, but no apparent effect was produced on either side, and the Russian shells, as usual, burst high in the air long ere their flight was completed.

The works are beginning to assume shape and to gather strength at every shovelful of earth, and in a couple of days the Russians will find entrenchments between them and Kinburn whichever way they turn. The entrenched camp will present one line of works towards the fort, and another about half-a-mile in rear; the sea at each extremity, so as to be covered by the guns of the shipping. The French take the trench facing Kinburn, and may be considered as the army of operation against the place—the English guard the rear against any attack from Cherson. It would seem as if the French were going to proceed against the obstinate old governor of Kinburn by regular approaches, and sap up within battering distance, if he holds out in spite of the fleet.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

Kinburn has fallen after a short but most desperate defence on the part of its governor, and Saranovich will no doubt be esteemed by all true Muscovites as a worthy successor and rival of Kosciutin. The resistance of the fort was hopeless. Unless the governor had excellent grounds for believing that relief was at hand he had no justification for incurring theodium of causing so much bloodshed in the face of an overwhelming force by land and sea, which completely shut him in on every side. I have just seen the garrison march out with some of the honours of war, their church spire, pictures, and religious relics, the officers with their swords, the men with their belts and provisions; but it is fortification to enter the precincts of the shattered fortress, which is still covered with a canopy of black smoke, as the governor and a few desperate men are grimly watching till the troops come in to fire the mine and involve all in a common ruin. He has not surrendered, but he has been abandoned by his garrison, who did not desire the honours of such a martyrdom as a few hours further resistance would certainly have insured. A gloomy and terrible picture. This fanatic old warrior, surrounded by dead, dying, and wounded, was lag in his air in darkness barely dispelled by the lurid light of the burning fortress till his onomy comes near, that he may destroy and be avenged! Heavy as the fire has been from time to time during the bombardment of Sebastopol, and the great throes of the struggle which began there just one twelvemonth ago, was never anything like that opened by the allied fleets in force, intensity, din, or grandeur; it is no impossible for me to anticipate a description of the magnificent and tremendous spectacle, and I shall only be able to state very briefly the principal events of the day.

Early this morning the Russians perceived that the French had crept up during the night, to the ruined village, and were busily engaged in making their first parallel, under cover of the houses, at about 700 or 600 yards from the place, whereupon they opened a brisk fire upon them from the guns on the eastern curtain, and were answered by two French shells-pieces from the screen of a broken wall. It was a dull gray dawn, and a wind off the shore, and the air was quite calm. The fleet was perfectly still, but the mortar vessels, floating batteries, and gunboats, were going up at 8 a.m., and at nine o'clock, they were seen leaving the fort, and taking up their position on the south side of the fort; the three floating batteries being close in with the cossacks, and the mortar vessels and gunboats being further away and more to the eastward, so as to attack the angle of the fort, and fight the guns which were on the eastern curtain en barbette. The floating batteries opened with a magnificent crash at 9.30 a.m. and in particular distinguished themselves throughout for the regularity, precision, and weight of its fire during the day. The enemy replied with accuracy, and the batteries must have been put to a severe test, for the water was splashed in pillars by that all over them.

At 10.10 the long barrack, took fire and speedily spread from end to end of the fort, driving the artillerymen from their guns, while small explosions of supply ammunition took place inside.

At 11.45 the Russian jack was brought away, and was not replaced; the firing became tremendous. The French admiral (second in command) in the *Assomodo*, followed by eleven steamers, came round the Spit Battery into Cherson Bay, delivering broadsides and engaging the batteries as they passed, and they were passed by the *Hannibal*, which tipped up Kinburn with her broadside. At 12.30 the Russian mortar fire, by constant bombshells and rockets, and at 12.35 a fresh fire burst out in the fort. At the same time the Valorous assumed a steam signal upon broadsides on the fort, and the nine lines-of-attack ships came in magnificent style, and took up their position at the seaward face of the fort, already seriously damaged by the tremendous fire of the floating batteries, gunboats, and mortar vessels. The storm of the shot from the great ordnance is appalling. The very earth seems flying into dust, and the fiery ombers of the fort are thrown into confusion of smoke by the shot. Still the Russians stand to the only guns they have left. The broadsides increase in vigour, and at last a white flag is waved by a single man from the rampart. Boats with flags of truce push off, and they learn that the garrison is willing to surrender. At two p. m. the firing ceases, and 1100 men march into our lines, several of them quite drunk, carrying off food and drink, and the others looting their side arms. The garrison consisted of the 29th regiment, and of 100 artillerymen. 200 are said to be killed, and 400 or 600 wounded; but admittance to the town is denied by the French, as it is said the governor is in the powder magazine inflamed to madness, and watching the change of the victors entering to fire the mine, which is well stored with powder. We shall know more to-morrow.

Oczakoff is deserted, but the fort is not destroyed. The gunboats are well advanced towards the mouth of the Bug, and are now on a point of anchorage, under fire from the shore. There was a reconnaissance this morning, but we saw nothing of the enemy.

THE ARMY AT SEBASTOPOL.

From the Times Correspondent.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Oct. 20. Yesterday morning we were all relieved and gladdened by learning the capture of Kinburn and blockade of the Dnieper, the news of which came by telegraph via Varna. In general orders last night the little that is known was communicated to the army, and before this letter reaches you you will probably know much more on the subject than we at present do. Here, at Sebastopol, nothing has been going on, and, in the absence of events, we are left to reflect on the past and to speculate on the future. In the last lines I added in my last letter, just before post hour, I mentioned that the projected expedition to Eupatoria was given up, an attack upon our own lines being expected. Accordingly we have since then been turning out before daybreak every morning, and occasionally at other hours also. Late on Wednesday night, the reserve ammunition was wanted to be ready early in the morning, as there was every probability of an attack. On Thursday forenoon the French were formed up in the valley of the Tcherneva, awaiting a foe who came not. Yesterday, about noon, there were movements of troops, and it was reported that large masses of Russians were visible. Much note of preparation and clash of arms, but it neverthe-less is the opinion of many here—that of them persons whose opinion has weight—some of our Muscovite friends have not the remotest idea of attacking us, and that Lord Palmerston's information to a contrary effect, derived from Berlin, proceeds, in fact, from St. Petersburg, or at any rate from friends of our enemies, who desire to prevent us from taking advantage of what little fine weather remains to undertake fresh expeditions. If this be the case, how heartily the Russians and their underhand favorites must have laughed when they heard of the trip to Eupatoria having been abandoned. On Wednesday the telegraph brought fresh information, originating in Vienna, to our headquarters, to the effect that the Russians were about to abandon the north side. At present there are no visible signs of such approaching evacuation, nor is there any probable reason to assign for it, excepting one, which is that the Russians find it impossible to supply their army during the winter. On this point opinions differ much. Some think that there will be no difficulty in bringing enough supplies by the road from Perekop; others doubt of that road being sufficient, and think, also, that the Russian means of transport will run short. In Sebastopol itself there is nothing new. The Russians continue firing at the town, with little reply from the French. They fire principally at Sebastopol proper, but now and then, drop a shot or shell into Karabainia, and sometimes take the flagstaff on the Malakoff for their mark. It is difficult to say why we spare them so much, unless it be that we expect them soon to walk away, and leave us their north side forts in good order and condition, which would be expecting rather too much. There would be no difficulty in forming batteries of heavy guns, to knock some, at least, of their defences about their ears. Outside the town, the French are hard at work levelling their siege-works, filling up trenches, &c., though why they should take that trouble it is hard to say, unless they contemplate the probability of Sebastopol being garrisoned by the allies, and they, in their turn, besieged by the Russians. Visitors to the exterior works

continue to be occasionally pretty numerous; fewer persons go into the town, the fire, which is sometimes really heavy, rendering it unpleasant. Twelve o'clock: The enemy is said to be clearing roads through the brushwood down from Mackenzie's Farm, and to have planted four guns to command the causeway across the marsh at the mouth of the Tcherneva. This looks as if they contemplated an attack in force along our line, but I persist in thinking that their apparent preparations for action are made merely for the purpose of deceiving us. The Russians are the most patient and laborious people in the world for *ruses de guerre* of that kind. The French have a grand review, at two this afternoon, in the plain by Kadokoi. They are now marching down—Imperial Guard, Zouaves, &c., all in fine order, and brilliant in appearance.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CRIMEA.

In a letter from the Polish frontier, dated October 19, to the *Augsbury Gazette*, we read:—"The only good troops left in the neighbourhood of Odessa are four regiments of cavalry; the other troops consist of reserves and the Smolensk militia. The artillery is comparatively very numerous, and has been recently augmented by reserve batteries brought from Southern Russia. There are now at Nicolaeff 14 battalions of infantry, chiefly composed of the reserves of the 10th Division of Infantry, and six battalions of the 2nd Division of Artillery with 72 guns and more than 2000 artillerymen. Kheron is not so well defended by far, for it contains only a few battalions of infantry with some artillery and Cossacks. But at Perekop there are 21 battalions of the grenadier corps. It is distressing for Russia to be compelled to scatter her forces over all the points of disembarkation. This is the reason why she is reinforcing the small garrisons with militia."

The *Fremdenblatt* states that, after the capitulation and occupation of Kinburn by the Allies, the offer was made to General Knorring, the Commandant of Oczakoff, to withdraw with his troops, with the honors of war. The general refused, but seeing the impossibility of holding out, blew up the fortifications of the place. A letter from Sebastopol to the *Ost-Deutsche Post* says that the new French floating batteries are entirely built of iron, and covered with a shell of the same metal, under which the chimney is lowered and concealed during an action. Trials have been made against this shell with 64-pounders, but they only produced a slight dent, the projectiles themselves rebounding far away. When shot, the batteries look like a tortoise, broader in front than behind. The front battery is armed with 30 guns of the heaviest calibre. The portholes are in their turns closed by lids, that open of themselves at the moment the gun is fired, and then shut instantly. A small orifice in the lid enables the gunner to take aim.

A FEMALE VOLUNTEER.—Her Majesty's steam troopship *Simoon*, Captain Sullivan, left Spithead on Tuesday, the 30th ult., for Balaklava, with the First Light Infantry Regiment of the British Gorman Legion. A rather romantic circumstance has attended the departure of these troops. On Monday night one of the privates was discovered to be a woman, and a very fine, handsome, young woman, too, French, the wife of a soldier of the regiment, who is a Swiss. This gallant wife regularly enlisted, and passed muster, it would appear, afterwards. On the discovery of her sex the fact was reported to the colonel, who ordered her to be landed, but she begged so hard, and her appeal was so heartily and generally supported by the comrades of her husband, that she has been allowed to accompany him in her capacity as a soldier, *pro tem*, as she expressed her determination to fight and die in the same service as her husband. The enthusiasm of the regiment is universal at this unlooked-for episode in the outset of their martial career. So pleased were a number of visitors to the ship, officers and men, with her spirit and prepossessing appearance, that a subscription was speedily raised of upwards of £20 for her. She shouldered her rifle and has performed her military evolutions admirably.

CHINESE EMIGRANTS AT THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGINGS.—Mr. Daniel Ford, who succeeded to the great wagon business of Russell & Co. in this country, and who subsequently emigrated to Australia, where he is engaged as carrier from Melbourne to the gold diggings, writes to a friend as follows:—"At this moment we are watching the progress of what may turn out the most extraordinary event of modern times—that is, the vast immigration of the Chinese, who are flocking here by thousands. They come without their wives and families, they are extremely frugal, and always live and save money out of the refuse washing stuff the English diggers throw away. They are very unpopular at the goldfields; but, when you thoroughly investigate the reason, it invariably turns out simple prejudice, as may be supposed. Many of their notions of morality and personal conduct are very different from our own; but one fact will refer to a thousand theories—out of 20,000, surrounded as they are by five times their number of vigilant British rivals, there have not been 20 commitments for crime from them during the last six months."

DREADFUL AFFRAY.—On Monday last Mr. John Matthews, yeoman, and Mr. Jas. Richardson, farmer, of Westmorland, while on their return home, called at the Newsham public-house, between Greystoke and Heckeltonmarket, where they quarrelled, and Richardson struck at Matthews. In the scuffle Matthews drew his knife and cut Richardson on the throat, neck, and side. He fell and was taken up for dead, and Matthews, no doubt, thinking that he had killed his neighbour and friend, cut his throat with the same knife in a most shocking manner. But faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of either of them. Matthews is in the custody and care of a policeman. The parties are both in a respectable rank of life in the parish of Castle Sowerby.—*Westmorland Gazette*.

The herring fishery on the eastern coasts has been tolerably successful, though the quantity of fish taken is less than it was last year. Off the Yorkshire coast it is said some very good hauls have been made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen has conferred the order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on Lord Panmure.

The Duchess of Buccleuch has been admitted into the Catholic church by Dr. Manning.

A live toad was found, a few days ago, embedded in the heart of an elm tree, at Bagworth, near Retford.

Mr. J. Edward Wilkins is appointed her Majesty's consul at Chicago, in the United States of America.

The *Maris-Pettit*, arrived off Queenstown from Rio Grande, with hides, has been seized as a Russian prize.

Lord Palmerston has conferred the vacant commissionership of charities upon Mr. Headlam, M. P. for Newcastle.

For the present the usual reward which is given by the War office for the apprehension of a deserter will be £1, instead of 10s.

The late musical festival at Norwich has not yielded one farthing for charitable purposes, the receipts being insufficient to meet the expenses.

Mr. R. Levinge Swift is appointed her Britannic Majesty's consul at the Island of St. Thomas, in the room of Mr. Emerson, deceased.

The *Athenæum* states that the number of Macaulay's History subscribed has been 20,000 copies, and that the first issue will consist of 25,000.

Mr. Alfred Austin, who was formerly poor-law inspector to the manufacturing districts, is appointed permanent principal secretary to the Board of Works.

A biographical sketch of Lord Palmerston in the *Barbary Guardian* says that his lordship is a descendant of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and husband of the famous Lady Godiva.

The rental of the Orkneys, under the new valuation act, is £31,000, the rental of the burgh of Kirwall, under the new act is £4,538.

Lord John Russell has consented to deliver a lecture at Exeter Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 13th, on the subject of "The obstacles which have retarded moral and intellectual progress."

A number of French and English Piedmontese gentlemen, now staying at Geneva, met a few days ago at a grand banquet in that city, in honour of the taking of Sebastopol.

The *Journal de Constantinople* states that the Emperor Alexander has sent 100 silver roubles (about £1) to each of the Russian officers prisoners at Constantinople.

On Wednesday night a woollen mill, occupied by Messrs Jennings, of Rochdale, was destroyed by fire. About 600 work-people have been thrown out of employment by the unfortunate occurrence.

The Board of Trade, finding that masters of vessels do not use their best exertions to procure masters when about to proceed on foreign voyages, have resolved that no shipping master shall clear any such vessel until the master and mate be provided with certificates agreeable to the act.

W. D. Geddes, A. M. rector of the grammar school, has been unanimously elected by the Senatus of King's College, Old Aberdeen, to the Greek chair in that university, vacant by the promotion of the former professor, Principal Campbell.

A matrimonial alliance between the Marquis of Winchester and the Hon. Miss Montague, daughter of General Lord Rokeby, now in the Crimea, is spoken of.

The trial of Isabella Mary Jolley, for the alleged murder of her mother, at Knightsbridge, on the 15th of August, took place at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner, the Judge (Mr. Baron Alderson) expressing his concurrence in the verdict.

CONS EXPORTS.—Within the last year a very large increase has taken place in the quantity of grain exported from the port of Great Yarmouth. In the 12 months ended upwards was 172,165 quarters, and in the corresponding period of 1854, it was 151,650 quarters, and in the corresponding period of 1855, it was 258,121 quarters. The shipments have been principally to France and Holland, and it is stated that in 1847 a similar state of things was observed.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. HUME.—Lord Fortescue states that above 20 peers, who, like himself, sat and voted with the late Mr. Joseph Hume in the House of Commons, have signed a circular, expressing a desire that a monument should be erected to the memory of the great Reformer, and inviting those who agree with them in feeling to attend a meeting on the first Saturday after the assembling of Parliament, to consider the best means of carrying the object into effect.

A QUICK PASSAGE TO THE EAST INDIES AND BACK.—The iron clipper ship *Cairnmore*, Captain Crosbie, arrived in the Mersey from Bombay, has completed the round voyage from the Clyde to Bombay and back to Liverpool, including detention abroad, in six months 22 days. She sailed from the Clyde on the 2nd of April, and arrived at Bombay June 13—72 days—and re-sailed from Bombay July 26—making the homeward run in 90 days.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—A letter arrived by the last English mail from Corporal Wynn, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated Sebastopol. He was severely wounded at the Alma, but had recovered, and returned to his duty. Two days before the assault on the Redan, he was wounded in the trenches by a six pounder shot, which passed between his legs, severely injuring both thighs. No immediate danger is, however, anticipated. The writer says "The poor 23rd regiment lost 316 killed and wounded in the attack on the Great Redan. There are now hardly twelve faces left of those who were with us in Hamilton."

"He adds:—There is a soldier of the 72d regiment, named Neil McDonald, in hospital here. His father, Donald McDonald, he thinks is living in Hamilton, and he would much like to hear from him."

Hops in New York Market are very low; old are inactive at 8c @ 9c; new moderately active at 10c @ 15c, according to quality.

ANOTHER POSTAGE LAW FOR CANADA.

The following notices have just been issued by the secretary, Mr. Rowland Hill, dated General Post Office, October, 1855:—

Henceforward the transit postage of one penny chargeable on newspapers for Canada, forwarded in the closed mails via the United States, will in all cases be left to be paid on delivery of the newspaper, instead of being collected in advance, as at present. The payment to be made in this country on a newspaper for Canada, will, therefore, be the same as on those for other British colonies, viz., one penny; thus avoiding the exceptional rate on newspapers to Canada, which, in consequence of not being generally understood, has given rise to much inconvenience. Newspapers for Canada, prepaid one penny, will be sent via the United States, unless specially addressed to be forwarded via Halifax.

The postage upon a letter not exceeding half an ounce, addressed to Canada, and forwarded through the United States, is 2d. when conveyed by British packet, —1s. 2d. when conveyed by United States Packet; heavier letters being charged in proportion, according to the scale of weight applicable to inland letters. Hereafter, unpaid letters will be sent by the cheaper route unless specially marked "By United States packet." Prepaid letters will be forwarded by the route indicated by the postage paid thereon. At present the British and United States packets leave Liverpool alternately on the Saturday.

Mr. Rowland Hill, in this notice, states that his previous post-office law, as regards Canada, has been "misunderstood;" we shall be surprised if the above is not found to be equally unintelligible. When the bill for the abolition of the Newspaper Stamp was passing through the Committee of the House of Commons, we suggested that an unstamped newspaper should pass free to all the British Colonies, by affixing a penny adhesive stamp. That suggestion, through post-office influence, was totally disregarded, and an order issued that newspapers forwarded abroad should be printed as before—on stamped paper, and to pay an additional penny postage, except to Canada, which was to pay *twopence*. By levying this new tax on newspapers going abroad, we presume, it was anticipated that a large portion of the sum lost to the revenue by the abolition of the Newspaper Stamp would be recovered. It had, however, the very opposite effect, as all the great exporters of newspapers sent unstamped copies out of the post as freight. The loss to the Stamp and Post-office for one departure from our own office amounted to £20,—the effect of which was to compel the Post-office to convey unstamped newspaper to all parts of the world, by affixing a penny postage stamp; except to the Canadian public, who were to pay *twopence*,—although the same English paper travelled, through the liberality of the Canadian authorities, to all parts of Canada free. The Canadians, by the above newly-issued order, are to be allowed to have an English paper conveyed for *one penny*.—*European Times*.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

The following article appeared some time since in the *Portland Orion* which forcibly illustrates, by a reference to well-authenticated facts, the principle that man is never too old to learn:—

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learnt to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their heads to thrum a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do but only learnt to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at the age of 80 years, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of our young men at thirty and 40 have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college. A fine comment upon their love of letters, truly.

Plutarch, when between 70 and 80, commenced the study of Latin. Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that *hinc prius, sicrius factus*, &c. are English expressions, and if you tell them that a knowledge of Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their profession, they will reply that they are too old to think of learning Latin.

Boccaccio was 35 years old when he commenced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Banta and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us dying of *exenuis* and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature, but now they are too old.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he became between 50 and 60 years old. After this he became the most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached 60 years of age.

How different the present estimate put on experience from that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings who was under 40 years of age.

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at 60 years of age, returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college leant men have ever looked into their classics since graduation?

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of 25, 30 and 40 years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a business letter written in the French language, which might be learnt in the tenth part of the time required for the study of the Dutch and all because they are too old to learn.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of 115, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion noticed by Voltaire, was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Ogby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with the Latin and Greek till he was past 50.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his 50th year. How many among us of 30, 40 and

50 who read nothing but newspapers for the want of a taste for natural philosophy. But they are too old to learn.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner.—This agrees with our theory, that healthy old age give a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

Dryden, in his 68th year, commenced the translation of the *Iliad*; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, and struck out into an entirely new pursuit, either for livelihood or amusement at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases, enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to study!"



The Church.

Our Foundations are upon the holy Mt. S.

Hamilton, Friday, November 23. 1855

THE EDUCATION PROBLEM.

THE Education of the rising generation is a subject demanding at the present day, the most serious consideration from all right thinking men. It cannot be viewed but with the greatest alarm, that the youth of this Continent are growing up to maturity, without "the Fear of God before their eyes," for while Educational Schools and Colleges spring up and keep pace with the rising prosperity of the country, if but the name of "Religious Instruction" be whispered within their portals, it is enough to blast the institution in the eyes of the money grasping multitude.

We give below an able article from the pages of a most valuable monthly Magazine entitled the "True Catholic," and which is devoted to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. We have no doubt but that it will be read with interest.

"Secular instruction may enable functionaries to perform their peculiar functions, and constitutes to judge of the manner in which they are performed. But to give the one class the will to do right, and the other the will to judge right, there must be moral principle, which cannot exist without the sanction of religion. What the state really wants is a system of religious instruction for youth. She finds the same difficulty in obtaining it, that she does in obtaining a system of instruction for adults, and for precisely the same reason. It is true, that the youth, who have no religious knowledge, have no religious scruples; but it must be remembered, that the duty of instruction, both religious and secular, primarily belongs to the family, and the parents of the youth may have, and ought to have, both religious knowledge and religious scruples. Following out the principles which have been adopted in the case of adults, the religious instruction of youths ought to be left to the voluntary principle. But it is the religious instruction which is the real want of the state; and the state interferes with her compulsory system, because the voluntary system has failed.

Here is a dilemma, and many have been the modes by which men have endeavored to extricate themselves from it. The difficulty is the greater; because every state system of instruction is, of necessity, compulsory. While speaking of the compulsory system as applied to the religious instruction of adults, we remarked that it was susceptible of two grades. One in which all men were compelled to receive the instruction, and another in which they were compelled to pay for it. The same act occurs with respect to our present subject. Men may be obliged, under penalties, to send their children to the state schools, or they may be only obliged to pay for the support of such schools. But practically, the one involves the other to a great extent. For neither Church nor denominational schools nor private schools, can vie with the state schools, either in cheapness, or, if the state so will, in the quality of instruction, so far as the state chooses to instruct. This operates as a compulsion, or as a privilege partaking of the nature of compulsion, in favor of the state schools.

Several solutions have been offered, of this difficulty. One is the adoption, by the state, of a purely secular system, including, of course, a system of morality, but without the sanction of religion. But this is not what the state wants; for she needs a morality enforced by religious sanction. Those who administer such a system, will be in continual danger of introducing religion, so far as it is the sanction of morality. But this is only a part of religion; and if no offence is to be given to any class of religious persons, or persons calling themselves and believing themselves to be, religious, the teaching must be so very indefinite and imperfect that we fear it would be of little use. At any rate, this is teaching a very imperfect system of religion, and so may interfere with the religious scruples of those who hold a more definite and complete system. The state, conscious of this, abstains from enforcing the reception of her teaching by direct compulsion; but the indirect compulsion of which we have spoken, is inherent in the nature of things. Here we find a great objection to the system; but it is not the only one, or, indeed, the greatest. This system has been tried, and we are decidedly of opinion that it has failed in fulfilling the very purpose for which it was designed. Our northern brethren, who value themselves upon their school system, will be a little astonished at such a bold statement. They hold themselves to be the most intelligent and the most moral people under the sun. Now as to their intelligence,

we shall not dispute with them; underrating by intelligence, selfish shrewdness. Bacon says, somewhere, that an ant is a shrewd being for itself; but it is a shrewd thing in a creature whose idea well meaning of the world they are moral in their own way. Then, too, morality is full of those queer things for which they have themselves invented the queer name of *isms*. A word which is not translatable into the southern dialect; the English boast that *comfort* cannot be translated into French, nor *capitaine* into one of the states north of our own; and an inhabitant of Masson and Dixon's remarked to us, the other day, when singular it seemed that the moment you crossed that line, you left all the *isms* behind you.

Perhaps that is not literally true; for we cannot help importing these *isms*; but we never originate them. If it were not for our connection with our northern brethren, we should have none of them. As it is, they die away among us, and come to nothing. They are neither more nor less than what the English call *catches*; fancies that are swollen far beyond their natural importance, and pushed to the utmost extreme. A New England *ism* differs from an English *catch*, in that it is shared by a multitude of people, who are all bent on forcing it down the public throat, as the pascos for all ill. The *catches* are equally ambitious; but it is the *isms* that are the more numerous and more insidious. An *ism* is a contagious *catch*. Now there is some reason for this contagiousness of the Yankee form of the disease, and we more than suspect that it is to be found in the kind of instruction which our northern friends have received. Their puritan descent may have something to do with it. The distinguishing characteristics of the puritans were a robust assertion of their own right of private judgment, and a vehement denial of that of others. They seem to have held the theory, although we do not know that they ever reduced it into a formula, that private judgment must never be restrained, as long as it judges right. They added, in practice if not in theory, by way of a rider, the clause, "and the puritans are to decide when it does judge right." Their descendants, the Anglo-English, have come not to be very particular about religion; and they now hold, that in religious matters private judgment must be restrained, taking the theory of their ancestors absolutely and without other of the old qualifications. But of some *isms* they are very particular; and they hold the theory of their ancestors with both its qualifications, only they are anxious to substitute some other word for puritans. The word which each of them substitutes, is the name of the *ism* of the particular *ism* to which he is attached.

The puritan descent is no bad preparation for the *isms*; it accounts very satisfactorily for the intolerance by which they are all accompanied. But the tendency to intemperance, and their contagious nature require to be accounted for, and the solution may be found in an instruction which thrusts morality into the place of religion, and leaves it with very imperfect sanctions, and without any authoritative standard. The *isms* all have a foundation in moral truth; but it is one-sided, irregular truth, truth not kept theoretically true by conformity to a well-balanced standard, or practical truth by comparison with the real facts of the case. It is truth derived from its true position, by the storms of an unregulated private judgment.

An unregulated private judgment is the very evil which the imperfect moral and religious teaching of the system of which we have been speaking would surely produce. We find the probable cause existing; and the probable effect co-existing with it. We can not profit by the instruction of the state, and draw the conclusion, that the secular system of instruction has not, in the places in which it is conceded to exist in perfection, produced that which it was designed to produce, a sound judging population of men, useful and efficient in their respective stations. Although we admit that it has produced a population, unrivaled in the success and acuteness with which it pursues its private interests.

What, then, is the state to do? Several answers have been given. Each of the three ancient kingdoms which are combined in the modern Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has practically furnished some. We are afraid that none of them are satisfactory. The law

Of all these various schemes, we prefer in theory, that which exists and works in England. But it must be remembered that a really exists and works for the poorer classes, and only attempts to teach them the simpler elements of knowledge. Throughout the British islands, the instruction of the higher and middle classes is left to the family and the help of certain educational institutions of private foundation, some of which are old, and some just commenced on the voluntary principle; but the state gives no aid. Whether it would work there, where the state sets up institutions which rival the best colleges in the land, and undertake to educate the whole population, is a totally different question.

For the purpose of even common schools it is clear that a common religious education in them is impossible, even if the state would violate her pledges of neutrality in religion, unless it were made compulsory. For such it is only in very populous places that a sufficient number of children, whose parents agreed on that matter, could be brought together to employ a competent teacher. For the same reason, the state could not set along on the principle, of aiding denominational schools. In much the greater part of the country, the schools would be too small, and some denominations would scarcely be able to support a school anywhere, even with the scanty aid which, at most, the government could afford them.

What, then, is to be done? It is certain that the state will go on instructing, and giving the best secular instruction; too, and that gratuitously. It is not possible for denominations or Churches to rival her successfully. If the state understood the true relations which ought to exist between her and the Church, she should take a backward step in her course. She should cease to teach a imperfect, and, therefore, a false religion, and should say to the youth who seek her instruction: "I am ready to give you that instruction which is useful to you in your individual characters, and which will also enable you to be useful to me. But whether it will be beneficial to either of us depends on the use that you make of it, and that depends upon something which I cannot control. You stand in need of a certain knowledge, in which I cannot instruct you; not because it is of no importance, either to you or to me, for it is of the highest, but because there are differences of opinion about it which it is not my province to decide. You require religious instruction, which I cannot give you, because it must assume the form of some definite doctrine. What doctrine I am not at liberty to decide, that is a question which every man must decide for himself, and for those of his family who are too young to act for themselves. You are in this predicament, and I therefore abstain, at certain periods, from requiring your attendance at my schools, in order that you may receive that instruction which I cannot give, but which it is necessary to me, as to yourselves, that you should have, and I make it the condition upon which I admit you to the benefit of my schools, that you shall satisfy me that you devote the time thus left at my disposal to the reception of religious instruction."

But the state will never do this; and we shall still see grinding around us, the victims of state education. Without religious knowledge, boastful of a morality without standard or sanction, and valuing themselves on their sharpness at a bargain, and their resolute determination to be rich.—What, then, is the Church to do? We fear that she will find herself more and more incapable of overtaking this mass of ignorance and self-conceit. But it is her duty to overtake it. At present, her regular means are the catechetical instructions of the clergy which, as a general thing, are not given in Sunday schools. To both of these, there is one objection. They are confined to Sunday and thus countenance the delusion, that religion is the business of Sunday, money making and pleasure that of the week. It is wrong to be so for the splendid prize, which the state offers for education afforded by such institutions as the free academy in New York holds out, her course would be clear. She should give a better education, secular education, than the state gives, and add religious instruction, make this instruction gratuitous to those who need it, and make it cheap to those who can pay. The only difficulty in doing so, is that which meets us at every turn. Men do not understand that they are the stewards of the Lord, and that He should be first served of His own property, which they call theirs.

But in some modes, by catechetical instruction, by Sunday Schools, by the agency of missionaries, or of doctors, learned or unlearned, the Church must make an impression upon the mass, so that at least a few may be introduced into the Church. The Church will always be separate from, and the antagonist of, the world; and there is nothing which seems to us to make this more inevitable, than this state education, which makes men shroud without giving them the opportunity of being religious. But the Church must counteract in some way, and to some extent, the evil. To do so, she must have more clergymen, and more aids, of many sorts. These can neither be had nor maintained without money. The first thing that Churches have to learn is, that the silver and the gold is the Lord's.

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

THE WESTMINSTER CHANTS.—The Church Journal speaks highly of a comprehensive collection of chants under the name of the Westminster Chants, edited by Mr. Turle, the Organist of Westminster Abbey, and Master of the Chorists. The collection begins with six single chants for the VENTRI and then follow chants for the whole Psalter, arranged for each morning and evening, with as frequent changes as may be required by the changing tones of the Psalms themselves. The whole work contains no less than one hundred and eighty-nine chants—containing probably all the best Anglican chants now commonly used in England,—and certainly a great many that are good—for nothing, Chants with recitatives on upper E natural, and cadences dashing up to F sharp, are capital things to be let alone. It is the collection actually used in Westminster Abbey.

The work is published by Novello, 389 Broadway, New York.

The Bishop of Llandaff has given a donation of £100 to the fund for restoring the Cathedral at Llandaff. Baroness Windsor (Lady Harriet Clive) has likewise given £100.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

NOVEMBER 25.—TWENTY-FIFTH DAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger.—Prov. xv. 1.

The disposition of one spirit always has a tendency to beget its likeness in another; therefore gentleness will often disarm the most furious. One angry word is almost sure to bring another; for the angry person feels for the time as if he were right, and the person with whom he is angry doing wrong to him; therefore angry words seem to him to add wrong to wrong. They likewise offend his pride. A soft answer on the other hand soothes his pride; whilst he feels ashamed to strike again, as it were, an unresisting foe. O that I may have self-government enough to return a soft answer to the angry.

2. Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering.—Col. iii. 12.

Those whom God has chosen and made holy to himself and favoured with his love, should show their gratitude to him by striving to resemble him in mercy, kindness and long suffering towards others; the more especially considering that they were enemies and rebels, and have been not only freely forgiven, but highly exalted. And this consideration should make them meek towards all and humble in themselves. May the consideration of this abundant and free mercy, O Lord, always humble me in myself, and make me gentle and patient towards others.

NOVEMBER 26.

1. The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination to the Lord, but the prayer of the upright is his delight.—Prov. xv. 8.

No religious acts will stand before God as a substitute for holiness. No sacrifice can be acceptable from those who do not honor God in their hearts; and the wicked dishonour him, both in heart and life. But when the sinner renounces his sin, he ceases to be wicked and becomes upright; and then his prayer is not only accepted but even a delight to the Lord. Glory to thee, O Lord, for this undeserved honour. Make my heart upright towards thee, that I may be worthy of it.

2. Above all those things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness.—Col. iii. 14.

Charity, the love of God and man, is different from mercy, and kindness and humility and meekness and long suffering, and does not grow in the mind till after them; but it binds them all together, for it will produce them all; for he who loves God will resemble him, and he who loves man will cast out pride from his heart, the enemy of meekness. And it is the bond of her fulness; for it produces all other virtues. O may this heavenly and divine charity grow up and strengthen in my heart.

NOVEMBER 27.

1. Butter is a dinner of herbs more lovely, than a stalled ox and hatched thoroughbred.—Prov. xv. 17.

It is not the abundance of our fare which can nourish us or give us pleasure, if those with whom we partake it pursue us all the while with hatred: for that will poison every dainty. On the other hand love produces lightness and cheerfulness and therefore makes the humblest fare nourishing, and makes privation easy to endure. May I ever cherish this heavenly gift of love, and exercise it towards all with whom God shall call me to.

2. Let the fear of God rule in your hearts, to which ye are called in one body.—Col. iii. 15.

God has called us into a state of peace with himself, that thereby our souls might be delivered from the jarring of unruly passions, which keep us in animosity with others; and that we might take example from Himself, and seek to reconcile to us those who have been our enemies. And he has called us in one body into this peace, that so he might bind us especially to lie in peace with those whom he has joined with us. Let me recognize my duty to seek especially peace with my fellow christians, that so I may be at peace with all mankind.

NOVEMBER 28.

1. A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth; and a word spoken in due season, now good in it.—Prov. xv. 23.

We make our own lot. Not only our actions but our words bring us joy, if they spring from an upright and kindly heart: for they cause others to trust in us and to love us; and that trust and love becomes the joy of our hearts. And how much may we benefit and cheer others, if we have a word of comfort for the sorrowing, a word of advice for the doubtful, a word of reproof for the perverse, a word of encouragement for the depressed. Make my heart right, O Lord; and then teach me to speak out of its abundance.

2. Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus.—Col. iii. 17.

We should ever remember that as Christians we bear the name of Christ, and that we cannot cast off that name, without renouncing our salvation. We should therefore be careful not to bring discredit on that holy name, whether in word or deed; but always strive that all our words and actions may be worthy of him whose name we bear. Glory be to thy grace O Lord, for giving me a part in thy dear son. Suffer me not

to forget the return I ought to make for this mercy.

NOVEMBER 29.

1. The preparation of the heart in man and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord.—Prov. xxi. 1.

We may often fear, when the disposing of our lot is in the power of our fellow creatures, what the result will be; but God can prepare their hearts in our favour, and bring an answer from their tongue, far different from what we might anticipate. So again when we ourselves expect to be required to speak, and fear whether we shall speak aright, let us remember that God can prepare our heart with fitting thoughts and feelings, and give us utterance to express them. Let me look to him to prepare both my own heart and those of others, and to him give all the praise.

2. When the blade was sprung up and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also.—Matt. xiii. 26.

God sows in his church the seeds of holy thoughts and dispositions, and in time these, if not choked, bring forth the fruit of holy living. Meanwhile the enemy is diligent to sow evil thoughts and evil passions, and they likewise bring forth evil living. Then strive for the mastery in the hearts of Christians, and as they more or less prevail, one becomes in the highest sense a child of God, and another a child of the wicked one. O that I may nourish the good seed and resist the growth of the evil, that I may be wholly a child of God.

NOVEMBER 30.—ST. ANDREW.

1. How shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach, except they be sent?

What were they to hear! Not anything whatever, but a message from God, of that which He desired to make known to them, and which they were to believe and obey. As then there was to be a message, there must be some one to deliver it; and as the message was from God, He must commission the messengers and deliver to them the message. And so it was with the Apostles, God in Christ gave them this commission, and both He and God the Holy Spirit delivered to them their message. And so it must be with all who profess to come from God: they must be sent from him. Let me reverence and receive that divine message in the Apostles. Let me acknowledge none but such as have God's authority through them.

2. Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men. And they straightway left their nets and followed him.—Matt. ix. 19.

Great was the honour, to be changed from simple fishermen to fishers of men. But it was an honour which as yet they understood not, and which they could reach only by following Jesus. It required simple faith in him thus to follow him, and quit their means of subsistence, and it required greater faith to look forward to the office to which he called them and which as yet they understood not. Yet Andrew delayed not, but immediately gave up all for a career which he took upon trust. Let me honor that faith in him. Let me strive to imitate it.

DECEMBER 1.

1. By mercy and truth iniquity is purged, and by the fear of the Lord men depart from evil.—Prov. xvi. 6.

Iniquity can be atoned for only by the sacrifice of the death of Christ; yet, for the sake of it God looks upon our works of righteousness and not on our sins; and thus we are purged from our iniquity towards others, by returning to mercy and truth. Give me, O Lord, to show forth mercy and truth: and in order thereto, give me to be governed by thy holy fear.

2. Let both grow together until the harvest.—Matt. xiii. 30.

Many think that the Church of Christ should be altogether free from evil men; but not so did Christ himself think. He would not have the tares rooted up, lest in attempting so to do we should root up the wheat. For our weak judgement might think those to be wholly evil in which his eye sees those seeds of good which shall one day turn them wholly on his side; nay our prejudice may pronounce that evil which is really good. But at the harvest the separation will come without fail. Let me cherish in myself the word of life, that I be not found at last amongst the tares.

J. B.

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

SIR,—Your leading article of last week treats on a subject which should be very interesting to all Churchmen, and especially to the Clergy. It is a standing reproach to us that there is not a single church in the Diocese, in which it can be properly said: "Day by day we magnify Thee."

Much can, undoubtedly, be alleged in extenuation of our shortcoming in this matter, but it can never be forgotten by those who really understand our Church, that our Book of Common Prayer supposes the prayers to be said "daily throughout the year;" and any state of things which falls short of this must be looked upon as exceptional and deficient.

We are told, that when the Ancient Heathen sent out colonies from their native land, the colonists took with them a live coal from the paternal altar, and kept it burning perpetually in their new home. Ministers were appointed and sustained to keep it ever burning day and night.

Can we not learn a lesson from this custom, heathenish though it be? Is our flame

of devotion strong enough to burn from one Sunday to another? Or is it not of as much, and of infinitely greater importance than that, at which was lifted the incense and burnt sacrifices offered to Jupiter and Diana?

To towns like Toronto and like this, there must be Church members that are to be numbered by thousands. Surely some percentage of these numbers would be found to avail themselves of the privilege of going to church daily to pray with their minister. It is matter of gratitude to know, that in Toronto this privilege is about to be secured. Why will not the "ambitious little city" be zealous enough to rival its neighbor, in this particular, as well as in those of a merely worldly nature? Let all our means and all our time be no longer absorbed in the sordid pursuit of worldly riches, while our churches are impenetrably closed except on one day in the week. Let us hope the clergy and the sincere laity will see to it at once, that at least one public service a day, either morning or evening, at some generally convenient hour, be established, if not in the church itself, in that lower room where we met, not without profit during last Lent.

Your obedient Servant, OBSERVER.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Exeter Gazette* reports a meeting of the ratepayers of St. Mary's church was held on Thursday week to audit the churchwarden's account and to make a rate. The chair was taken by the vicar, the Rev. H. Newland. An item of £33s for sacramental wine was objected to by the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, of the Free Church, who moved that it be rejected. The Vicar, however, refused to receive the motion, considering that it was put in an illegal form; upon which Mr. Gladstone moved that, as the Vicar had refused to receive a legal resolution, Mr. G. Rice be requested to take the chair. This was seconded and carried, but on Mr. Rice taking his seat at the table a scene of great confusion followed.

The Vicar, Capt. Phillpotts, Mr. W. Bartlett, and others protested against such a proceeding. The Vicar insisted on Mr. Rice taking his seat, and he was, in return, called to order by Mr. Rice. Cries of "Chair" and "Order," and hisses and groans arose from the meeting, and in the midst of the confusion Mr. Rice put the resolution to the meeting and declared it to be carried unanimously. As each item of the account was read the same disturbance arose. The scene was ended by the Vicar declaring the meeting dissolved, and with his friends leaving the room, immediately after which the lights were put out by the police-constable. Candles were, however, obtained, and with Mr. Rice in the chair, the remnant of the meeting proceeded to consider the granting a church-rate. Mr. Gladstone, in a long speech, moved the following resolution, which, having been seconded, was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated:—"That this vestry is determined to resist to the utmost in their power any attempt to impose a compulsory church-rate upon the parish of St. Marychurch, and recommends those who are anxious to support Popery in the parish church to do so with their own voluntary contributions, and not by taxing the parish to uphold that which, as a parish, it abhors."

Open-air preaching has been carried on by Rev. Francis Trench, of St. John's, Reading, during six months of the present year, from April 1, to October 1. During a considerable part of that time, two addresses were delivered each Sunday, and there was occasional preaching on week days. The numbers in attendance varied, according to weather and other circumstances, from 50 to 150; and during the whole time, not one single interruption or word of opposition occurred. The preacher constantly received thanks from his hearers at the close. In some cases, much and evident effect, of a religious character, was produced, and in many instances persons have been brought to attend public worship who had previously absented themselves. The measure, altogether, has proved most encouraging. There are now in St. John's school-room, readings of the "Pilgrim's Progress" on three evenings of the week. A considerable portion is read each time, and a few explanatory comments are made. The perusal of this most popular and instructive book is thus made to occupy about eight or nine evenings; and, if we may judge by the large and regular attendance, the plan has proved of a most acceptable kind.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

The Hukinsdon memorial window, by Gibbs, designed by Mr. Digby Wyatt, has been put up in the north aisle of Chichester Cathedral. The subject is "The Last Supper." Three tables are introduced, thus affording scope for the introduction of additional figures in the side lights. Above are small sitting figures of angels, with musical instruments; and the whole is surmounted by such symbols as the dove, the entire subject being relieved on a richly-traced background mingling geometrical with floral and other forms.

A new church at Rowhams, near Rousey, was consecrated on Thursday by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, who also preached in the morning. On Friday the Bishop consecrated a Church at Hyde Common, in the parish of Fordingbridge, erected by voluntary contributions.

Bedminster church was to be consecrated yesterday. Previous to fixing the day, the *Bristol Times* states, the Bishop demanded of the parish authorities whether it was their purpose, in compliance with his "affectionate request," contained in a former communication, to remove the carved screen; and to this Mr. Phipps, as churchwarden, replies that it was not their purpose to remove it, unless formally commanded to do so. No sooner was the Bishop's decision to consecrate the church on Tuesday, known in Bristol, than another memorial, signed by the Rev. E. Girdlestone, three other clergymen and some seventy laymen, was got up and presented to his lordship by a deputation. An account, evidently supplied by some of the party, in the local *Times*, says—

"The Bishop received the deputation very courteously, and heard their observations on the subject. It was maintained by them that Cardinal Wiseman and others, who looked for the release of Protestant England into the arms of Popery, rejected at every successful attempt, on the part of the English clergy, to assimilate the ornaments and services of the Church to those of Rome. His lordship in reply said no blame could attach to himself; he had not placed the images there; and had affectionately requested their removal; that request was not complied with—the carved screen was still there; but he did not feel justified, on this account, in depriving a large parish of its church accommodation; he would therefore consecrate it, as he had intimated, on Tuesday next, and it would be for them afterwards to try the question in a court of law, and if the screen was illegal, to have it removed by the authority of the law. The deputation, having had his lordship's answer withdrawn."

Mr. Lucas, who died last week, was a man of no small rank. A convert from Quakerism in early manhood, he threw himself passionately and perseveringly into the cause of his adopted creed, and for many years employed all his powers—and he both wrote and spoke extremely well—in showing how coarse, virulent, unscrupulous, and unfair Romanism may appear in the hands of one thoroughly going an advocate. Transplanted to Ireland—a more congenial soil—the journal, by volubility and ability, from a mere journalist to a donagogue, a member of Parliament, and chief spokesman of the Brigade, and promised, had he lived, to attain a very high position in the House of Commons. His death is attributed to the appointment at the failure of his efforts to obtain from the Pope a reversal of Dr. Cullen's edict discommuning political agitators among the Irish priesthood, his friends, at least, believed it, and the belief, whether true or false, shows the character of the man and his intense devotion to the objects of his life. In fact, Ireland had become too tranquil, her political atmosphere too clear, to sustain his turbulent nature; and just as Mr. O'Sullivan departed to begin his new life in Australia, Mr. Lucas found rest in the grave.—*London Guardian*.

The trustees of "Bishop Monk's Hospital Trust" held their annual October meeting last week, at the Palace, Stapleton. They have made a grant of £200 towards the purchase of a pair of grand-houses at Bishopsworth Bristol, out of the trust funds appropriated to the erection of parsonages in the archdeaconry of Bristol, and have also granted three several sums of £80 each, in aid of the stipends of the curates of Gosley, Plympton, and Monkton, Bristol, out of the trust funds available for the assistance of aged or infirm incumbents in the diocese.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. T. Ainsworth, Vicar of Kinnborton, to be Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester.
The Rev. R. S. Beke, to the Rectory of Holton, Suffolk, Patron, the Queen.
The Rev. G. B. Bennett B. A., to the Stipendiary Curacy of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks.
The Rev. F. T. Chamberlain, to the Curacy of Holy Trinity Church, Chester.
The Rev. U. J. Clarke, B. A., to be Curacy of Standlake, Oxon.
The Rev. W. Findley, to the Vicarage of Willington, Dershire. Patrons, the Corporation of Etwell and Repton School.
The Rev. W. J. Frampton, B. A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to the Curacy of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire.
The Rev. E. Geare, M. A., to the Lectureship of Wrigglesworth Hospital, at Abingdon.
The Rev. H. P. Gurney, to the Vicarage of Uffington, Berks, Patron, Mr. C. Eyre.
The Rev. C. L. Lyles, M. A., to Incumbency of Brampton Biers, Yorkshire.
The Rev. E. Hillman, B. A., to the Curacy of Standford-le-Hope, Essex.
The Rev. H. J. Howe, to the Curacy of Cookham Dean, Berks.
The Rev. J. Jones, Incumbent of Christ Church, Waterloo near Liverpool, and Rural Dean, to the vacant Archdeaconry.
The Rev. T. B. Ley, M. A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Rectory of South Weston, Oxon. Patrons, Queen's College.
The Rev. W. R. Roberts, M. A. to the Rectory of Pantegrove, Monmouthshire.—Patron, the Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire.

THE IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

It is excepted the October of the year 1798—that year so disastrous in the annals of Ireland—when even Fellowships and Scholarships almost literally went a begging, there seldom has been an October when so few candidates presented themselves for entrance in the Dublin University as in the present month. Thirty-eight only were matriculated, becoming thereby entitled to the College bursaries and the "geometrical bursaries." Mr. Milnes, junior, designated the common University cap, by his "Conjurers with Morus." The militia and the line, but more especially the latter, daily absorb more and more of our young men, attracted by the same and accessories of "glorious war;" so that many of the under-graduates of T.C.D. have obtained commissions in the army, and have been amongst those who were most distinguished for dash and daring throughout the campaign in the Crimea. The following students are now raising a subscription to present Lieutenant Massey, of the 19th Regiment with a handsome award, having a suitable inscription on the blade, as a recognition on the part of his college associates of his gallant bearing at the siege of Sebastopol. Unlike the Grecian orator, whose dauntless conduct marked him as a convert, or the runaway at Philippi, Relucta non bene paravisti.

Lieutenant Massey, late of F. C. D., has proved himself here. His literary tastes have not unfitted him for his profession of a soldier, no more than did his scholarly attainments, when he was the illustration of Greek words and the description of the poet at the Tuam, and the remarkable Roman who conquered Gaul and became his own historian.

The Society for Irish Church missions continues its interesting labours, and is making the instrument of gathering in many to the fold of the Gospel. The Rev. Mr. McCarthy devotes himself in Dublin to preaching and lecturing controversially; and numbers of inquiring Roman Catholics attend. In the south and west, and in the larger towns, the work of evangelisation is steadily progressing. It may still be said, however, that "although the harvest is great the labourers are few." A controversial class met lately at the Mission-house, Townsend-street. At the last meeting the

subject for examination was "The Introduction of Seditious," and the text of the evening the first clause of 15th verse of the 13th chapter of Hebrews—"Pray for us." Extraordinary skill in polemical divinity was evinced by the presiding clergyman, who has learned to keep his temper under the rules, accounts of Roman Catholic disputants. The Romish priests in Dublin and elsewhere, taking their cue from the Protestants, have opened Ragged Schools, which however, are badly attended. Well to do, ever come when they will open "controversial classes," and invite Protestant truth to break a lance with their champions. We know not.

The Lord Bishop of Ely held a conference a few Sundays ago, which was very numerously attended. Nearly three hundred young persons were confirmed, and were presented to the B.ishop by their respective pastors. There were several converts among the catechumens, or rather the competent, and we trust will prove themselves consistent communicants of our church. The Lord Bishop, who is most anxious to forward the good cause, visited St. John's Sunday School, and in the course of his recent visitation, consecrated the churches of Aganagh and Knockacran.

SCOTLAND.

The condition of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and recent transactions therein are worthy of notice in our columns. Much has been done of late; and her ministers and adherents are encouraged by the existing aspects of affairs. In the diocese of Edinburgh and Glasgow Bishop Trevor has succeeded in re-organising with every prospect of success, a mission in the thriving town of Castle Douglas, and various contributions have been received for the erection of a church, a site for which is expected to be given by a landed proprietor in the neighborhood. The endeavour is noticeable as being the first step taken towards the revival of the ancient diocese of Galloway. At Galashiels, the Bishop also preached on occasion of the first anniversary of the erection of the church and a large number of the influential clergy of the neighbourhood were present on the interesting occasion, which was followed by an entertainment given to the visitors, the clergy, and the school children, at Galahburgh, Kilmarnock, and Selkirk, and Lanark have also been scenes of Bishop Trevor's labours this season; and his triennial visitation was held in St. Mary's Church, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, at which twenty-six clergy of the diocese were present. The charge was chiefly devoted to a review of the internal affairs of the diocese, and a consideration of the means whereby the labours of the clergy may be rendered more effective. In 1837 this diocese was separated from that of Edinburgh, the first Bishop being the late highly esteemed Dr. Russell, author of a number of able and popular works, and himself a fine specimen of the Scottish ecclesiastic. During Bishop Russell's episcopate ten congregations had been added to the number of those previously existing, and ten others have since that time been formed; while within the last seven years fourteen clergymen have been added to the number of those who formerly officiated within the bounds.

The Annual Synod of the diocese of Moray and Ross was held at Inverness on the same day, when the Bishop delivered an interesting address, giving an account of the proceedings during the past year. One additional mission had been commenced, and the number of candidates for confirmation many of whom had joined the Church in previous years. A conference of the laity in the diocese has also been held, whom the Bishop addressed in forcible terms on the subject of the very scanty allowances on which most of the clergy of this diocese were compelled to exist, and also directing the special attention of the conference to the importance of taking into early consideration the best means for raising parsonage-houses for those charges were none at present exist; suggesting likewise, as a matter seriously calling for early consideration, the desirableness of restoring the ancient system of maintaining the clergy before the existence of endowment, viz: the establishment of a Diocesan Fund, from which the clergy might be paid, and thus placed in a position of greater independence as regard their flocks.

An important principle, our readers will at once see, is involved in this proposal.

BORROWED TROUBLE.

Does each day upon its wing,
Its allotted burden bring
Loud not, bold, with sorrow
Which belongeth to the morrow?
Strength is promised, strength is given
When the heart of God is risen;
But foredoth the hour of woe,
And alone thou bear'st the blow.

A HUMBLE HOME.—Are you not surprised to find how independent of money peace of conscience is, and how much happiness can be condensed into the humblest lot? A cottage will not hold the bulky furniture and sumptuous accommodations of a mansion; but if God be there, a cottage will hold as much happiness as might stock a palace.—*Rev. Charles Hamilton*.

SELF-JUDGMENT.—If we would understand our own characters, and the influence we exercise on others, we must test ourselves in the light in which they regard us. We may often learn more from the opinions of our enemies than from those by whom we are esteemed.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.—I learned grammar, when I was a private soldier, on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study in; my knap-sack my bookcase, and a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing-table. I had no money to purchase a candle or oil; in winter, it was rarely that I could get any light but the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of half-starvation; I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and brawling of at least half a score of the most reckless men—and that, too, in their hours of freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under these circumstances, could encounter and overcome the task—is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance!—*Cobbet*.

BIRTH.
In this city, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Frederick W. Gates of a daughter.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "NORTH STAR."

New York, Nov. 21.
The steamer *North Star* arrived here this morning. She left Cowes roads at day break on the morning of the 4th, and brings the second edition of the *London Times* and 17 passengers.
She passed, on the night of the 4th, a steamer, supposed to be the *Union*.
Nov. 12th, Lat. 48, Long. 30, passed a steamer supposed to be the *Hermann*.
Among other passengers was Mrs. General Scott.
No additional political news of importance from Europe.

The *London Times* contains a letter from China, received by the overland mail. It says a large and heavily armed piratical fleet had been destroyed, to the northward of Shanghai by the British war brig *Bittern*, 19 vessels were destroyed.

Canton quiet—imports improving and holders of goods are looking for higher prices. Three crops of new Congous had arrived, for which exorbitant prices were asked. The crop of Canton silks is very short, and all taken up for native manufacturing at high prices.
At Shanghai the import market had also improved, and shirtings were taken at advanced prices.
Foo Choo dates are 27th of August. A proclamation announces that after Sept. 13, a duty of six mace per picul will be levied on all teas grown in the provinces, or brought to Foo Choo for sale. Foo Choo prices show a decline. During the month 4 vessels had sailed for America.

Amoy advices are to the 3rd September. Cotton and common yarn improving in prices, with a fair demand.
Hong Kong dates 15th September.—Freights had declined, and the passenger traffic to Australia and California was almost annihilated, in consequence of the restrictive measures lately adopted there against Chinese emigration.
The U. S. Ship Powhattan and sloop *Vandalia* were at Hong Kong, and the *Macedonia* at Shanghai.

"The Church,"

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT HAMILTON, BY H. B. HULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one month;—or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months;—and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum.
The volume commences on the 1st of August, in each year.

GORE & WELLINGTON BRANCH OF THE Church Society.

The Clergy and Church wardens of the various Parishes in the Gore and Wellington Deanery, are requested to bear in mind that the next meeting of the managing committee of the Church Society, will be held in the Sunday School Room of Christ Church Hamilton, on the second Tuesday in December, (the day appointed by By-law) at 12 o'clock.

J. O. GEDDES, Secretary.

Hamilton, Nov. 22, 1855.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, DESIROUS of going out of Business has commenced selling off the whole of his large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

MARRIAGE OF THE PREMIER'S DAUGHTER.

We have to announce the marriage of Sophia, second daughter of the Hon Sir Allan Napier MacNab, to Wm. Combs, Viscount Bury, only son of the Earl of Albemarle, which took place at Dundurn Castle, the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Nov. 15th.

The Roman Catholic marriage ceremony, rendered necessary by the bride's adherence to that faith, was performed at an early hour in the morning. Shortly after 11 A. M. His Excellency Sir Edmund and Lady Head attended by Captain Retallick, A.D.C., arrived at Dundurn, having come from Toronto in the steamer Chief Justice Robinson, which had been specially engaged to convey to Hamilton the numerous friends of the bride.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Very Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, uncle to the bride, performed the marriage ceremony of the Church of England. The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by Miss Charlotte Boulton and the Misses Stewart, as Bridesmaids; Busby Cox, Esq., R. E., was present as the Bridegroom's man. The bride was attired in white-glazed silk, trimmed with Honiton lace, and wreaths of orange blossoms, and veil. Her extreme beauty was the theme of every tongue.

The *dejeuner* was announced soon after the ceremony, and after the health of the newly married pair had been proposed in an exceedingly happy speech by His Excellency the Governor General, and which was received with rapturous applause, and responded to by Lord Bury, they entered the carriage, which was in waiting to convey them to the Railway station, amidst the warmly expressed congratulations of all present.

Amongst those present at the ceremony were Colonel Baron De Rottenburg and the Baroness De Hottenburg; Hon. W. Cayley, Inspector Genl.; Hon. Robert Spence, Postmaster General, and Mrs. Spence; Hon. J. C. Tache, Receiver General, and Miss Tache; Honorable G. E. Cartier, Provincial Secretary, and Madame Cartier; Revd. Dr. Adamson; Honorable W. Dickson Niagara; Col. Irvine and the Misses Irvine; Capt. and Mrs. Retallick; Hon. J. L. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron; Hon. H. J. Boulton, and Mrs. Boulton; Hon. J. C. Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. Hildout, Toronto; Miles O'Reilly, Esq., Mrs. and Miss O'Reilly; W. P. MacLaren, Esq., and Mrs. MacLaren; Mr. and Mrs. White; Captain and Mrs. Stewart; the Mayor of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Strachan; Mr. and Mrs. Emsley; Mr. Galt; Mr. Gzowski; Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, London; Mr. and Mrs. Derdes, Woodstock; Mr. and Mrs. Street, Niagara Falls; Mr. Zimmerman, Niagara Falls; Edmund Murray, Esq., M. P., and Mrs. Murray; Mr. and Mrs. Ridley; Mr. and Mrs. Meredith; the Rev. Dr. McNamara; and Mrs. McNamara, Dundas; and about a hundred others.—Spectator.

FRATERNIZATION WITH SCHISM.

In a recent charge, the Archbishop of Dublin, (Whately) who is clergy particularly against mixing themselves up with any movement of an irregular character for the conversion of Papists. His Grace's observations on this subject are not the less remarkable on account of the quarter from which they proceed:—

"Guard against being parties to or countenancing any such irregular and disorderly proceedings, in the efforts to enlighten those of another Church, as may tend ultimately in various ways to weaken our own course. If, for instance, some such plan should be adopted as we have heard rumors of—that of sending forth from England a host of missionaries of Churchmen and Dissenters intermixed—appointed (I may say ordained since that is what it virtually amounts to) by a self-constituted association, without any reference to the existing authorities of our Church—without any security for their soundness of doctrine, or their discretion, or their acquaintance with the language of our Church or even not hostile to it—and without any responsibility except to the body which thus appoints them—if such a scheme should be set on foot, I am convinced that a countenance given to it by any of us would involve a danger (besides others) of favoring the charge brought against us of internal dissension and indifference to our own Church.

"Far, indeed, should we be from feeling any resentful jealousy or offering any opposition, if Protestants of any other religious communion—even in many points opposed to us—chose to come forward to advocate principles common to us and them. But this they can do more effectually by acting independently, and without any formal compact with us; especially such a compact as would imply a disregard on our part of the constituted authorities of our own Church. That Protestants are not agreed among themselves is indeed what is perpetually urged by Roman Catholics. But this view is not at all tenable (as might be on a hasty view supposed), but on the contrary is much aggravated, by any such alliance of Protestants of different denominations as may be formed independently of the government, and in defiance of the rules of their own respective communions, and which must be thus tend to engender fresh divisions within each.

"Without being so bigoted to any particular form of Church government as to insist that no other is permitted by scripture, one who is an actual member of a certain Church may consistently, and must, if he act on scripture principles, show a dutiful reverence for the regulations and constituted authorities of that Church to which he does belong.—Banner of the Cross.

Whilst congratulating Mr. James Beatty upon the improved appearance of the *Daily Leader*, we must retrace him for permitting his shoot to be soiled by the following mocking and scandalous prologue to a buckster's advertisement:—

SECOND BOOK OF MOSES. This is not Moses who spoke in the Wilderness—nor Moses who in the Bullrushes; but this is the Moses the very Moses, who hath withstood the wrath of his enemies for seventeen years, and is now speaking at "Pino Orchard Grove!"

Can it be possible that the "enlightened" *Leader*, occupies the editorial chair of the *Leader*? It looks very like it!

Sir John Paul and his partners, Messrs. Strahan and Bates, have been found guilty of fraud in their recent banking transactions, and have been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

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

As all our Goods are selected at their respective manufacturing factories in Europe, by one of the Firm, and imported thence direct, we are in a position to sell to the Trade and Public generally better and cheaper Goods than can possibly be obtained elsewhere.

NEWBURY & BIRELY. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1855. 3117.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY of British India, by H. Murray, F. R. S. E., Illustrated, 6s. 3d. Politics of the Island World of the South Sea and the Pacific, 7s. 6d. Discovery and Adventures in the Polar Sea and Regions, 7s. 6d. Voyages of Discovery round the World, 7s. 6d. Humboldt's Travels and Researches, 7s. 6d. Circumnavigation of the Globe, 7s. 6d. Stories from Switzerland and the Tyrol, 5s. 6d. Stories from Russia, Siberia, Poland, and Circassia, 5s. 6d. Tales of the Boyhood of great Painters, 5s. 6d. The Early Chieftain, a story for the young, 4s. 6d. The Heroic Letter Writer, 1s. 10d. Improved Letter Writer, with letters of J. Johnson, Burns & Co., 1s. 3d. Cook's Letter Writer, 1s. 3d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, August 29, 1855.

NEW BOOKS.

BATTLES of the British Navy, 2 vols., 15s. 6d. History of the British Navy, 2 vols., 15s. 6d. Stuart and Robert's Antiquities, 13s. 9d. White's Natural History of Selborne, 7s. 6d. Wordsworth's Pictorial and Descriptive History of the Poetical Works of Southey, mor. ext. ill. 30s. Byron, 30s. Chaucer, call. ext. 30s. Spenser, 30s. Dictionnaire des Lettres, 32s. 9d. Dictionnaire des Lettres, 32s. 9d. Spenser's Works and Memoirs, cloth, 13s. 9d. Spectator, illustrated with portraits, cloth, 12s. 6d. Shakespeare's Works, mor. ext. ill., 37s. 6d. The Poetical Works of Pope, Eliza, White, Spenser, Chaucer, Herbert, and Dryden, bound in Morocco antique, 15s. each. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF QUESTIONS illustrating the Catechism of the Church of England, by the Ven. John Snelcar, A. M., Pom. Coll., Oxford, J. L. E. Price 10s. For Sale by H. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 10, 1855. 7

THE GREAT GAZETTEER.

LIPPINCOTT'S Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World. OR GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. CONTAINING a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language. Edited by J. THOMAS M. D., & T. BALDWIN, Assisted by several other gentlemen. The above work, upon which over five years of continued labor and research, with a large outlay of money, has been expended) has not been published merely to supply the deficiencies of existing Gazetteers, but to furnish a Geographical Dictionary which should be as comprehensive in its design, as perfect in its arrangement, and as complete and accurate in its execution as the best dictionary of the English Language.

Among the many claims to superiority which this work has over all others of the kind are the following:— 1st. It is a PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER. It is as essential to the completeness of a Geographical Dictionary, as to a Dictionary of the English Language. 2nd. It contains above 20,000 more Geographical names than any other Gazetteer of the World. And the notices of all important places will not be found in any full and satisfactory manner in any other similar work. 3rd. In regard to Accuracy and Receptance of Information it will be found incomparably superior to every other.

Among the PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER, or Geographical Dictionary, contains above 2100 pages. Price—In strong leather binding, 9s; half-bound Morocco, 7s. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer, King Street, Toronto, Oct. 16, 1855. 12

GEO. E. CARTWRIGHT, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, White's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

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LONDON PUBLISHING CO., SUCCESSORS TO JOHN TALLIS & CO.

Office East side of John Street, a few Doors South of King Street. G. H. BENDER, Agent for Canada. Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. 9-3m

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE, BARRISTER AT LAW.

Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street Toronto, Toronto, Aug. 1st 1855. 1

DR. ROSS,

German and Reformed Physician has resumed practice. Office at the extreme West end of the City, North of King Street, near the Chequered Shed of the Brick Tavern. All descriptions of Diseases treated with vegetable medicines. Nov. 1, 1855. 699

Private Education for Young Ladies.

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughter, receives into her house at Yorkville near Toronto, a FEW YOUNG LADIES for the purpose of EDUCATION. The next quarter will begin on the 6th of September. Further particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed—Box 281, Post office, Toronto; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1855. 52 1f

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TO LET for 7 or 12 years, on the Watford Stream, in the Township of Flamboro' East, with a suitable quantity of Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from 25 to 60 feet fall, the most distant within 5 miles of the City of Hamilton, and 14 miles of the City of Hamilton, and Toronto Railroad. There is a constant supply of water, and the position most eligible situated for milling and manufacturing purposes, in the centre of a rich and flourishing agricultural district.

ALSO, To Rent, from 1 to 4 years a good Stone Merchant Mill, with two run of stones, in excellent order, on the above Stream, and about 100 yards from the aforesaid Railway. Apply to (post-paid) Mr. JOHN APPELGARTH, Hamilton, Or T. C. ORCHARD, Broker, Front Street, Toronto. 613-1f-cl-11 July 9, 1855.

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

T. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Feb. 1852. 27-1f

Mrs. Cosens's Establishment, For the Education of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, Will be opened on MONDAY September 10th. YONGE STREET, TORONTO. August 24th 1855. 6-15

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

HEARTSEASE, or the Brother's wife, By the author of the Hair of Bucephalus, 2 vols., 7s. 6d. The Castle Builders, do. do. do. 3s. 9d. The Hair of Bucephalus, do. do. do. 2 vols., 7s. 6d. Kenneth, do. do. do. 6d. Clara Hall, by Miss Sewall, 6s. 3d. Catherine Ashton, 2 vols., 7s. 6d. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, August 29th 1855. 7

NEW BOOKS.

READINGS from Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols., 10s. 6d. Erman's Travels in Siberia, 2 vols., 10s. 6d. Book of Nature, cloth, gilt, 10s. Cookery Book, by Eliza Acton, 4s. Lynch on the Dead Sea and the Jordan, 5s. Fletcher on America and Syria, 3s. 9d. Humboldt's Aspects of Nature, 5s. The Queens of England, by Agnes Strickland, 6 vols., 50s. Life of Queen Elizabeth, do. do. 7s. The Queens of Henry VIII., 5s. Somerville's Physical Geography, 6s. 3d. Holthouse's Law Dictionary, 10s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, Sept. 25, 1855. 9.

LAW BOOKS.

Williams on Personal Property, 22s. 9d. Stephen on Pleading, 15s. 0d. Smith on Contract, 17s. 6d. Smith's Mercantile Law, 22s. 6d. Bylton on Bills, 32s. 6d. Rawle on Conveyance for Titles, 37s. 6d. Hill on Trusts, 37s. 6d. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, August 29, 1855. 532.

BOOKS.

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NEW BOOKS.

CLEVE HALL, by Miss Sewall.—6s. 3d. A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.—5s. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, August 16th, 1855. 4

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE SACERDOTAL TITHE, By Rev. Adam Townley. 12mo. cloth, 9s. 6d. Price—1s. 10d. each, or 30s. per dozen. HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Oct. 16, 1854. 13

MEDICAL.

JUST RECEIVED. DUNGLISON on New Remedies, 13s. 9d. Erichsen's System of Surgery, 21s. 2d. Management of the Sick Room, 4s. Diseases on Midwifery, 16s. 3d. On Fevers, 16s. On Cholera, 14s. Maveo's Lectures on Living Beings, 5s. Lee's Clinical Midwifery, 3s. 9d. Bowman's Practical Gynaecology, 6s. 3d. What to observe in Medical Cases, 5s. Carpenter's Elements of Physiology, 15s. Lawrence on the Eye, 25s. Christian & Griffith's Dispensary, 17s. 6d. Miller's Practical Surgery, 8s. 9d. Principles of Surgery, 18s. 9d. Simpson's General Pathology, 6s. 3d. Watson's Practice of Physic, 16s. 3d. Maclellan's Surgical Anatomy, 42s. 7s. 6d. The Text Book of Anatomy, 4s. Harris's Dictionary of Medicine and Dental Surgery, 22s. 6d. Wythe's Pocket Dose Book, 7s. 1d. Wood's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., 37s. 6d. Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology, 24s. 0d. The Oculist's Observer, by Dela Beye, 20s. 0d. Brodie's Clinical Lectures on Surgery, 6s. 3d. Casper's Synopsis of Materia Medica, 7s. 6d. Poirson's Chemistry for Physicians, 14s. 0d. Wildie on Diseases of the Lungs, 14s. 0d. Ricord and Hunter on Venereal, 16s. 0d. Nalgau on Diseases of the Skin, 5s. 0d. Hughes on Anæsthesia and Percussion, 5s. 0d. Wilson's Human Anatomy, 15s. 0d. Cooper's Lectures on Surgery, 15s. 0d. Christ's System of Midwifery, 15s. 0d. Diseases of Women, 15s. 0d. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Toronto, August 29, 1855. 6

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

MRS. FORSTER having now become the exclusive occupier of this desirable residence, will be prepared, on the 1st of September, to receive BOARDERS as well as DAY PUPILS. Mrs. Forster will be assisted by ladies of experience in teaching, and by the best Masters. For particulars apply to the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Church Society Office, King Street, or to Mrs. Forster, Pinehurst, Toronto. July 18, 1855. 61-1f

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