No. 8.

a company of Bersaglieri to reinforce the

two companies already there. They crossed

HAMILTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Of all the monarchs in the world, Louis

Napoleon attracts at the present moment the

"Stand ve 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."

POETRY. And the second second second second second

THE GALLANT ENGLISH TAR.

BY ELIZA COOK.

There's one whose fearless courage yet Has never tailed in fight,
Who guards with zeal our contry's weal,
Our freedom and our right;
But though his strong and steady arm
Spreads havoc in its blow,
Ory "Quarter!" and that arm will be The first to spare its foc.

He recks not though proud clory's shout,
May be the knell of death, May be the knell of death,
The triumph won, without a sigh,
He yields a parting breath,
He's Britain's boast, and claims a toast!
"In peace my boys, or war.
Here's to the brave upon the wave—

The gallant English tar ! " Let but the sons of want come nigh, And tell their tale to him. He'll chide their eyes for weeping. While his own are growing dam.
"Cheer up," he cries, "we all must meet

The storm as well as caim ; But. turning on his heel, Jack slips.
The guiness in their palm.
He'll hear no long oration, But tell you every man.
Is born to act a brother's part.

And do what good he can He's Britain's boast, and claim's a toast! "In peace my boys, or war, Here's to the brave upon the wave— The gallant English tar!"

The dark blue jacket that enfolds
The sailor's manly breast, Bears more of real honor Than the star and ermine vest. The tithe of folly in his head, May make the landsman's mirth, May make the landsman's mirth, But nature proudly owns him As her child of sterling worth. His heart is warm, his hand is true, His word is frank and free:

And though he plays the ass on shore, He's lion of the sea. He's Britain's boast, and claim's a tosst! "In peace my boys, or war,
Here's to the brave upon the wave—
The gallant English tar!"

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

BY MRS. JAMES MATOON.

The song of the bird and hum of the bee, Are passing away in their fitful glee. The opening bud and expanded flewer. Will charm us no more at the twillight hour.

The robbin bath roamed mith his mate away No longer the whip-poor-will chants his tay; And the taoonbeams glean on the voiceless Fraught with the spirit of love and prayer.

Nor more can I twine for thy flaming tare! Or plack for the vase the richest dye, Which the rainbow tints in beauty vie.

No more can I gather the little wild weed, Whose fragrance all other wild flowers exceed; E'en this humble flower, which graces the

plain, Can mitigate sorrow, and soften e'en pain.

The humming bird, too, with his bright crimson breast, He too with the flowers is seeking for rest; In vain did I offer protection and care, From Autumn's rude blast and the keen Win-

Not one of the dear little warblers would star In my vine-covered trellis, 'mid mosaca as gay As the plumage which nature so lavishly spread,
Oh, they could not stay, as the flowers were all dead,

For Flora had beckoned them on to a clime, Where flowers ever flourish and suns ever

And the sweet Summer zephyr is wasting perfume, Where the orange and myrtle are ever in

Then cannot we glean from those lessons of love,
Some impulse divine, some light from above?
Some Flora to gnide us to heavenly bowers?
Where blossom unceasing perennial flowers.

HIDDEN LIGHT.

I much mistrust the voice That says all hearts are cold, That mere self-interest reigns. And all is bought and sold.

I much mistrust the man We will not strive to find, Some latent virtue in The soul of all mankind.

Yes! if you say the fount Is sealed and dry, I know It needs a wiser hand To make the waters flow

If you would still appeal The evil life in all. Will answer to your cal!.

The lord who came to save— Two angels fair and bright Sat watching by the grave. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .-- The

But when the lord was gone-

amount of travel over this road, just at the present time is immense. The down express yesterday morning had nearly 700 passengers, and the evening train nearly as many more. The train that arrived last evening at Windsor, brought over 800 passengers in 9 coaches, drawn by two locomotives, and came in on time .-- Detroit Tri-

COBOURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th Sept., 1855 .- 28 miles.

537 Passengers \$ 438.12 1145 tonsFreight (including 595,635 feet Lumber.) 1254.49 48 Cords Wood 48.00 S3.73 Other sources.....

\$1824.34 Earnings per mile per week ... \$65.15 D. E. Boulton,

Managing Director.

THE DUCAT AND THE FARTHING. THE BOY THAT DIDN'T CARE.

BY MARY HOWITT.

A ducat and a farthing had just beer coined in the great mint where all the gold. silver and copper pieces are made. The two tell you his history! lay close, side, by side, clean and beautiful and the clear sunlight glittered upon them. 'Thou ragmutin!' cried the ducat, off with thee! Thou art only made of vulgar copper, and art unworthy to be shone upon by the sun. Thou wilt soon be black and dirty, and no one will think it worth while to pick thee up from the ground. I. on the contrary am of costly gold; I shall travel through the world to the great people of the earth---to kings and princes--- I shall do great things, and even at length perhaps become a part of the king's crown.

At the same moment, a great white cal laying near the fire, rose up, and turning round on her side, remarked. . The under must be uppermost to make

all even. And the fate of these two coins was somewhat the same.

The gold piece came into the possession of a rich miser, who locked it up in the chest among a great number of other gold pieces. The miser fearing he should die, buried all his gold in the earth, so that no one should possess it after him; and there lies the proud ducat to this present time, and it has grown so black and dirty, that no one would pick it up if he saw it.

The farthing, however, traveled far thro' the earth, and came to high honor, and this is how it occurred: A lad from the mint received the farthing

in his wages, and the lad's little sister admiring the bright little coin, he gave it to her. The child ran into the garden to show her mother the farthing, an old lame beggar came limping up, and begged a piece of bread. 'I have none,' said the little girl. Give me then a farthing, that I may buy inyself a bit of bread,' said the beggar,---and the child gave him the farthing. The beggar limped away to the baker's. Whilst ie stood in the shop an old acquintance, dressed as a pilgrim, with his cloak, staff and and bag, came up the street, and gave the children pretty pictures of saints and holy men; and the children dropped pence into the box which the pilgrim held in his hand. The pilgrim replied, Many hundred miles to the city of Jerusalem, where the dear Lord Jesus was born, and lived, and died, I am going to pray at his holy grave, and buy the release of my brother who has been taken prisoner by the Turks. But first, I am mile, said the beggar, and gave the pigrini the farthing.

The beggar was walking away, hungry as he came but the baker who had looked on, gave the poor old man the bread he was

about to have bought. Now the old pilgrim traveled through many lands, sailed over the sea in a little ship, and at length reached the city of Jerusalem. When the pilgrim arrived, he first prayed at the sepulchre, then presented him-self before the sultan, who held his brother captive. He offered the Turk a great sum of money, if he would only set his brother free. But the Turk required more. I have nothing more to offer there,' spake the pilgrim, than this common farthing, which a hangry beggar gave me out of compassion. Be thou also compassionate and the farthing reward thee."

The Sultan put the farthing in his pocket and soon forgot all about it. The Emperor of Germay come to Jerusalem, and waged war against the Sultan. The Sultan fought bravely, and was never wounded. Once an his chair. It was wonderful to watch the arrow was shot straight at his breast---it struck him, but fell back again, without having wounded him. The Sultan was much surprised at this, and after the battle, his clothes were examined, and in the breast pocket, they found the farthing which the arrow had struck. For ever after he held the farthing in great honor, and had it hung with a golden chain to the handle of his scimetar. Later on in the war, the Sultan was taken prisoner by the Emperor, and was forced to yield up his sword to him. And thus the farthing came with his sword into the Em-

peror's possession. Whilst the Emperor sat at the table with breaker of wine in his hand, the Empress said she should like to see the Sultan's sword, and it was brought. As the Emperor exhibited it to the Empress, the farthing fell from the golden chain into the breaker of wine. The Emperor perceived this, and before he placed the breaker te his lips, he took out the farthing, and the farthing bad grown quite green. A wicked attendant had poisoned the wine in order to destroy the Emperor. The attendant was condemned to death, but the farthing was placed in the

imperial crown. Thus the farthing had delighted a child, procured a beggar bread, had released a prisoner, had saved the life of a Sultan, and of an Emperor. Therefore it was set in a Imperial crown and is there this day---if one could see that crown.

There are two reasons why you should not interrupt an Editor when he is writing. One is, it is apt to put him outthe other is, you might get put out yourself. The New York Post states that the exports of flour and grain are increasing, and will do so as the prices fall from the increas-

Bashfulness in a man in love is weakness; but it is a sign of purity of character, and would, under the inspiration of tender and bolder continents, soon disap-

ing receipts.

A LATHERING FLUNG AWAY .- Jerome Cardan, as recorded to Mr. Morley, was in the habit of saying. When you mean to wash, first see that you have a towel handy. England is to blame for not baving better attended to the above advice. Before attempting to give Russia a good wipe in the face, we ought to have seen that we had our Russian towelling all ready.—Pasci

In the lonely cell of a gloomy prison, sits a poor, miserable man. He is young in years, but old in crime. Before him lies a life of shame and sorrow. Why! Shall I

Ben Price had a bad father, but a prous mother. She had a hard time, but she did ing accounts of this remarkable man, and her best to bring up her children honestly vie with each other in presenting new inciand industriously, and the girls rewarded her dents and facts in his singularly chequered compliment from Chateaubriand, the revalfor her pains. It was not so with Ben .--back kitchen talking to him, with tears in inexhaustable themes for literary disquisition but the moment she was out of sight, he world, but when they ence have taken their was with them again---he didn't care, he stations, they stand on them like statues. The gaze of the muliciade may be fixed

He played truant, and the master faithaway his time and growing up in ignorance. out of hearing, and did no better than before People who knew his mother, wanted to employ him, that he might learn a little for the family; but he worked carelessly, or forgot he clung to the mighty prestige of his name thing to do with so careless and stubborn a

spirit as Ben Price was.
Still Ben 'didn't care;' he went on from worse to worse; got connected with a gang of idle, dissolute, dishonest characters; and while engaged with them in robbing a gentleman's house, he was seized by the police, tried, sentenced to transportation, and sent

'Don't care' has brought Ben to ruin---Some boys seem to think it is manly not to care-that it is clever to cast off restraint. It is a very bad sort of cleverness---a very mistaken notion of manliness. True manli ness is never rude and lawless; it submits to gorgeous costume, ready to review and lead just restraints, and respects wise counsel.-though they saw Noah building the ark, and heard his awful warnings of approaching

Boys, do care---do care to respect you parents, to mind your instruction, to be faithful to your employers, to reverence the Sabbath and obey God. Do care how you splendour of the imperial court of his illusspend your time, what habits you form, what trious uncle. He is now accordingly fortythe 1st Napoleon, with all its grandeur, all
its might, and graced with all its glorious
of God cares of seven years of age. We next find him
its might, and graced with all its glorious
of classics of class
of if it woro attacked by a considerable force, you, your teachers care for you, God cares for you, angels care for you; and will you not | him not to set out on his fatal journey to th care for yourselves?

---- Line to a state date.

A friend tell us an anecdote of Booth the great tragedian, which we do not recollect having seen in print. It occurred in the palmy days of his fame, before the sparkle my race. of his black eye had been dimmed by that

bane of genius---strong drink : Booth and several friends had been invitovercome all his scruples and prejudices. mately place the crown of his uncle upon uncle Joseph, he stood in direct succession ing. 63t at the tower of Karlovia from the After the entertainment was over, lamps his head. lighted, and the company scated in the drawing room, some one requested Booth as a particular favor, and one whom all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud a Napoleon to tread he soil of his native the Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his land. willingness to afford them this gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him, Booth rose slowly and reverently from power of the Pope of Rome. It was when play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deadly pale, and his eyes turned trembling upwards, were wet with tears. As yet he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, until the spell was broken as if by an electric shock, as his rich toned voice, from his white lips, syllabled forth, 'Our Father who art in Heaven,' &c:, with a pathos and perfect solemnity that thrilled, all hearts.

He finished. The silence continued. Not a voice was heard or a muscle moved in his wrapt audience, until from a remote corner ty. The spirit of gloom seemed to settle of the room a subdued sob was heard, and the old gentleman (their host) stepped forward with streaming eyes and tottering frame light of an idiot, rather than as a man of high and seized Booth by the hand. 'Sir,' said he, in broken accents, you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day, from my boyhood to the present time, I thought, I had repeated the Lord's prayer, but never heard it before. with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one penson in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness, and grandeur can be condensed in a space so small and words so simple. That prayer of itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of divin-

So great was the effect produced (says our informant, who was present,) that conversation was sustained but a short time longer in subdued monosyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up and retired to their several homes with sad faces and full hearts.

37 An M. P., one day comparing his merits with another's said, ironically- Iu in the House? 'I beg your pardou,' retorted thoother, quietly; every time you made a ·I beg your pardou.' retortspeech, I yawned! An Irish litteratur, confident of making his fortune by the repeal of the stamp

largest share of public attention. The English press, in particular, is filled with glowlife. Indeed the Emperor of the French One day the neighbors saw her in the little seems to be one of those men who furnish real merit. Chatcaubrand thus addressed her eyes, about associating with bad boys; Some men occupy lofty positsons in the upon them, but not to discover any new I am frithful to the glory of Napoleon. I lines, were all to the effect, that the Russians fully pointed out to him the evils of idling features—not to discover any marvellous 'I don't care,' he cried, as soon as he was circumstances as they arise—but only the same sameness of character, and the same immobility of expression. Napoleon however is none of these men--for not only has his errands altogether; or when kindly or with inflexible tenacity, but throughout all sternly reproved, he turned on his heel with his undertakings he has exhibited to the to a cabinetimaker, who after giving him a fair vast mental resources always available for trial, sent him off, saying he would have no- the purposes he had in niew. Whether regarded as the exile, the prisoner or the sovereign, even those who once derided him and scoffed at his projects are attracted to him by some fresh trait, some new development in his nature, and compelled to admit that he is no common man, and that the mantle of

capable, if they are unworthy shoulders. Like his genius, the history of this wonderful man appears to be inexhaustible. Whethor we view him as the beggar, in strange lands, as the modern Cæsar, in one of hi present every day Parisian characters, inounted on a superb charger, arrayed in an army into battle, we still find food to wonder and much to admire and commend Louis Napoleon is the son of Louis, ex-King of Holland, the brother of the first

Napoleou, and of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine, and therefore stands at the head of the Bonaparte family. He was born on the 24th of April, 1808, at the Tuilleries, amid all the Sabbath and obey God. Do care how you splendour of the imperial court of his illuspend your time, what habits you form, what trious uncle. He is now accordingly fortyclinging to his great uncle, and imploring recollections. There it is, despite of she, on account of the great number of carts battle at Waterloo .- He was then in his

eighth year..., go to the wars—or if you must, take me along with you.' · Embrace Louis,' said Napoleon to a

marshal; "he is, perhaps, the only hope of How much prophecy there seems to be life-ong captive—the lonely exile, hunted by some French Chassours, who, forming from that remark of the great general! At all from land to land—the homeless, the all but the Russians, and narrowly oscaped, while triendless, the entirely fortuneless—on the their contrades were taken prisoners. Soon sensitive boy, and at the first fitting occa- throne of France. Alone he did it. See their comrados were taken prisoners. Soon ed to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore, of distinguished kindness, urbanity, and
piety. The host, though disapproving of
Theatres, and theatre-going, had heard so
much of Booth's remarkable powers, that
curiosity to see the man had in this instance.

See the man old gentleman in Baltision he sought to give them a practical rehim enrolled into the fraterinty of kings, and
—what to him gives it a princedess value—
ment and exile in Switzerland, but amid his
scholastic training he seemed to be conscious that some great evolution would alticuriosity to see the man had, in this instance ous that some great evolution would alti- 1804, and by the deaths of his father and tion of the locality. The Tohornaya, com-

Phillippe was too astue a monarch to allow

In 1831 we find his fighting by his elder brother for liberty, against the despotic he keeps his compact with the people.' that brother died, and the King of Rome left the scenes of earth, that he found himself sole heir to the mane and throne of his illustrious uncle. The shadow of his future greatness was on his soul, and nursing ideas | tify the coup d' ctat, yet we should not be of sovereignty he made the bold attempt at Strasbourg, in 1836, which resulted in his exile to the United States.

His relatives in America refused to ack nowledge him as one of the Napoleon family, and he found himself an outcast without ings in New York at a French hotel, and passed several months in the closest obscuriupon his soul, and he so far yielded to its sombre character, that he was viewed in the intellect and uncommon sagacity. He made

very few acquaintances and and friends, and appeared to have neither the inclination nor the means to indulge in the sensualities and debaucheries that have been charged to his account.

Released from his difficulties in New York he returned to Switzerland in 1837, from course of the Emperor on the Turkish quesnever. You are right,' replied Booth; 'to be returned to Switzerland in 1837, from read that prayer as it should be read has cost which he was banked at the instigation of the Which he was believed to the Which he was b me the severest study and labor for thirty the French Court. He took refuge in En-years, and I am far from being yet satisfied gland and devoted himself to literary pursuit. He occupied obscure lodgings in join her legions with those of France for the London, and was taboord in fashionable and aristocratic circles, although he enjoyed the the rugged and crushing grasp of the North parated by another open ground, similar to twenty yards in advance of the whole column hospitalities of the Count D'Orsay and Bear-the allied nations committing their Lady Blessington, during the period of their rightcous cause to the God of hattles, and waning splendor and riches. Restless, cager. and ambitious of fulfilling what he firmly be-lieved to be his destiny, in 1840, he made that descent on Boulogne which led to his capture and imprisonment in the fortress of a noble Scottish family by the maternal Ham for 6 years. This period is not the side. On her father's side she is of English least bright one in his life--for, instead of origin. She belongs to the Guzman family, he applied himself to literary and scientific named Goodman. The Empress was edupursuits, and while storing his mind with a short you have not opened your mouth yet to a statesman and so invaluable to the supreme ruler of a nation. Instead of repin-

> Stone walls do not a prison make Nor iron bare a cage.

the world that

sayings while in Ham; and we accordingly find him writing on . Essay on Pamperism." meditating on the wants of the proceand throwing out the most valuable suggestions

those who suffer, was one of his own fine

for their mitigation. At the same time bewrote articles on the sagar question, on the improvement of acquiretores; and the while diligently pursued his military studies. This true nobility of mind procured for him a highist, than whom none better could appreciate. the immate of a prison; "Your love for puls. Movements of large numbers of troops in lie liberty, your courage, and your troubles, the neighborhood of Sebastopol, the unaniwould, in my eyes, put all rights on your mous reports of the desorters, of whom soside, if to deserve your esteem I did not feel veral came in every day, and lastly, informait my duty to remain faithful to Henry V. as

fertility of invention and able-wielding of the calmiess of mind you display in the which they were expecting, intended to try place in which you now dwell-you derive their luck once more in an offensive operathat nower from your race.

gant and affectionate compliment of Chairteaurbiand to Louis Napoleon, and did not hesitate to applaud the man who, in his cold soon concentrated in and about the Russian don't care.' At last he was apprenticed world an astonishing range of thought, and cell, could write and think about the conditions of the poor. These person reflections perhaps the Russians might attempt someof Louis Napoleon shed fusire over his thing against the position of the alfied arwhole career, and will long remain among mier before Sebastepol, and the chief attention was consequently directed to that point. romantic history. On the 25th of May and spoke with the utmost certainty of an 1846, he made his escape, in the disguise of intended attack on the Teleorous lines; but a workman, from the fortress in which he as this had been the case several times alhad been confined for six years. He fled ready during the last fortnight, no particular his Colossus of an uncle has not fallen on in- to England and there remained till 1848, attention was paid to their reports, and no

terwards Emperor. history. In glowing language of an honest sovereignty. The people gave it, and he

The particulars of his election to the Pre sidency of the Republic, and his subsequent Napoleon-like seizure of the French crown are too well known to be repeated. Though our notions of constitutional law do not justoo fastidious when referring to the peculiar circumstance of the case. Unlike Cromwell, who not only seized on the reins of England, but brought its hereditary monarch decessors to depose, and his during act was friends in the New World. He took lodg- but to save a manine population from their own bewildering notions, and to upbuild a throne that had been literally upheaved from its deepest foundation. He found the social compact in process of frightful dissolution, and his was the calm philosophy and the sagacious mind to cement the elements of revolutionary discord, and once more erect the Empire upon a solid and brilliant foun-dation---worthy of the glory and chivalry and patriotism of the people of France. Under his rule France has enjoyed eternal peace, and a prosperity that challenges the wonder and admiration of the world. The tion is worthy of a noble and philanthrophic heart. He it was who first penetrated the designs of Russia, and roused England to preservation of the Ottoman Empire from never doubting that ultimate success would crown their efforts, however formulable the difficulties to be surmounted.

The Empress Engenia is descended from Dame.

As Internance With - I will I equently to ing over his sad lot-his sentence was imprisonment for life-we behold him proving to without reserve, and to my eldest son the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terence McCarthy.'

In misfortune it is natural to think of cause there is no living without them.

EUROPEAN NEWS

BAPTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

THE DETAILS

CAMP OF THE ALLEYD ARMES ON THE POINT. NAAA, August 16 - Pholong throatened attack of the Russians on the Tcherneys line has at length taken place, and ended in the last few days the signs of an impending dries tion gained from numbers of Tartara who bring in continually news from the Russian cannot sufficiently express my admination of traving received part of the reinforcements tion. Aithough at first the line of the Even France bound hand and foot to the Orleanist faction, could appreciate the clesson and affectionate coupling of Cleans confirmed by all the desertors, yet, as there were large numbers of newly arrived troops when called by destiny, he stepped from special orders given to the troops, except to comparative poverty—from an exile of the propared for an attack; and this had been so often repeated that it made no impression. In addition to this, our attention was drawn off from the Tehernava to Babbar was drawn off from the Tchernaya to Baldar. throne of Louis Phillippe, he returned to I wrote in my last letter that when the arri-France, and was elected a member of the val of fresh troops at Sebastopol became National Assembly. In December, 1848, known the four troops of English light carable became a President of France, and after-ry were withdrawn from Baidar, and only two ragiments of heavy French cavalry and a Nothing more startling or more tinged low Chasseurs and Zonaves remained in the with rounnee can be found in the pages of valley until all the hay collected should be recently published in a London paper—
Alone and patiently he watched his time, it came at last—and with it the Empire, denso fog which profig notice of this message that late in Arbitralle was sont to Conoral and that in Arbitralle was sont to Conoral parallel in listory. There is is and there that the attack was scarcely loss a surprise he is too the necronancer of this mighty than that of lukorman. The first news of an transfermation. See him--the shunned, the actual attack was brought about day break

tower of Karlova into the Woronzoff road. the large solitary standing hillock which used to be buld by the Cossacks, and which extends down to the open ground over which the read from Balaklava to Tehorgoun leads. This billock has been lately consider to the block, Louis Napoleon had no pre- rably strengthened and provided with batteies, and, as it has a very commanding position was of the utmost importance in the defence of the Tehernaya line. In front of the hillock, and divided from it by the aque-duct which begins there, is another smaller of the Russians, they were by degrees forbut equally stuop hillock, accessible from the first by a stone bridge, and on this billock the Sardinians had a small epaulement guarded by a detachment of lufantry. Beof the Tchernays, they had moreover, on the hillock nearest the Mackenzie read their outposts, which could thus watch the movement of the enemy and give timely alarm in cann of attack. The French occupy the last eries at hillocks to the left of the Sardinians, and guard the road which leads from Baluk hen over the Traktir bridge, upon Macright is suparated from the others by the great road leading to the bridge; and the last to the left, is protected by the basin which the aqueduct forms here, and is sothat as the right of the French position, from the ridge on which the army of obserthe bridge the French had constructed a poste.

The first movement of the Rumlans was against the outposts of the Sardinians on the opposite back of the river. Correspondsinking under the monotony of his condition, the founder of which was an English knight, ing to the hillocks on this side of the Tchorcated at Paris, at the Convent of Sucre bank. These were chosen for the left of Course. On the tend of Lamana tory vast amount of knowledge of the military Contr. On the 2nd of January, 1853, the the Russian position against the Turks and art-especially the antillery and engineer- | Emperor announced his intended marriage, the Sardinians These plateauxwere, thereing branches—he did not omit to tay up a and a week afterwards the ceremony was fore, first to be ascured, for the guns could stock of that kind of information so essential performed in the venerable pile of Notre apposite occupied by the Sardinians and Turks, but likewise the plain which opens towards the French position A company of intantry of the line, and a company of Bermy beloved wife Bridget all my property singlieri, formed the Sardinian outpoats. These were attacked at dawn by the Russians. As the troops were not yet under arms, it was necessary to hold this position over Major Govour, of the etat major, with mass was so great that all the hurry could not Why are ladies like churches :- Be- for a while, and General della Marmora sent

the squeduct and the river, and went up the plateau; but, when they arrived on the crost, of it, the two companies had just left the opaniment, behind which they had until then defended themselves gallantly against in the Correspondent of the Landon Times. the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, but which had i ecomo untenable, as it was swept by the guns which the Russians had brought up on the other plateaux, and behas at length taken place, and. During the complete defeat of the enemy. During the So the troops retired in good order across last few days the signs of an impending dustion to river, and went to reinforce the post il'es was exposed to be taken in the reat. which occupied the second hillock on the banks of the aquoduct. In the meantime the cannonade on both sides had begun,-The Russians left us new long in doubt where they would attack, for scarcely had the camonade begon; when three compact cannonade legent; when three compacts masses of infantry were good advancing towards the plain opposite to the French po-sition. The points chosen were the bridge and the billock to the right. The master which in the morning sun looked like gift-turing waves, projected by the fire of their artillery, moved in excellent order down to the river side, netwithstanding the heary fire of artiflery which greeted them in front of the French, and in flank from the Sardininns. At the river the first column detachod itself from the rest, and, dividing into we columns, crossed the river, which is now nearly every where easily for lable. Men carrying moveable wooden bridges preceded but in the first rush, the Russians, without waiting for bridges, went over wherever they could, and dispersing like a swarm of boos, rushed forward in columns, some against the right. As I said above, the continual apprehension of an impending attack had at last bonumbed the interest for it, and notwithstanding the signs which seemed to indicate some movement on the part of the Russians, everyhody slopt assoundly as possible until awakened by the Russian grown Bofore the troops were properly und at the the Russians were at the bridge and the foot of the billock. The optinger and the second battalien of Rosses had to stand the first shock, and doy certainly stood it. galiantly. The dan of the Russians was splendld, scientification their time with a classically advanced with an classically firing in Russian troops. Some French over di in teuenim division, who have durcarried away. Yesterday afternoon General a form of Camon's division, who have duration will be some news from Baidar by tolograph of the winter guarded the trenches towards Englishman, who sings himself under the that large numbers of Russian troops wer the Quarantine, and have had nearly daily nonne de plume of A man of the world, concentrated on the heights above the "the klussians, assured me that they never saw them moving on in such that they never saw them moving on in such a style. They were new treeps, belonging, seconding to the prisoners and wounded. to the 5th division of the 2nd carps a armse lately arrived from Poland. But their ardons was soon broken. They could not carry their point, and were, after a short trial, repulsed both on the bridge and the hillock, cabals, and coteries—despite of Figure as a which are down in the rathey for the transRoyal or republican— as prophetic hisport of hay, and which would encumber the torians, and att one mothey crowd of discomificated opposition. There it stands—a fact accomplished, and a fact which has no mothey and there it stands—a fact accomplished, and a fact which has no moralled in history. There it is and there there is and there that the attack was scarcely less a surprise both on the bridge and the hillock, The and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock. The and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock. The and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, formal there is a surprise to the foot of the hillock, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock. The same standard that hill the same surprise to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock.

There is a surprise that the same close to the foot of the hillock, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot of the hillock, formal the same close to the foot o ties for an advancing force, and exposing it, as soon as it reaches the top of it, to the musketry fire from the heights, when, taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, which fired with admirable precision, they were swept down wholesale and rolled into the aqueduct below. This first rush did not last more than ten minutes. The Russians fell-back, but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by the second column, which was advancing a pas de charge to support the first, and both united and again rushed forward. This second athis head.

After the revolution of 1830 he applied for permission to return to France, but Louis Phillippe was too astut a management of the stood in direct succession ing. out at the tower of Karlovia from the tompt was more successful than the first.

After the revolution of 1830 he applied for permission to return to France, but Louis Phillippe was too astute a management of the succession ing. out at the tower of Karlovia from the tompt was more successful than the first.

At the revolution of 1830 he applied claim, recognizing no title but that of popular the valley of Baidar, flows between a successful than the first.

At the tower of Karlovia from the tompt was more successful than the first.

At the valley of Baidar, flows between a successful than defend the river on the tower of Karlovia from the tompt was more successful than the first.

At the bridge the valley of Baidar, flows between a successful than the first.

At the bridge the valley of Baidar, flows between a successful than the first.

At the bridge they forded the river on the first was more successful than the first.

At the bridge they forded the river on the first was more successful than the first.

At the bridge they forded the river on the first was more successful than the first. stances, this was prudence. There is no form the basis of the position of the allied free, when two guns of the 5th light brigade monument in Europe more valid than his armies. On the extreme right, beginning of artiflory crossed it and took up a position where the Tchermaya comes out of the gerge on the opposite side, in an open space which down to the little mountain streams which divides two of the billocks, and through received it - and he will retain it, so long as fall into the Tchornaya from the south the read leading to the plain of Balaklava. are the Turks. They occupy two hill— While these two guns passed the bridge, a locks, and between them are two roads third crossed the river by a ford, and all which lead from Higher Tehergoun and the three began to sweep the road and the three began to sweep the road and the heights. The infantry, in the meantime, The Sardinian position leads to the right on without waiting for the portable bridges. the little mountain stroam which limits the which had moreover been thrown away in Turkieb position to the left. They occupy great part during the advance, rushed broastdeep into the water, climbed up the ombankment, and hegan to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in gotting up more than one-half of theascent, where the dead and wounded after-wards showed clearly the mark which they reached, but by the time they arrived there the French were fully propared, and met them in the most gallant style. Notwith-

> sistance, across the bridge, carrying away their guns. While this attack took place on the bridge, the other column again attacked the French right. This time they came on in such a swarm that they were neither kept back by the aqueduct, nor cowed by the Sardinian guns, which were plowing long lanes through the scattered lines. On they came, as it seemed, irresistible, and rushed up to the steep hill with such fury that the Zouaves, who kenzio's farm. The hillocks occupied by lined the sides of it, were obliged to fall backet them are three in number; the first to the for a moment before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers leading the way, and animating their soldiers. I particularly observed one gallant fellow, who, at least was the first across the aqueduct, and I could still see him on the side of the bill. This furvarion was during the winter. - In front of jous rush brought the advancing column in an incredibly short time to the crest of the hillthe river, he vond which they had their out ock, where it stopped to form. But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zonaves had only fallen back from the side of the hillock to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top. Scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murder-wood fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver, but the impetus from those behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who, shaken already, im-mediately turned round and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up. But the

of the Russians, they were by degrees for-

Not so on the bridge. Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack. the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack. They again crossed the river and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights-but in vain; the French were thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to augment their losses. They were soon seen flying in all directions, followed by the This last attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for retreat-namely, the advance of the artillery-showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of twelve guns, which during the greater part of the attack had been nearly silent, began to

the little outpost fight on the opposite side of ready at very brief notice. Unlike last night the Tehernaya, had confined themselves to whose unwonted stillness had semething support the French by their admirable artil- almost ominous-warned, as we were, of a lery, which entirely subdued the Russian fire probable encounter, the fire of the batteries on the opposite plateau, began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian riflemen, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Tehernaya, whence thrown from gun or from mortar, while the they kept un a brisk but ineffective fire. A round shot burtled through the vir, and the battalion of Piedmontese, preceded by a company of Bersagheri, advanced in beautiful order, as if on a parade, and soon drove these riflemen from their position. It even advanced some way toward the plateau; but, as ced some way toward the plateau; but, as has been no occasion to turn out the troops was not intended to force the heights, it Nothing has been yet heard of Major Me consisted itself, supported by other troops, Gowan, 93rd Highlanders, who is noissing with folice and the supported by other troops, Gowan, 93rd Highlanders, who is noissing with folic ing the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

The French hat ring the battle brought up a new division (Dulas) Provide the battle brought readiness on the plain leading to a giver, the ground of the light cavalry charge tag year. The ors were killed in the trenches. One, I ready to receive the enemy if he should be a sear, was Major and Adjutant Drummond the passage of the river and debouch on the general has made the passage of the river and debouch on the general has made the plain. But General Morris would not risk the cavalry on the plain intersected as it was by the branches of the river, and defended as so only two squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique followed the enemy. The guns which the Russians had brought up to cover their retreat suffered so much by the fire from our side, which was increased by Captain Mowbray's batteries opening apon them from the open ground between the Sardinian and the French positions, that they made off in a nurry. Scarcely a shot was thrown away. the shot ich ar or close to the game, which we could plainly distinguish, as a slight breeze carrying off the smoke left a beautiful view over the whole battle field. But theRussian guns returned only for a moment under cover, and soon after you could see a brilliant line of cavalry debouching from the rising ground, where it had been hitherto hidden. I could distinguish five regiments -three in one line, and two other regiments on the flanks in second line. They advanced fautry. at a gallop, and, wheeling round, allowed 12 the whole, has gone of Constantinople, on a guas to pass, which again onened their fire, month's leave. nine or ten o'clock the dust on the Mackenzie road and the black lines moving off were the only traces which remained of the so long threatened attack of the Russians.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SEIGE

CAMP BEFORE SERASTOPOL, August 13.-There is at last some prospect of action, but not against the Malakell, nor is it the allies who are expected to assume the aggressive Late last evening orders were given for the troops to be under arms by three in the morning. Of course, Malakoff was immediately the word, and most persons supposed that the long talked of assault was to be made. This however, was seen found not to be the case. An attack was expected to take place, it was believed, along the whole line. Without tap of drum or sound of bugle, the camp was afoot a: the prescribed bour, the troops forming up in profound si lonce. The outire army was out, including the cavalry and artillery from Balaklava. The first gray of morning found a number of officers and amateurs, assembled on Catheart's Hill, the best point of elservation.

There was unusually little thing yesterday and last night. The interest of the situation grow stronger as the morning advanced, and as the scarlet columns because visible, massed along the lines, motionless and expectant. Superior officers, with their staff, moved to and fro; nides-de-camp travorsed the heights with orders; here and thore, through the still imperfect light which began to be tinged with the first red flush of sunrise, waved the pennons of a Lancer escort. With broad day the brief excitement ended. Before the upper edge of the sun's disc rose above the bills, the troops were marching briskly back to their tents. The morning was beautifully clear, and the spectacle was striking. In fine order, in sorried columns, looking hardy, active, and choorful, and up to any work, the Crimear army regained its canvas quarters. For the day the danger was over—to commence again, it is believed; to night. From certain orders that have been given with respect to ammunition, mules, &c., 1 infer that the army will again be under arms early to-morbo roady at a moment's notice. It is be- beyond the Tehernaya lieved that reinforcements have reached Sobastopol. They have been expected for some time past. Four divisions are talked of, two of them Imperial Guards. Word has been sent up from the fleet to head quartors that large bodies of troo's were behind the Tchernaya, and there were grounds for expecting a general attack along our lines. The generals of division assem-bled yesterday, at the quarters of the com-Simpson is indisposed, and it is reported that he intends going on board ship for a few days. It was thought probable that he had summoned his subordinates to confer with them previously tos to confer with them previously to absenting himself, but it may now be supposed that the meeting had reference to last night's operation. It is not impossible tack did not dare to take the of that this turn out of the army was a more spite its numerical superiority.

neters were perfect in their parts and or ease of need would be present's at their posts. The report too lay on a supervisit the Archduke Michael is in Schooling To night I am informed that our e valry has hope, the most attackable part of our pe

tion; but it is vigrantly guarded, and I ex tertain on doubt as to the result sheafd the Russians venture to so all us. The Ornicco has arrived at Bidakays with diagonic and horses Mr Donne, apprintendent-in-chief of the army working cutps, has also arrived. He came as far as Constantinoph column, which had been routed on the right | in the Simoon, with 150 of his men, who will quickly tellow him hidder. The core is to consent of 1000 men. Mr. Dayne has laid an interview with Colonel Macourdo, in command of the land transport corps understand that it is not inteded, as was a first proposed, to employ the army working corps under fire unless in case of absolu necessity. They will be set to making readcleaning the camp, and similar highly useful and necessary occupations. The scall of thorailway, which has been preatly dinonished by illness and other causes, has been broken up. Mr Beattie has been requested by General Simpson to remain to superintend the working of the railway and all engineering matters connected withit. Two vessels have been sent from Balakiava to Gibraltar for mo ter. We are informed that no less than H vessels vailed from Engopen their fire while the scattered remains of that no less than 11 vessels sailed from Eng-the infantry columns rallied behind a rising land between the 20 and 30th uit laden with ground leading up towards the plateau of Akyer, or Mackenzie's Height. The Sardinians, who, with the exception of for a turn-out, but merely teat all should be

rifles sparkled at various points of the

or in lofty flight according as they were

August, 14. The night has passed quietly, and there for the last week. He went to post a picket in advance of the lifth parallel, and is supposed to he a prisoner Two men deserved up a new division (Dulate) Besides this, the whole English and French weaks wore in

gensely hot, and the air back with the-Nich bite almost as forcely as mosquitoes The Sormometer towards the middle of the day Kennick ... day generous range at 95 degree in the ball tonis; in them !- hand to the Part it was still by the Russianguns on the heights; are much cooler, it are of the lucks, which this worst of it is that es 90 dogress, and which keeps one in a perpetil, moist hear nerspiration. The breeze during East two nights was almost as hot and close and

The first division is to be broken un-Lord Rokely is to command a division-the Guards and four regiments of the line to be made up of the 13th Light Intantry, and and Sand will be two of the three when the arrive. The first division will be made a of the four resimen s of Highlanders-42nd 72nd, 79th, and 93rd as first brigade, unde Col. Cameron, 42nd The 2nd brigade, will consist of the 3rd, 31st, 14th, the whole commanded by Sir. Colin. Comphell, G. C.B.—The Guards will be commanded by Col. Gordon, Drummond, Coldstream Guards as first brigade; and the second brigade, per haps, by Lord Mark Kerr; 13th Light In-Lord Robelty, who will command

RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE BAT. THE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

We have received St. Petersburgh journ als of the 24th and 25th of August The Involide Russe gives the following rersion of the battle of the Tehernaya:

A report was received yesterday from Aida da Camo General Prince Cartschakon dated Aug. 5th (17th,) containing the following details, which explain his short teleeraphic despatch of same day.

Desirous of turning away the enemy from the siege works of Sebastopol, and at the same time to make sure of the forces of the allies, Prince Gortschakell undertook an offensive movement in the valley of the Tehernava with a portion of the troops encamped on Mackenzie heights.

On the 4th (16th) of August, at 4 A. M., these troops divided themselves into two columns; the right commanded by Aid-de-Camp the General Read, took a front direc tion against the so called Fedukhine height and the left, commanded by Lieutenant General Liprandi, advanced on Tchorgonn, In a moment the two columns, drave away the enemy from the right bank of the Tehernaya. Lioutenant General Liprandi occu sied the heights of Tehorgonn. On its side he right column advanced with extraordinary rapidity towards the river, crossed it anfer the violent five of the enemy's batteries then crossed a large canal of the aqueduct, and carried on by the excitement of battle advanced directly on the Fedukhine heights.

In the interval the enemy bad already had time to bring up considerable forces to the menaced point of their fortified position. The troops of the right column, who were scaling the escarpment, met a desperate resistance there. All the efforts of our brave infantry were fruitless. On this eccasion we suffered a disastrous loss. General Read and the Chief of his staff, Major General de Weimarn, were the first to fall.

The Commander-in-Chief, however, hastoned up in all haste the to right column, and seeing that our troops were wasting their he row morning. The officers are warned to role efforts on that point ordered a retreat

Having retired to about half-cannon range, Prince Gortschakoff ordered his lines of battle to halt, in the hope that the enemy would pursue us and offer us the opportunity of fighting them in the open field. The allies however, did not stir from their positions, after remaining four hours in view of our adversaries, our troops quietly returned to Mackenzio heights.

In announcing with grief the losses we have suffered, Prince Gortschakoff at the same time pays a tribute to the unexampled to Lancashire badly wounded when on duty offence at Lord Londesborough's proposal, courage displayed by our troops in sanguinary combat of the 16th August, and he attributes the lesses to the excess of ardor of the right column.

The enemy having driven back our at-tack did not dare to take the offensive, de-

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Invalute Race publishes the following extract from a report of Aid-de-camp General Monravien, dated from the camp mear the village of Kerpi-Keny, 24th July (5th of August): --

" From the 10th to the 24th of July. (31st of July to the 5th of August.) a porravieff in person.

"The object of this operation was to disperse a detachment of more than 11,000 men with 32 gms, which, under Veley-Pasha, occupied a fortified position near Kepi-Keony and thus to deprive the garrison of Kars of

of Lieutenant-General de Brummer, to main-

of Kemaisour, and thence the two detachments advanced towards the bridge over the killed and five wounded. The British bad gular horse, who, after a short skirmish withdrew into their intrenched camp. Without waiting the attack of our troops, the Turks took advantage of a dark night, that between the 21st and 22nd July, (2nd and 3rd August), to fall back on Erzeroum, abandoning the camp and the very considerable amount of provisions it contained. This retreat was done in such haste and disorder, that in the course of one night about 2,000 irregular troops of the enemy disbanded.

"In their pursuit our advanced detachments arrived within 15 versts of Erzeronm. where Vely Pasha had shut himself up to await the reinforcements be expects.

" Having attained their object and depriv-ed the garrison of Kars of the possibility of receiving support, our troops commenced their retrogade movement, Lieutenant-General Kovalevsky on Kars, and Major-General Sousloff on Poprah Kale.

" Meantime Lieut.-General de Brummer made four expeditions against the enemy's foragers, each of which was crowned with success; on every point the parties were dispersed and the provinces they had collected fell into their lands, The Frenden Blatt learns from the Bos-

phorus that the report of Omar Pasha's having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Turkish forces is fully confirmed. The famous Iskander Pasha is to have the command of the Turkish Cavalry in Anatolia, and will remain at the headquarters of Omar Pasha. All the packhorses and mules allonging to the Turkish General's Staff, as Balaklavt of the tents, have been sent from

THE BALLIC.

STOCKHOLM, August 20. Her Majesty's ship Desperate, 6, Captain Wife, arrived on the morning of the 13th instrat Paro Sound, reports that on the 10th 1st, the above named corvette and the serew dock shin Hawke, 60, Captain Omnaney, wew attacked by 17 Russian gun-boats, which came out of the harbor of Riga for that purpose. The action was kept up with great sourit, and lasted two hours, at the expiration of which the gun boats were withdrawn some of them with considerable dumage. On board one man was severely wounded, and the Desperate received six cannon balls in her hull. On the afternoon of the same day the above named two ships bombarded the fortifications of Riga. Later accounts from Faro Sound mention the arrival of the Hawke which has also put in there to repair damages.

In the accounts published of the bombard ment of Sweaborg, it was particularly mentioned that a large imperial Russian flag was seen flying on one of the buildings, but which was not hoisted on the second and third days Private accounts received here from Helsingfors state that the building in question was the habitation of the Grand Duke Constantine, who had come down from St. Petersburg expressly to be present at the expected attack, and to excite the ardour of the Russian troops by his presence. The flag attracted the especial notice of the attacking ships, and particularly served as a mark for the mortar vessels, in consequence of which the building was speedily reduced to a mass of ruins, but the Grand Duke Michael escaped unburt. From the same accounts, it appears that the navigation de partment on board the fleet was carried on with consummate skill and an extraordinary knowledge of the intricacies of the approaches, which reflects the highest credi upon the masters of the ships. The writer, an eye-witness of the whole affair, in describing the events, confesses that the Russian were taken completely by surprise on being attacked from a side of the channel which had been considered always impracticable by their own pilots, and that they were, therefore, not prepared to see the hostile ships approach from this quarter. This explains also the hurried attempt to throw up a battery on the wooden island during the action which was, however, successfully interrupted by a few well directed shells being thrown in by the detached squadron sent for that purpose, the Russians abandoning the Island with considerable loss. The writer describes the third explosion on the 9th tustant, as the great event of the day, which blew up the principal magazine of ammunition with a most fearful crash, scattering death and de solution far and wide. He says it lasted fully three minutes. For some time after a perfect stillness prevailed on board the attacking ships, but shortly afterwards the deafening cheers of the British sailors were wafted across the water, and reached the ears of the garrison. On the 11th, at noon, the whole of the buildings in Sweaborg were one mass of flames, and all the attempts made to put out the fire were of no avail.

A coung officer who has lately returned that he has travelled across England free of expense; for neither hotel-keepers nor Jeese." ed soldier."

AFRICA.

The Candace, steamer, arrived at 1th mouth on Monday, August 27th, with date from Old Calabar to July 14th: Cameroons 16th, Fernando Po. 18th, Lagos, 22nd, Acera, 21th, Cape Coast, 15th, Liberta. 30th, Sierre Leone, August 3rd, Batharst, 8th, Gorce, 9th, Teneriffe, 16th, Madeira. tion of the active corps carried out an offen- 19th. The Retriever, stemass, left Gorce sive movement beyond the Sagalong, under on the 8th for Bathurst. Koms musually the command of Aid-de-camp General Mon- heavy had tallen at Fernando Po. Government approved the burning of Old Town Calabae for infraction of treaty A very sanguinary affor occurred or the 17th July at Gambia, the natives have

broken out in open rebellion, in consequence of an attempt to arrest a mon, who had car the last hope of receiving succor from Er- ried away a man and his wate from a village for slaves. The police and a small "On the 19th (31st) of July, leaving half military force were repulsed. Lieutenant his corps before Kars, under the command | Armstrong was wounded, and two soldiers were made prisoners. The normaders ther tain the blockade of the place, General burned three English villages, on which Co-Monayiell, with the remainder of the troops vernor O'Connor proceeded with 260 men under the command of Lieut, General Koy- to take St. Mary's, but was wavlaid by the aleysky, advanced in the direction of Zevin, natives, and driven back with a loss of 50 where our advanced guard arrived on the killed and 43 wounded. Among the latter was Governor O'Conngr. He then obtain evening of the same day. was Governor O'Conngr. He then obtain On the 21st of July (2nd of August) the ed the assistance of a French man-of-war advanced guard of the main cultum joined and 150 white troops, who carried the town Gen. Soushoff's detailedment uear the village at the point of the bayonet, and on the 3rd totally destroyed it. The French laid (wo Araxes. There they came upon 4,000 irre- | none killed, but 30, with volunteers wounded. The natives lost above 200. Bathurst: in a very insecure state.

> THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS! IN ENGLAND.

> > Berksmar

The fine weather which prevailed in this neighborhood until Friday has enabled the farmers to carry a large breadth, some in deed by far the greater portion, of their wheat crop, in excellent condition. As to no year within our recollection have the ac- Cool. counts been so conflicting. The General conclusion appears to be that, on the light land and the hills, the deficiency is ascertained to be serious, while in the valleys and or the strong lands there are fine crops, although it is not perhaps generally the case. The barley crop will be of an interior quality. and produce very few good malting samples. In fact, it will be worse than for some years past. Oats are reported likely to turn out better. The potatoe disease has points. made its appearance pretty generally, though in a less virulent form, and, owing to the lateness of the attack, the tubers will be saved to an extent far greater than in the previous years.—Berkshire Chronicle.

GLOCCESTERSHIRE.

During the week, the reapers have been busily at work generally throughout the county, though the few flying storms may have temporarily stopped their labors. O Balaklark of the tents, have been sent from Sunday night, a heavy storm passed over Gloucester; and on Thursday night, there was a thunder storm of much place the gros Was have not, however, heard, that any da-

WEST SOMERSET.

The harvest is proceeding vigorously throughout this part of the country, and already many acres of wheat have been cut and housed in prime condition. It has been stated in some quarters that miller has been found to a great extent in the wheat in this and in East Devon, but little reliance can be placed on the report. From observations made over a very extensive district, we learn that, although anything like an approximation to the crop would it present be difficult and imperfect the yield of wheat will be quite

We believe, from the accounts which daily reach us, that, in Yorkshire at least, a fair average yield may be expected especially in that most essential o'all crops as regards the people's food-what. Potatoes likewise continue healthy, and promise unusual abundance.—Lecds Mercury.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN. -- Most exlensive preparations are being made by goverunent in anticipation of the army being detained before Schastopol another winter. for the construction of a large number of extensive contracts for fur clothing for the ontracted for is to consist of 50,000 cloaks with sleeves, 50,000 capes, and 60,000 oxhide boots, impervious to snow water. The greater portion of the above mentioned is

It is said, and more positively than ever, that the condition of the Empress Eugenie inspires hopes of a direct Napoleonic sucession to the French throne.

bombardment of Sweaborg. It is clear that! the conflagration did great damage: The loss of life is set down at 300.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the unigration from Ireland to the United States, the influx of American money to the sister island is on the increase. The amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants last year was £1,730,000, against £1,439,000 in 1853.

The Hon, C. Laugdale has withdrawn from an agricultural society in Yorkshire, in pensive times, to support a Clergyman, perin the trenches before. Sebastopol, declares at a late meeting of the society, of the toast, The Archbishop and Clergy of the dio-"I could-not," he says, "consistentrailway clerks would take a penny from him by as a Catholic assect to the sentiment imwhen they found he was " a poor and wound- plied by such distinction of the Established

spirit, than in the Discess of Quebic.

tioner, to bring them into circumstances of is beset. worldly humiliation and to subject them to political grievances more severe and more vexations than it would have been possible. at one time, to anticipate. The Empire of Britain is the greatest Christian Empire upon earth--an empire standing at the head of the nations and holding the position, with their duty to contribute with a willing heart of the nations and holding the position, with their only to contribute with a willing heart reference to the world itself, of a cityon a and a liberal hand. And the institution has It seems that the l'etition of the Provi. co of hill-an empire, at the central seat of author earned some additional title to call upon the rity, intertwined, and in characteristic insti- public for help in this behalf, having, last tutions, with the Gospel and incorporated year, (at the suggestion of one of its with the Church of God. And the ruling powers of this empire had once recognized in our behalf, the responsibility before God, of heightened prices for all articles of consump providing for the spiritual wants of its dis- tion, by selling out stock to give a gratuity tant dependencies, and remembering the to each individual whose emoluments were claims of its expatriated children to be fed under a certain mark. with the bread of life. The scriptural principle was acknowledged and actually put in full train for execucion, that Kings shall be

We have lived to see that principle dis gion upon the civil power repudiated in the clony: the constitutional maxims of the empire in Religion denounced: the obliga- arrangement, falls, of course, upon the tion of care on the part of the Government. for the spiritual welfare of poor settlers in the wilderness, the winds, to the winds.

Let us, then, look our actual position in the face and consider these two principal

1. That from the Government, beyond the concession to certain individuals among the Clergy, of their claim to a life interest in the provision attached respective- er to some decent and fitting level, hi ly to their charge in the Church we are to expect neither aid nor countenance. 2. That the Society, in England, ro

THE PROPOGATION OF THE GOSPEL, which has long been our best earthly reliance which has watched and nursed the infant Churches in the Colonies, which has,-acting always in concert with the Bishops and in harmony with the ecclesiastical system of was a thunder storm of considerable violence. The Aughean Church,-answered call after 674 anangubas followed year, from the heart hamlets of the Gulf, and has maintained among us a race of Missionaries signalized, I am bold to say, as a body, for enduring faithfulness in the service of Chaist .- that So cicty has, after prolonged note of warning, been compelled to commence its operation of retrenchment, and has not only brough to a stand the creation of missions for taking up fresh ground as fresh calls continue to present themselves, but has intimated the necessity of at least a reduction, upon the occurrence of each vacancy, of the allowance heretofore granted for the maintenance of the Church upon the spot:—Measures forming the prelude or rather the actual 2. That endowments in land for the commencement of that severance from the breast of the mother Church as the source of our support, which must one day come and telling us to learn, in time, the lesson of dependence upon ourselves. There have been new Dioceses of the Church of England, rising up of late years, one after anoth er, in all parts of the world, many of them comprehending a vast heather population and the supplies which are drawn into these channels, necessarily have the effect of diminishing more and more, the streams of bounty which reach our own Colony. Meanwhile the emigration from the Bri-

tish Isles still proceeds, and year after year, their redundant population sick or well, able Orders have been received at Gloucester or helpless, is poured irregularly upon our shores, to settle here and there, as inducehouses for wintering the army once more in ment or facility may be found, with no prothe Crimea. Five hundred houses are to vision made, no care manifested on the part be constructed for the soldiers, and one hun- of the ruling powers at home, for the spiritudred of a superior kind for the use of the al want of these new and continually angofficers. Government ins also entered into menting tribes of Colonists. And here they have to make a home, the great body or troops in the Crimea. The number to be them in a state of poverty, and to plant supplied is-coats, linea with rabbit fur, 45,- themselves in our forests, with a hard half-000; trousers, ditto, 45,000; and fur waist- year's winter to contend against and a rugcoats, 45,000; 10,000 of each of the fore- ged existence to maintain. In this manner going articles of a better description are also, we have always a considerable portion of our o be supplied. The waterproof clothing Church population who are in the earlier stages of settlement, and who, little able to bear any addition to their burthens for the maintenance of their Religion, look still for the Church and her ministrations: they to be delivered into store by the 1st Sep- hang on upon the old expectation that the Chuach is to bring herself to their doors: they cannot be weaned from the associations of their father land: they are not prepared for the violent divorce of Church and State. We want means to answer these calls: we want the money, we want the men: with The Russian Invalide of the 21st ult., the help of the good Society in England ontains at last a detailed account of the (which in fact does almost all that is done) we do what we can: we send the Missionaries and, with help from another good Society in England, we build such Churches as The Pope has awarded a gold medal to serve for the lumble flocks. But great Prince Borghese for importing a " Durham tracts of country are under the charge of one poor Missionary, ill-requited in this present world; and our scattered people, after all our efforts, are left in different instances, out of the reach of all regular ministrations whatever. The labourer is worthwof his hire: those are the words of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ-but the utmost that we can give to the labourers in his service. here in question, is £100 sterling a year; and how far this will go in the present exhaps with a rising family, who for the neces sary execution of his duties, has a horse to keep and all the apparatus of winter-conveyance to provide, it must be entirely sup-

> . The Society for Promoting Christian 2 Ps. exxxii, 16, 17, (Prayer-book translation.)

Knowledge.

A PASTORAL LETTER | ertheors to ask. While in other depart- The Lord Bishop of Toronto will | Address but the description of the Chorch Some ments of life, now are advancing with the hold its next General Ordination in the retard to Meson of Queloc to the advance of country, in prosperity and wealth Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th Months of the Church of England in the name of God in his inval charge, is of October. Candidates for Holy Orders that Thorace. By Grove J. Mountain, ten left to struggle through, under hardship whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested D. D. D. C. L. Lord Bishop of the and mexicty, as best he may, with few com- to communicate without delay, to the Rev. My In an Beatinger. The crisis at family and wholly anable to educate his lain, their intention to offer themselves and shiel, we have arrived in the affairs of our children according to their proper position to be present for examination in the Library which we have arrived in the attairs of our comment according to the proper position to be present of examination in the Library Chard, in this Province, is one which calls in imman society. And when the slender of the Parochial School House at Toronto. mon all her members, hich and har, rich resources at the command of the Church, on the Wednesday previous to the day of and pan, one with another, if they desire have been eked on: to their utmost extent. Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M. They are that the previous inheritance of their peen- in supplying pastors, thus inadequately comhar privileges in teligion, shall be preserved, pensated, to the scattered sheep of the land, to take their stand as effective champions of the spiritual wants of the Diocese are still the cause. A time has actually come for most imperfectly met. Among other evils the Church of England in Canada, which attaching to this condition of things, the prowill to green quantity work of what sort it fession of clergyman is made to sink in the er; and there is certainly no part of Cana- eye of the world, and the parents of our da where the adherents of that communion youth in the country, themselves,-admitbaxe more need to make exertions and sacri- ling the ministry of the Church to be a fices, and do so in a prompt and earnest blessed and exalted vocation,-are too often discouraged from looking upon it with it has pleased God, for the discipline of favor as a profession, on account of the lohis people and the trial of their faith and pa- cal difficulties and humiliations by which it

> Under all these trying circumstances, the earthly hope of the Church in the Diocese. must, to a great extent, be rested upon the Diocesan Church Society. That is the institution to which all Churchmen whom God has blessed with the means, should feel it lav officers) come to the relief of the straitened Clergy under the unexampled pressure of

The Society also assumed the liability upon receiving the Commutation money under the Secularization Act, of such of the interest of the Commutation money and the expenditure necessary to carry out this Church Society to provide.

To you, then, my dear brothern, in your collective and in your individul capacity, the Reformed Church of England, locally represented by the Diocesan Church Society makes her appeal. To you, through this this service of Christ, makes his appeal that by raising his condition at least a little nearhands may be strengthened for his work .-To you the flocks make their appeal which are left without shepherds, or scantily tended by the strained effort of shepherds already over-charged. To you in the name of all your Bishop makes his appeal, conscious o little claim in himself, but strong in the merits of the cause for which he pleads.

Before dismissing the considerations which suffer me to urge in the fewest words possible, but in the earnest hope that they will practical points.

1. That, the lead being taken by the Clergy and Church-Wardens, the heads of our congregations should everywhere, without exception, where it has not been done efficiently organize the Church Society within their own immediate body, and render it a standing, familiar, and promment object of their care and duty,-the whole undertaking being commended, in faithful

2. That endowments in land for the support of the Ministry, should universally be ors, but as one to whom a vocation in the made by the bounty of large landholders, or the combined effort of lesser proprietors. on the part of that Church, and from a prin-There are many among us, who might remember the Church of God in their wills.

3. That most carnest attention should be given to the object of gaining recruits for the holy ministry. by looking out for, encouraging and assisting religiously disposed and intelligent youths who may be won as aspirants to this service, and for whose advantageous training in theological attainments and knowledge of pastoral labour. with rery slight expense to their friends. provision already exists in Bishop's College at Lennox ville. † And will no fathers be found, no Hannah on Eunice or Lois imong mothers, who will in their hearts and their prayers, dedicate a child to God, that he may be called hereafter to the task, even if it were in all cases and for all continuance liable to be coupled with some measure of hardship and privation, of turning many to rightcourness, and may be thus destined. himself, to " shine as the stars for ever and

ever!" To my brethern of the cit, of Quebec in particular. I have to announce that an apneal for augmenting the funds and extending the operations of the Church Society, will, if it please God, he made during the present month, by a circuit from door to door. to be (according to the request of the Church Society.) kindly undertaken, with aid from other fellow citizens, by the hurch-Wardens and Chapel-Wardens of the Parish. And upon all the members of the Church in the Diocese. I would press the solemn duty of effectually and heartily recognizing the principle to "honor the Lord with their substance according to the measure of their ability, be it great or little. The offerings of faith and love will draw down a blessing upon their own store and substance; and if, on the other hand, they are backward to give in the cause of God who has given them all, their very plenty and prosperity will turn in the end to a blight upon their soul-. Happy privilege if they can be instrumental in giving effect, in a spiritual as | she may, with non-juror-like meekness, conwell as temporal sense of the words, to the promise of Scripture, "I will satisfy her fidel attacks of a too godless parliament and poor with bread : I will deck her priests ministry until "though they fear not God with health! :

Lam. My dear brethern. Your affect, servt., in the Gospel.

iego is exceedingly moderate and there are and hath told line people to "hear the also exhibitions to assist students whose Church," with many such like injunctions. means are confined.

forts and no indulgences for bimself and his H. J. Grasett, B. D., Examining Chaprequired to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.



Mer foundations are upon the boly bil.s. Hamilton Friday, September 21st. 1855 CONVOCATION IN ENGLAND.

Canterbury for the permission of the Crown to refor its own constitution, has been refused. This probably is no more than the petitioners expected so long as the indifferent, p rhaps semi-infidel were the proper term, lord l'almerston represents the Crown.

That the relations which Her Majesty bears to the Church, place Her in a position of much personal difficulty we readily admit; but this cannot rollieve Her from the high moral and personal responsibility which the nursing fathers and Queens the nur- the Clergy as were in whole or in part, these relations necessarily involve. A day the yield of wheat, we can only say that in sing mothers, of the Church of the living chargeable to the Clergy Reserves fund is approaching, when princes, as well as subof paying them annually the full amount of jects, shall be judged "according to the their respective allowance made heretofore deeds done in the body; " one of the severcarded: to see the claims of our holy Reli- from that source. The difference between est features of that awful examination doubtless being,-how far we have carnestly and fearlessly used our individual positions and capabilities for the advancement of the Kingdom and Glory of Christ! And from this personal accountability no mortal can deliver us. Now the power which the Crown of England possesses of interfering in the affairs of the Church of Christ in the Society, the worn and wearied labourer in Empire was concoded, by Divine permission, on the part of the Church, in order to enable its wearer more readily to advance these intorests; and, from a conviction which cortainly pervaded the Church in those early days, that as Kings reigned by Divine authority, thus to aid and support the Church of Christ was at once the duty and privilege of these interests and for the sake of the Great | their high estate. It was a compact, made Shepherd who gave his life for the sheep, in all good faith; and if not at every step with the formalities of treaties, yet with a devout and truthful following of the leadings of Divine Providence. It was a perso-and sevenant; and the severaline is personally responsible to God and His Church, as the Great Day will assuredly prove, for its use not be urged in vain, one or two important or abuse. We speak thus with no disloyal or reckless feeling. Ho is not the faithful subject who, with a trifling jest, or ill-timed flattery, would turn away his sovereign's guzo when, the Handwriting is on the wall! But, it will be said, What can Her Majesty

do? A British Monarch cannot in those days exert that independent action which was considered as their unquestioned preregative in the ages during which their official connection with the Church grew up. . We roply. That we are not Her spiritual advis Church of Christ has been granted, we do, ciple of devoted loyalty to Her most sacred Majesty, protest against Horsnered office, as Temporal Head of the Church, being used for the purpose of opressing the Church! It is an office granted only on the supposition that the Crown shares the Royal Humanity of Christ Josus; the oternal responsibility of which it cannot therefore transfer to another; the Ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown must be personally exercised for the glory of Christ, and the good of His people, or, ALTOGETHER RELINQUISHED; if its wearer would not one day bitterly understand the awful warning, " Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." And so thought George the Third, a Monarch whose sterling principle and enlightened piety, it has been the fashion to dispurage. How far it is possible for a Monarch, while still consenting to wear the Crown, to divest it of its brightest jewel-the official right to aid in extending the kingdom of Christ,-and be guillless, it is not for us, here to say; it is a question of fearful moment, to be settled before God, by themselves and their religious advisers .-But we repeat, with sorrow of beart, that by the present unblushing abuse of the regal supremacy by a rockloss ministry, not only are they perilling their own salvation, but doing a bitter wrong to the eternal interests of their Royal Misstress, by involving Her also in the passive guilt of their unhallowed tyranny! Where are her ghostly counsellors ?

But what of the Church Herself? Is there ground for despondency? We think not She is, and thank God, has been for many years, awake to her duty. She may not rebel; She may not seek to dissever the union established, by the providence of God from the earliest ages, Jewish and Christian, between Herself and God's vicegerent! But tinue passively, yet firmly, to resist the innor regard man, they will avenge Her, less by Her continual supplications She weary them!' Yes, our Holy Mother may do more than this, insemuch as the voice of G. J. QUEBEC. God is above that of man; and He both commanded His Bishops and Priests to be "The whole scale of expense, at the Col- faithful everseers and Pasters of His Flocks none of which can be properly and complotely fulfilled, until the Church do mee

the other prelates doing so by the innate

tight of their own Episcopal authority.

though wereadily admit, that, for the sake

of peace and order, such a step should be

the very last resort; still after all, even to

It will be seen that here we advocate, noth: ing approaching to a separation from the Crown; if this should be the result, let the the Church of which he was then a mis issin and its consequences rest upon the State. ter. In the language of our canon, he was God forbid that the Anglican Church should ever be provoked into "doing evil that good may come." Our own feelings would lead this protest against his deposition upon the us to advocate a very different course; even amusing ground that the body and the Aposto dare the State to do its worst, and ourselves recklessly to snap its tyrant chains but we have learned another lesson in the school of Him who, under the direct person cution permitted not "His voice or His erving to be heard in the street," but his counselled His Church that " the ornament of : no Convention will be disposed to after meek and quiet spirit is in Ihs sight of great price," and that, " in quietness and confidence is her strength."

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT IN

The True Witness? a Romish paper at Montreal, is highly incensed at the Transcript, for asserting that Sunday should be observed in a peaceable and godly manner among Christians. The Transcript .- in common with the whole Protestant community, - had reason to feel that the holiness of Sunday was grossly violated in certain parts of the city, by people professedly Christians. but really brawling rowdies, and therefore complains hoping that the long continued abuse of that day might be stopped. The Transcript says:

"Every Sunday of late, the quiet of the Sabbath has been broken in upon by large numbers of idle young men, playing ball, in the vicinity of St. Catharine Street. We would ask, has the Mayor, or the Chief of Police, no jurisdiction over that portion of the City? We would ask, how long the cars of well disposed citizens are to be shocked when passing, by the horrid blasphemies protecting care and goodness of that God uttered by these young men? A short dis-

The True rainers : at once sees against whom the complaint is directed, and with a most servile pen, immediately tries to defend the Sabbath breakers and blasphemers. whose itl-fame as such is too well known.-He argues, no doubt, that one good work which the young men may have observed, kind and valued brother. It is most and right that thus New York should give to or one attendance at Mass or Confession will counterbalance all the enormities against the Most High, His Day, Worship pledge of growing interest, to be redeemed and honor, and therefore that the students in sympathy, and prayers, and free will ofor others connected with Romish institu- forings for the Pacific coast, where, every Grammar School Board.
tions in Montreal, can then do just as they watch-fire lighted, shall cast its bright According to official retions in Montreal, can then do just as they please. It is usualfor these persons as soon certain devotions are ended, to repair to tacket courts or playgrounds and amuso in the benighted East, and in the islands of themselves with boisterous mirth for the remainder of the Sunday. The grievance to which the neighborhood is subjected is ing the trunk containing Bishop Wainwright? annoying in the extreme, and we do hope, with the Transcript, that it will be checked Bishop Scott - Spirit of Mission in vindication of God's honor and law. We gire the language of the True Witness, used in defence that our readers may form an idea of the practical religion of Romish communities, which is alike with themwherever they are.

"What has the Transcript to say against ball-playing per se :- that is, 'ball playing' unaccompanied by the horrors, of either apple-stealing, or blasphemy? Ball-playing, we contend, is an innocent, healthy, and perfectly logitimate amurement on every day of the wook, whether Thursday or Sun day: and, so long as it does not lead to any blocking up the public thoroughfares, or to any breach of the peace, there is no reason why the Police should interfere to prevent it, either on Sunday, or Thursday. For to play ball on Sunday is not a violation of the law of God-whatever crop-eared Puritans may say to the contrary.

The question may be brought to a very

simple test, as it is ominently a religious one. Protestants lay it down as their fundamental principle, that, in religion, nothing is to be believed but what can be proved from the Bible. If then ball-playing on the Sunday be contrary to the law of God, it must be positively forbidden in the Bible. We would therefore call upon our Puritanical friends very marked. We understand that in St. there is any solid ground, for "eminent to give us chapter and verse from the Bible against ball-playing on Sunday. If they cannot do this-then-surely their funda mental principle is humbug—and the re-monstrance of the Transcript against Sunday ball-playing, sheer, unmitigated cant.

If however they tell us that Sunday is the Sabbath—and that all amusements innocent per se, and involving no necessity for service work, are forbidden by God on the Sabbath -we rejoin by defying them to prove, from the Bible, either of their propositions. There is not a shadow of proof adducible from the Bible, that the obligations of the Jewish Sabhatli have been transferred to the Sundat -or that amongst the Jews, music, singing, duncing or any similar amusements, we re-prohibited on the Sabbath day. Thou shalt do no manner of work, is the law neither thou nor thy servants, nor yet thy cuttle; but in the Bible, amus-ments en tailing no servile work on either man o beast, are n. where forbidden, or spoken of

as sinful on any day of the week.

The Transcript calls upon the Mayor and the Police. We too would call upon the people to crince their determination to keep Canada clear of the curse of Portanical Sabhararianism-and to allow no interference with their innocent Sunday amu-e ments. Shall we put up here with a borden which the cant-ridden people of England are beginning to cast off, as too beavy to be borne! God-forbid. NEW YORK.

THE RECENT PERVERT TO INVISCISM .- The Rev W Davenport, who has lately solved the secret the Irringites in Western New York, and has therefore been deposed by and the the more readily since the Roy to the Bishop, intends entering a protect against the Bishop's action before that wat few particulars :-general Convention. The Protestant "His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia the Episcopal measures which have loon on the evening of Saturday the 4th inst. carried out in this unfortunate matter.

We have before inserted Bishop Delian cey's sentence of deposition of this gentleman from the ministry of our Church. We have since received " a letter to the Rishop from the deposed presbyter, protesting against the Bishop's course in the premise 35 unjust and uncanonical. We can only say that the reading of this pamphle; of Mr Eavenport's has given us a complete de tence of the Bishop's wholecourse with him. From Mr. Davenport's own statement, Bishop DeLancey beh ved with emine: t torbearance, and with a strict reference to law the very last tweet the real efficiency and purity of the could have been more justly deserted, or more righteously and tenderly enforced.— Mr Davenport had voluntarily, and sometime b fore, joined himself to the Irvingites a religious body not in communion with to 'be held ipso facto deposed;' and Bishop DeLancey had no alternative but to pro nounce him deposed. Mr Davenport makes the to whom he has gone, claim to be suporior to the Episcopal Church, and inclusive of it and therefore is still in communion with it, as the whole is with a port. But his projected appeal to the General Convention against Bishop De Lancer will meet with no success, and, probably, with no notice in that body. He has simply carried out the prescription of a carou which we presume

> A correspondent of the Gospel Messenger thus speaks of the impression created by the late changes in Trinity Parish:

It gratified mo not a little, to hear of the and the neble efforts she is now making to gather the whole population in the lower nd neglected parts of the city, under but sholtering wings. The recent arrangements alroady made known to the world, are good omens for the future.

New Jersey.-The Roy. Matthew II Honderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, has received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton College.

BISHOP WAINWRIGHT AND BISHOP SCOTT. -It has been our pleasant duty to transmit. at the request of the family of Bishop Wainwright, one set of the lamented lishop's official rodes, to the excellent Mi sionary Bishop for the territories of Oregon and Washington Bishop Scott was the welcome and valued guest of Bishop Wainwright for soveral days before he embarked for his distant field, and we seem now to see the warm and cordial leave-taking and carnest blessing with which, in a cold and driving February storm, Bishop Wainwright com-mended Bishop Scott and his wife to the tance from where they play, apple stealing to them that are afar, off, and to them that are afar, off, and to them that goes on merrily in broad daylight." are nigh.' As we saw the Missionary Bis-hon, with Mrs Scott disappear and the crowd and bustle of a California Steamer, little did we think of what was then before us that the kind and hospitable Bishop Wain wright should so soon have ended the voyago of life, and his honoured guest should in his weary wanderings be excited and cheered by the descending mantle of his Orogen glad greeting, in the sacred legacy beams of light, not only on the darknose of our distant shores, but far into the deeper shades of Pagan cruelty and superstition. the sea. The Domestic Committee are laid ness of W. II. Aspinwall, Esq., for forwardrobes, and other articles, free of expense, to

> THE CHURCH IN CANADA .- It is highly gratifying to hear frequent accounts of the should consider 1400 new attending their Church's growth in the eastern dioceses of schools as something very encouraging, when this Province. We lately had the pleasure of seeing amongst us two visiting clergymen from the diocese of Montreal, whose infor- for most assuredly there is plenty of accommation of the Church's work and prospects | modation for them in the central and ward in Canada East, especially among the French population, which is chiefly Roman Catholic, was so cheering, that immediately the hearty good will of many churchmen in this diocese was enlisted, and their substantial co-operation, —surely there must be some mistake about this matter,—especially as you may in a day's journey. When you arrived at Paris, what was it?
>
> Granted, it was gay tion secured for a few years. Thousands of hear the reverse of this from persons who the French population are ready and most desirous to receive the teachings of our purer faith and be relieved of the unscriptural and arbitrary dogmas of Rome .- so darken- ducting some of them. Should any impartial

The Montreal Transcript writing of the this city, has for the last few years been doubtful whother he would consider that This congregation has increased more rapicly than any other in the city, though the do. A petition has therefore been drawn up, and is in course of signature, to be presented to the Bishop of the Diocese, praying him to grant permission to erect another chapel in this city. The exact site has not yet been determined upon, but we understand cept the charge, and that a new assistant minister will be appointed for St. George's Church. We have no doubt the Bishop will gladly give his sanction to the good work in question-showing, as it unquestionably does.

two interesting accounts in the Chank worth possessing, Tenes, of the Bishop's visits to the Strait of Causa. We are enabled to give only a .

Courciman thus the roughly coincides with arrived at Ship Harbour from Port Hool,

early hour, boats in various directions were its swful consulsion. seen gliding through the lambent waters of the the 32nd section of the Common the Strait, bearing numbers to the House of gregation was assembled, and the Services Missionary of Melford; an infant was admitted to Holy Baptism by the Bishop; and ented by the Rev. Mr. Brine, Rector of attention.

These important duties concluded, his Lordship, accompanied by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, crossed the Strait to McNair's Cove, and soon repaired to the i sous were confirmed here. His Lordship thence sailed to the Church at Lower Melford, where a large congregation was as-

sembled, and twenty-one persons confirmed. His Lordship again took boat, and accoupanied by several gentlemen left for Arichat, at which place after a visit and some strange THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE adventures by the way, he arrived somewhat late in the evening. Divine Service was twice held on the 7th, in the Parish Church Collections MADE IN THE SEVERAL of St. John, Arichat. The rite of Confirresurrection of Trinity from her long sleep, mation was here administered to twenty-

> Immediately after Morning Service an Address (congratulatory of this second visit of his Lordship to this Parish within the space of three years) was presented in the Vestry by the Church Wardens and Parishlioners, to which an affecting extemporaneous reply was returned.

The next Ordination of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, is appointed to take place on Sunday next, 23rd September.

> From the Hamilton Gazette. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Guzette. Sm,-llamitton by some has been called the ambitions Little City,"-but whether this term at first was applied ironically or otherwise, it is not necessary to determine, as at all events she appears to derive some rellies in public Education, her dusty stroots, and the short-comings of her Corporation.

ovils, time must determine. I consider the first of these of great importance, and which ought to arrest the attention of every one, having an interest in the moral and social condition of the City.

Documents have appeared in some of the newspapers within the last few days of rather a startling description,-one from the Board of Common School Trustees,-called a Report, and a letter from a member of the annoyed by sea-sicknes in the British half

to the Government, for the year 1852, there were 2386 children who had received instrucschools during that year in this City, and that there were 2971 children of school age. Now as the increase of children since that time cannot be less than one thousand. it appears to me very extraordinary, that the Board of Common School Trustees tho average should not be less than 2 thousand and 4 hundred, to keep pace with the increase of population, and the ratio for '52,

schools of our City. In spite of all this however, we are told, that the Schools are in " most successful person enter one of our Common Shools. and see the penmanship and spelling disschools, as-"Models for Upper Canadi."

named Churches, however, are all in the think that the time has arrived, when we suburbs of the city; and the Cathedral in ought to clear ourselves from the imputathe town, and this it is now totally unable to of the many, and contrary to Law and Jus-

In the communication from a member of the Grammar School Board, I perceive a or the Duke of Wellington, on Grossenor with the improvement. The statement respecting the number of idle have written a great deal about Paris imboys and girls roaming about our streets, of provements—the Rue Riveli, for instance. it is to be somewhere in the neighbourhood course far more numerous than ever, as you of Bleury Street, near Sherbrooke Street. may fearn from the statistics of 1852. Now as long as Regent-street; and they have been of iron in a state of fusion; and, where the three year building it! Why, we are to have shell falls, destruction extends around, if on cent the charge, and that a new assistant to the medium of your valuable journal, London drained, and the Thames made damp ground no man can live within fifty I wish to call public attention to this fact, as wholesome in five. The Thames naturally yards of it, The filling of each shell will a commentary on the Free School working suggests the Seine, the river which runs in this City, compared with the plan of through Paris. I own that it is perfectly parents paying one dollar per quarter for clear, but what use do they make of it in o difficulty, in ship or trenches, in preparation parents paying one dollar per quarter for Do they employ it to boil bones and offal, or ing the molten metal. In ancient times forts how successfully the Anglean Church here each pupil, (who could afford it.) and the purify gas, or essist in dye-works, or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the purify gas, or essist in dye-works and or to drain the defended by pouring molten lead on the defended by pouring molten lead on the defended by pouring molten lead or the de

Novy Scoria. The Bishop of Nova Hamilton is concorned, that what costs ming-schools. Hear that, OPuddledocki ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP Scotia, has lately been sailing to some dis- nothing to a great many, is but lightly et. ans that parts of his scattered diocese. We find teemed, or that the article on hand is not

This is a subject, and anout the most unpurtant for the Ministers of Religion. What will be the result from such a state of things, if allowed to continue !- The volcano sleeps beneath our feet,-accident, vet not accident .- but in Igement some day may ignite On the following Sunday morning, a bright the mass, and involve protessing christians sun shone out most propulously, and at an with their boasted system of instruction, in

School Act, all Ministers of Religion having commenced. Prayers were said by the section, among other duties—the attending quarterly examinations of the pupils,-the state and management of the schools,-the giving advice to teachers &c are particular-Arichat. His Lordship addressed the con- ly pointed out. Now, as we are favored and equity in his ca e. No act of discipline gregation on various matters of general in- with elequent and zealous men, who, every terest, and the candidates particularly, as to sabbath, point out to orring man, his duties their responsibilities in the solemn profession, and obligations;—they will never forget the they were about to make. Then followed a blittle ones" I have alluded to, whether in lucid and impressive discourse by the Bishop, our Common Schools, or in the streets and which was listened to with the deepest by-ways of the City,-but will exert themselves, so as to remody this crying ovil, and collect those who are out of the way, and

who apparently, have none to help them. No money can over be more advantage-Church, where the congregation was already eation in a City,-witness Toronto, Monnot make this a primary inquiry, before finally settline in a place? "Ambitious Little City,"-hold up your bond, and let quackery boat a discount, instead of a premium.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE DIOCESE TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE THEOLO-GICAL STUDENTS' FUND OF THE Seriously lessened. CHURCH SOCIETY, APPOINTED TO BE TAKER UP IN APRIL, 1855.

MISSIONARY FUND).		
Previously announced £3	000	3	11
Trinity, Part Burwell 1 0 0			••
St Luku's, Vienna 1 5 0			
Per Rev B. Jessop.	2	5	0
St Peter's, Cobourg 8 0 8 Stite's School House, 0 13 7			
Stite's School House 0 13 7			
Drope's do do 0 2 1			
Per Ven A. N. Bethung-	8	15	0
Princotown, per Rev A. Townloy	U	16	3
Trinity, Streetsville 1 10 0			
Hurontario 0 10 6			
Churchville 0 6 0			
Per Rev R J Macgoorge	2	6	G
Asconsion, Hamilton, per H. C.			
Baker, Esq	4	0	0
-	_		_
165 Collections amounting to£3	18	7	4

A BRITISH GROWL.

I am more than ever convinced that England and the English were made for each other. I am almost ashamed to own it, but Paris during the visit of the Queen, and glad enough I am to find myself again in Bedford-row. I have spont a great sum of money, lost a great doal of time, and dam-

aged an excellent temper, and I am deter-mined to have my grumble. My cry is, England for Englishmen, and he is a feel that leaves it as I did. I will say nothing of the horrors, of the middle passage between Folkestone and the French coast, excopt that I wish to ask if any one was ever of the Channel? Certainly not. It is not urtil you get into French waters that you According to official raturns, made by the are seriously troubled by that most horrible Chief Superintendent of Common Schools, of sensations. Very true that in returning to the Government for the year 1852 there the officer is reversed; but then you have boon in France, living upon all sorts of strange messes, which fully accounts for the tion in the Common, Grammar, and private nauses you experience. You land-what can be more annoying to a free-born En-g 57, 7,071,564; in 1853-546,843,986; and lishmon than the way you are marched on in 1854-55 5,909,790. During the same by these donans, I think they call them. I period the quantities of foreign and coloniat know nothing of the lauguage, and mean never to learn it. It is true that we have a Custom-house on our side of the water; but hen you are not indecently hurried through that, inving generally an hour or so to wait for your luggage, which gives you time to recover yourself after the torture you have undergone on board the steamer. The journey to Paris by rail is positively aggravating. t'ive minutes' stoppage here; five minutes' stoppage there; and full twenty minutes allowed for dinner at Amiens! had as the old coaching times. I would not oncourage such proceedings, and took a biscuit only and a pint bottle of Bass (I did know what that was made of). Give me railway traveling in England-forty miles live in various parcs of this City, who have flags, triumphal arches, flowers, evergreens enough, with its million bright-coloured given the Schools a fair trial, and more es statues, and smart soldiery. What of that? pecially may you learn the reverse of this, What were the flags ?- Cotton. The triumfrom the amount of talent displayed in con- phal arches ?- Painted boards. The flowers? -Artificial. The statues?-Plaster of Paris. The soldiers?—Policemen. Should we have done so? No, of course not. We should have hauled up some time-stained union

Church in that city, says — The increase played by the pupils, and hear their method jacks on the flag-staves of our church and growth of the Church of England in of reading the "Queen's English," it is the whole of the police new Berlin gloves. Then this Exposition as they call it (why could they not call it Exhibition as we did?) not equal ours of 1851,1 did not trouble my-Without sighing to be too particular, or solf to inspect it. I went to see the pictures and very grateful the artist ought to be to Catnedral is pretty wen attended; and St. Luke's, St. Stephen's, and Trinity, have all got average congregations. The three last tween the Boards, I am one of those who be; for all the pictures (and I forget how many acres there are of them) are bung in such a capital light that you see every defect of the paintings. As to their public Gate. I see some of the English papers What it it? A mere street about ten times

Every Englishman visiting Paris must be struck by the various modes of employing the fairer part of creation. You find women serving behind the counters of nearly every trade in the " London Directory." the father or husband makes, the daughter or wife sells; and all affect-less affectto appear cheerful and contented. Is it not perfectly unnatural to employ women in such ways! They were never intended to take part in the active duties of life; they are to Suckle fools, and chronicle small-beer;

or to dawdle away their lives, or more in idle solitude, if they have those who are wil-Prayer. At 11 o'clock, a. m., a large con- pastoral charge in any City, are constituted ling and able to provide them with the means Visitors of such schools, and by the 33rd of existence. If not, in England at least, women have the needle or domestic servitude. to depend upon, and we all know how productive those pursuits are; and I do not believe that there would be less vice and misery, as some suppose, if there were more ways open to women of gaming an honest living. say nothing of governesses, because they are generally overpaid and underworked, and -over-estimated, if one may judge by the advertisements in the newspapers.

The laboring population are certainly nore sober and cheerful than ours. So they ought to be. They have so many holidays that they are not required, like the English workman, to crowd as much enjoyment as possible into one day, and so commit excess because the opportunity is rare. Besides, a neat little building, known as St. Andrew's ously spent, than in promoting sound Edu- French workman is weak enough to make his wife and children companions of his pleaassembling for afternoon Service. Tenper- treat &c. What family of respectability do sure; and they dance and sing in the open air, not having the advantages of warm and well-filled taprooms, whence our women are very properly excluded. There are people in England insane enough to contend for more holidays for the people, and are desirous to give them the same opportunity as the French for contemplating the beautiful art and nature. Let the advocates of such changes be warned in time. The revenue is none too large at present; and, depend upon it, that whenever the day arrives that the laboring man has other resources than the public-house, the Excise receipts will be

There are many cheap amusements in Paris to which the lower orders have access, and though some, such as the cafes chantants, are in the public thoroughfare, use has made the people tolerant, and nothing is ever done to disturb the harmony of the evening. Fancy a dozen elegantly-dressed women of good musical abilities scated in a large orchestra in the Regent's park. Do not you think that some of our fellow-subjects would be disposed to display the national wit, called "chaff," at the expense of the fair vocalist? No doubt of it; though, in time, they might be taught to respect those who were employed to afford them a rational pieasure.

I have nothing to say against the French theatres: the actors are not quite so good as our own, and the appointments are extravagant—perhaps appropriate to the occasion.

As to the dramas I am reads a dimit their superiority over the source productions of our superiority over the sour productions of our dreary old dramatists, or still more dull modern ones. There is in most of the French dern ones. There is most of the Prench dramas such lively intrigue, such improbable incident, such glozing over of vice that the most modest mind may be corrupted without knowing it.

I say again; England for the English. Let us Bulldoggedly stick to our own way of doing things. Let us do as our fathers did before us. Believe roast-beef and plum-pudding to be the food of the gods, and that the temple of wisdom is the Bank of England. -Illustrated London News.

LAND .- A Parliamentary return has just been issued, which shows that in 1850-51 the number of callons of British spirits cleared for home consumption in Scotland was 7,017,437; in 1851-52, 6,724,237; in 1852spirits, stated in proof gallons, entered for home consumption in Scotland, were, in 1850-51, 277,617; in 1851-52, 243,660; in 1852-53, 274,269; in 1853-54, 260,667; and in 1854-55,228,861.

The centre of the Isle of Wight was the only place in England where much damage was done by the thunder storm of last week. Great pieces of jagged ice fell there six and seven inches in circumference. Hundreds of wild birds were killed while roosting. Garden crops of fruit, regetables, and flowers were atterly destroyed.

The editorship of the Quarterly Review now said to be in the hands of the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, the biographer and son-in-law of the late Dr. Arnold, who has for some time been one of the chief contributors.

Of the Foreign Legion 357 arrived from Halifax, North America, at Spithead, on the 24th ult., on board the sailing transport W. M. Rogers. They were raised in various parts of North America, and are expected to go to Thorncliffe.

The war in the Crimea is very popular among the soldiers in Jamaica. The Tyne mail-packet, which arrived from there this month, brought a number of volunteers from George's a single sitting can scarcely be educators of the United States," joining the building is large and imposing enough, the artiflery force, and news reached by the obtained, and to rent a pew is impossible. with the Hamiltonians, in pointing at their but, as I was sure that the contents could last Jamaica packet that several companies from the West India regiments had also volunteered to proceed to the Crimea.

At Fawcett's Foundry, Liverpool, mortars of large size are being cast, and the shells and the mortars are said to be superior to those supplied from other places. the centre of it. St. George's has therefore tion of paying money under false pretences, buildings, statues, monuments, Places, of the mortars are all proved by hydraulic to supply sittings for the great proportion of and that every man from principle, should which we have heard so much—they have pressure before they leave the foundry. Episcopalians who reside at the west end of resist a Tax imposed by a few to the injury nothing to compate with our National Gal. One of the engineers at Fawcett's has made lory, of Buckingham Palace or St. James's an important discovery in the construction ditto, or Trafalgar-square (contrast that with of a shell, and the Admiralty and War-office the Place de la Concordo !), George III., in are delighted with the improvement. The way (which is a secret) to resist the influ-ence of molten iron. With molten iron the shell is to be filled, and, while in a fluid state, fired. Each shell will contain 50 lb. Thames made damp ground no man can live within fifty take twenty-five minutes, and there will be no difficulty, in ship or trenches, in prepar-

"BALTIC."

New York Sept. 20. The war news is unimportant.

No new movement of importance has ta-ken place, and the time for assault as remoso as over.

General Totlebon, who had almost recor-

wood from his wounds, will be provented from resuming active service.

By Her Majesty's command His Excollen-cy, Lord Stratford do Radeliffe, G. C. B., has invested the undermentioned efficers of the army and navy by commission under the sign manual, with the insigni of the most norable Order of the Bath: General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Rear-Admiral E. yons, G. C. B., and several others.

The Invalide Russe publishes the follow ing extract from Prince Cortschakoff's diary, rom 14th to 16th August : The fire of the onemy from Sebastopol from the 2nd to 6th. which was very heavy at times, became most incessant after nightfall. They succeeded in their object in placing a large number of mortars in the nearest trenches.

APPOINTMENTS. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quobee, 8th Sopt., 1855. His Excellency the Governor General has een pleased to make the following appoint-

Goorgo Herrick, Esq., M. D., Edward M. Hodder, Esq., M. D., and John Scott, Rsq., M. D., be Associate Coroners in and for the City of Toronto

HORTICULTURAL Snow .- This Exhibition took place in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, yesterday, and we may state without fear of contradiction, that it far surpassed any of the former shows. The Vegetable and Fruits were numerous, and the samples were of the very best quality. As usual the Floral department was well and tastefully supplied, reflecting credit not only on the ing of patterns of almost every style and competitors but also on the committee of quality,—and they feel confident the point arrangement. In the evening the room was taken in the solection this Fall, must give supplied, reflecting credit not only on the thrown open to the public at a charge of the greatest satisfaction to experienced buy seven pence half-penny each, and we were pleased to see the place crowded by those who appreciate the trouble taken by the Society in getting up these Exhibitions.

READING IN THE CARS. Several in stances are lately recorded where persons who were in the habit of reading much in the railway cars had become nearly blind, and an express agent near Boston had totally lost his sight, it being imputed to that cause. It appears the jolting motion causes the eye to strain in catching the separate letters, and makes their effect on the retina very injurious

FATAL ACDIDENT, -- Yostorday morning, Milo K. Harvy, a Brakoman on the Carre the Great Western Railroad got on the Carrel the Great Western Railroad got on the top of a car to adjust the bell rope and while the train passed under arridge between this city and Dunds-als head atruck the Bridge, which belowed bim completely insonable to lingered for a few hours when was hall by Me Research Conservations. An Inquest was hold by Mr. Ityekman, Coronor, and a vordict of accidental death returned.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED .- Rev. G. 11., Penetanguishene. Rev. 11. S., Toronto. John McL., Beamsville. R. Y., Goderich. W. A., Lansdowng. Jas. J., J. W. Grafton. G. B. YCodstock. Rev.

MARRIED.

In Barton, on the 18th inst., by the Rov. George A. Bull. George Banks, of Barton, widower, to Anno Burke, of Hamilton, DIED.

In Glanford, on the 14th inst., Elizaboth Ablgail, infant daughter of Mr. Joseph B.

WANTED.

To Professional Men, Insurance Agents, Post masters, Municipal Officers, and other Men of Business.

WANTED, for the Provident Life As-VV surance and Investment Company ro-spectable and responsible Agents, in all places where Agents have not been already appointed.

Applications, with references, to be addrossed to the Head Office, 54 King street East, Toronto, C. W. W. H. SMITH.

Managing Director. Sept. 20, 1855. MEDICAL.

JUST RECEIVED. DUNGLISON on New Remodies, 18e 9d. Brichson's System of Surgery, 21s. 3d. Management of the Bick Room, 4s Dewess on Midwifery, 16s. 31.

Dowes on Midwifery, 16a. 31.

on Females, 16a.

on Children, 14a.

Matteucci's Lectures on Living Beings, 5s.
Lec's Clinical Midwifery, 3a. 3d.

Bowman's Practical Chemistry, 6a. 3d.

Matteucci's Medical Cases, 5s.

Carpenter's Elements of Physiology, 15s.
Lawranca on the Evel 25s.;

Lawrence on the Eye, 25s.;
Christian & Griffith's Dispensatory, 17s, 6d,
Miller's Practice of Surgery, 8s, 9d.

Principles of Surgery, 18s. 9d.
Simon's General Pathology, 6s, 3d.
Watson's Practice of Physic, 16s, 3d.

Watson's Fractice of Physic, 10s. 3d.
Macline's Surgical Anatomy, £2:58. 0.
Han ly's Text Book of Anatomy, £0s.
Harris's Dictionary of Modicine and Dental Surgery, 22s. 6d.
Wytho's Pocket Dose Book, 3s. 14d.

Wythe's Pocket Dose Book, 3s. 14d.
Physician's Frescription Book, 3s. 14d.
Wood's Fractice of Medicine, 2 vols, 37.
Carpenter's principles of Manan Physiology 24.
The Gelogical Observer, by Dela Boche 20.
Brodie' Clinical Lectures on Surgery. 6.
Carnon's Synopais of Materis Medica 7.
Powne's Chemistry for Students 7.
Wilde on Diseases of the Ear 14.
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal 16.
Neligau on Diseases of the Skin 5. Ricord and Huner on Venetral Neligan on Discasse of the Skin Hughes on Ausculation and Percuasion Wilson's Human Anatomy Guoper's Lectures on Burgery Churchill's System of Midwifery Diseases of Women

King Street, Toronto. Toronto, August 29, 1955. Law Books Just Received.

HIE Reporters chronologically arranged, by John Wm. Wallaco, 15s. The Exchequer Digest, from 1824 to 1854. For sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Aug. 16, 1855.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL,

T. BILTON Merchant Tailor. No. 2. Wellington Buildings, King Street Toronto. Toronto, Feb. 1852,

"The Church,"

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

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L. R. C. & Co., would also inform the public that they have now opened out a supurb stock of

CARPETING.

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TastORY of British India, by H. Mur-La ray, F. R. S. E., Illustrated, 6e 3d. Polucas or the Island World of the South Sea and the Pacific, 7s 6d.

Discovery and Adventures in the Polar Seas and Regions, 7s 6d. Voyages of Discovery round the World, 7s 6d. Humbold's Fravels and Bet Tricks, 7s 6d.

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Tales of the Boyhood of great Painters, Se Od.

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The Universal Letter Writer, at 104d.

Improved Letter Writer, with letters of Dr. Johnson, Burns. &c., 1s 3d.

Cook's Letter Writer, 1s 3d.

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL

Toronto, August 29, 1855. A FRESH SUPPLY OF BUUKS: HEARTSEASE, or the Brother's wife,

The Castle Builders, do. do. do. do. 2 vols, 7s. 6d.
The Helr of Redclyffe, do. do. do. do. 2 vols, 7s 6d.
Kenseth, do. do. do. do. 3s. 6d.
Clove Hall, by Miss Sewell, 6s. 3d.
Katharina Ashton. 2 vols. 7s. 6d.

Forsale by
HENRY ROWSELL, And A King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, August 28, 1855. NEW BOOKS.

CLEVE HALL, by Miss Bowell, -6sm 8d. A Visit to the Camp before Sobastopol,—5a.
For sale by HENRY ROWSELLIAND King Street, Toronto August 16th, 1855.

NEW BOOK OUESTIONS lilustrating the Cathechiam of the Church of England, by the Year John Sinclair, A. M., Pem. Coll., Oxford, F. R. S. E.

For Sale by H. ROWSELL. King Street. Toronto. Sept. 10, 1853.

LAW BOOKS. Hope has did Williams on Personal Property 22c, 6d.
Stephen on Pleating 715 0 98
Smith on Contracts 12, 64, 65
Smith's Mercantile Daw 22 6
Byles on Bills

King street, Toronto. August 29, 1855.

BOOKS, St. ad as with

english editions, just Received LALF-HOURS with the best Authors, by C. Knight, 4 vols, -7s 6d.

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Wood, A. M., -68 8d. Burko's-poeches and Writings,—6s. Ondat Wild Sports in the West,—6s 3d. Turkey, Bussis, Black See and Circustably Captain Spence,—6s 3d. And Additional Pictures from the Battle Field, by a Roying.

Englishman—6s 3d.
History of France, by Bonnechose,—6s 3th Life of Cardinal Richelieu, by W. Robson,— Ss 9d.

Milton's Poetical Works, mor ext., illustrated

12s. 6d.

Cowpor's do. do. 12s. 6d. Cowpor's

Goldsmith, Smollett, Johnson and Shenaton's do. 12s. 6d. Small Farms, and how they ought to be managed,—1s 3d.

Amorica and the Americans—1s 104d. Landmarks of England, by Rev. Jas. White

For sale by HENRY ROWSELL Milion King Street, Toronto Aug. 1855.

EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

SEPTEMBER 23.—SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINTIY. 1. Stand upon thy feet and I will speak

unto theo. Ezek. ii. 1. When God would speak to Ezekiel he directed him to stand fon his feet. This was an attitude of respect, attention, and and strength of his age, swallowed up by readiness to act: and it teaches us what should be the attitude of our minds, both when God speaks to us by his word or by his ministers, and when we seek direction from him. May I, O Lord, whenever thou speakest arouse myself to listen. May I listen with reverence, and with a mind prepared to carry into execution whatever 1 perceive to be thy will.

2. They, whether they will hear or whethor they will forbear, . . . yet shall know that there hath been a prophet amongst thom. Ezek. ii. 5.

God has made us free to be governed by speaks to us, we are free either to hear or of help, then thou, O Lord Jesus, are nearhe does not cease to instruct and warn us; and miracles of Jesus would give her a seso that it may be completely by our own cret assurance of some lightening to her avail ourselves of his mercy. O that I may to thee in all my necessities. listen to his prophets, that I may know him SEPTEMBER 28. not only just but merciful. SEPTEMBER 24.

1. Be not afraid of their words, nor be dismayed at their looks. Ezek. ii. 6.

of his people, must be prophets from him to be delivered; that she might acknowledge the world. They must make known and that sent given back to her even more than uphold truth and goodness, and testify to its possessor, and that she might more against error and sin. The wicked will re- earnestly strive to keep him from the errors sist and threaten, both by words and looks; of youth and draw him on to the service of but God's servant must not be fearful, but him who had given him second life. And couragous; lest he should fail of the trust so, O Lord, when thou givest us back those reposed in him, and the cause of God should dear to us, either from natural death or suffer by his means. Give me, O Lord, this from the death in baptism, grant us more holy courage which does of rest upon car- carnestly to train them up for thee. nal pride, yet calmly confronts all danger in thy service.

2. Be not then revollious, like that i. bellious house; open thy mouth and cat that I give theo. Ezek. ii. 8.

Even the ministers of God do not like separate themselves from their fellows; it is repugnant to their feelings to receive a commission to denounce avil on those amongst whom their lot is cast, and thus es-But every Christian man must willingly that to do so is best, therefore, if God require us to warn and reprove, we must do it willingle Cima ma, A Tara, an an un unung. to be obedient to thy will. Omrammen 25.

1. Our Lord Josus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named.

The family in heaven is the holy angels. and the family on earth is the Church and named sons of God; (Job i.6. John i.12.) and both derive their name from our Lord Jesus Christ: for he is the only Son of God; and consequently all who receive the name must receive it by derivation from him, being permitted to obtain a portion of his dignity. Glory to thee, O Lord Jesus, who last associated me with thyself and with the holy angels. Give me to walk worthy of this dignity.

2. That ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend . . the love of Christ. Eph, iii. 17, 18.

The love of Christ is wide as the world; it reaches from before the foundation of the world even to eternity; it is deep as the lowest abyse of man's degradation and wretchedness. We comprehend little of it by nature; for natural love extends but to our kindred and friends. It requires that He should enter our hearts and impart to us his own spirit; and that he should dwell there so long, that by communion with him we may be rooted and grounded in this all embracing love. O Lord Jesus, who art love itself, dwell in me, that I may comprebend thy love. SEPTEMBER 26.

1. That ye may be filled with all the fullness of God. Eph. iii. 19.

Christ is the fulness of God; and if we are to be filled with His fulness, it must be through Christ dwelling in us; for, without him, the presence of the Father would be to prehend his love, in order that we may be filled with his fullnes; and this again must be by Christ's dwelling in us. Do thou of love and of God may be in me likewise. 2. Him that is able to do exceeding abun-

dantly above all that we can ask or think. Bph. iii. 20.

That Christ should dwell in us, that we should comprehend his love, that we should be fitted with the fullnes of God, are things by nature far above all our desires and consequently above our prayers. And indeed, even by grace, although we are invited to for them as they are. But what we can neither ask nor think, He can and will give sion, until the bank of clouds rose, rolled to those who are willing to receive all that towar Hs desires to impart. Let me not, O Lord, rain.

TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR Jundervalue thy unspeakable gifts, but open ! Private Education for Young Ladies. my heart to receive them.

SEPTEMBER 27.

2. Behold, a dead man was carried out, the only son of his mother; and she was a widow. Luke vii. 12.

Everything here was fitted to call forth the compassion of him who came to carry our sorrows. A young man in the flower death; the only child of his mother, having none on whom to spend her love and hopes; and she a widow, with no loving yoke-fellow to support her and lighten her sorrows by Land, a number of Mill sites, varying from sharing them. In this case Jesus needed miles of the City of Hamilton, and 14 miles of the City of Hamilton, and 14 miles of the City of Hamilton, and Toronto Railblessed Jesus, lead thou me to follow thee, ter, and the position most eligibly situated son and Jarius for his daughter. And so, O road. more hopeless it appears.

2. He had compassion on her, and said weep not. Luko vii. 13.

No tears, no prayers, could move him so much as his own compassion; and when we his will or not, as we will. When he are past all hopes and all earthly possibilities to forbear. Our service to him must be a est to us for deliverance. To bid the widow willing service, or it has but little value, not to weep, might appear to command an But as he has permitted us to be born in sin impossibility; but compassion itself helps to and to be placed in the midst of temptation, stay our sorrows, and the well known power choice, if we will not serve him; and that woes. Give me, O Lord Jesus, ever to we may know that he is just, if we will not rely on thy ready compassion, and to repair

1. He delivered bim to his mother. Luke

vii. 15. It was the mother whom Jesus first pitied in this act, not the son. As for her sake Not only God's ministers, but every one therefore he was raised, so to her hands was

2. They have some vanity and lying di-rination, saying, The Lord saith, and the Lord hath not sont them. Ezok. xiii. 6.

These were the false prophets who upheld the saws in their impenitency. And so in every age, whey who wish to uphold men it evil do not dare to profess themselves enemies of God, but oppose make hy professing themselves his friends, by professing to know his mind better than his true ministers, trange them from them, if they do not listen. and by representing the teaching of the word of God as the private opinion of his yield himself to God's will, and be satisfied ministers. O that I may so know and live by God's truth, that I may be able to distinguish the true prophets from the false. O. SOUMAGE AND ALI ANGELS.

> 1. Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angois. Rov. xii. 7.

This is a type of the conflict which is always going on between the good and evil spirits; not only between the Holy Spirit people of God. Each of these families are and the Tempter, but between all good spirits and all wicked ones. And as Satan is the prince of the one, so Michael is the cantain of the other. Let me honor him who takes the lead amongst mere created beings, in obeying God and doing his pleasure. Let me take my part always on the same side.

2. Their angels do always behold the face of my father. Matt. zvill. 10.

Who are these who have angels who are peculiarly "their angels?" They are children who bear the name of Christ (verse 5.) credit oven now, although true it is After using And what is meant by their angels beholding the face of God? It is, that they have in their power to represent to Him any ininries done to those whose angels they are. And as angels are given specially to children, disciples of Christ, so they never leave those who are heirs of salvation. Glory to thee, O Lord, for the benefits I have recrived by the ministry of angels. May 1 never forfeit this privilege.

RATHER IMAGINATIVE .- The following s an extract from the New York Tribune, written on an excursion by Bayard Taylor: As we steamed down the bay, passing the glaring sand hill of Coney Island, the lighthouses of Sandy Hook, and entered the open ens. The sea was blue and tranquil, scarcely rippled by the breeze, and stretching away

Atlantic, there was no swell to disturb the cheerfulness of our landsmen and landsmaidon the right to a far horizon. On the left ran the iron beaches of Long Island, not us a consuming fire. Moreover God is now loud and terrible with tremendous brealove, and His fulness therefore is love; and kers, but gleaming so softly behind a feafor that reason it is that we must first com- thery hem of surf as if they had never known a wreck. The hills of Neversink gradually faded behind us as we went eastward: the white houses of Rocknway came and recoded; and still the ocean was smooth then, O Christ, dwell in me, that the fullness as an inland lake, the sky fair as a dream of the Tropics, and our goodly company sparkling with smiles of self gratulation. Even the broken hulk of the Franklin, lying off Moriches, which we passed at sunset, did not excite the apprehension of the most timid. A cliff of crimson cloud, which overhung the descending sun, gradually fell, and spread along the Long Island coast, beavy with electric heat, and for two or three hours we had a superb display of lightning protechnics. Quivering sheets of golden flames darting desire these things and our hearts are opened to look up to them, they are so far above white brilliance were hurled from the world, at the tollowing prices—is. 3d, 3s, 3d, all we can conceive that we can never ask. hither and thither, seemed playing hide all we can conceive that we can never ask loop holes of their frowning bastions; the rush, the assault, the retreat, the dance of triumph, followed each other in rapid succes-

towards us and broke into sheets of warm

The second secon

MRS. BEAVEN, assisted by her daughters, receives into her house at York-ville 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 leter, addressed—Box 251, Post office, Toronto ; or by personal application at Yorkville. July 24, 1955

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Aug 7 1855

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EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE TEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Wenns (Book Store.) I oronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

To Professor Holloway,
to you the syrmundings honeld an areal page Cratitude compole me to make known to you Cratique dinary benefit an agad parent has derived from the form of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwarther not and eventy years, with asthmand spirtine of blood, it was quite agony to see ber suffer and bear her cough! I have often dashred! I wold give all I possessed to have cured her; but, sutongs I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to pullage som for medicine and advice, it was all to pullage you Pills might benefit her, at all wents! I resolved to give soom a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: to slow degrees my mother became better, and after persenering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was parfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, attingsventy-tive years old.

Your obliged, THOS, WESTON,

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY 1: ARTER BEING TABORS Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

August, 1861.
To Professor Hottowny,
Sir,—1 desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in case of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with 'this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having because in a secondary as a scholaton, and having come in appearance as a skeleton, and having no more strongth in me than a child just born.— It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and com-menced using them. The result I can scarcely thom for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

i remain, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ANTHONY SMITE. ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL

DEBILITY AND LIVER COM-PLAINT!! Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlettetown, Prince Edwards Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have rectored me to health after suffering for nine yours from the most intense general debility and languour, my liver and lowls were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking until I had recourse to your litts, by taking which, and following the printed directions for soren weeks I was cured, after every other moans failed to the astonishment of my neighbors, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your litts to all sufferers, feeling it my duty to do so. I am, Sir,

am, Sir.
Your obedient Serrant,
sh WM. REEVES (Signed)

Those celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious the following complaints: Femule trre-Agne

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Edited by Clergymen | Published Monthly PARIS, 1st OCTOBER, 1855.

PROSPECTE The Churchman's FRIEND is intended to supnly a want, which, we believe, every Caracian Clergyman must have often and painfully expe-renced. We cannot perhaps be surprised that in a land where the number of the nur inters of the ous themes, and preach the glad tidin is of our common redemption. The Charchinen's French has been projected to meet this difficurty: it is intended literally to fulfil the promise made in the title; namely, to convey information, to the subjects who such after it has been projected to meet this difficurty: it is intended literally to fulfil the promise made in the title; namely, to convey information, told live to the subjects and cannot.

tive to the subjects and cated.

The Theology which we wish to impact is a filly and honestly expressed in the first motor which we placed at the head of our publication, "Quod semper, quod abique, quod ab omubas, creditum est, tencamus, "Lot us hold fast that, which always, which every where, which by all has been believed," for that only is the faith of the Catholic Church. White the tenper and spirit in which we desire to convey these truths, is with equal simplicity and correctness indicated by our second moto, In necessariis Unitas, in dubiis liberatas, in omnibus caritas. "In occessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity."

With thoroliject in view, we purpose to i-suc for the present, one number monthly, commenc-ing on the 1st October; hat we hope con-siderably to enlarge, or to publish more fre-quently, as soon as we receive the requisite amount of encouragement. A large proportion of each number will be filled with original matter in the form of short tracts, dialogues, and tales; with, with anecdotes scraps of information and other selections, all strictly tending to illustrate the principles we wish to advocate, will make up the contents. While we hope to offer matter sufficiently interesting as to make it not without value even to the more highly educated, it will be our endeavour to clothe it in such plain and on our endeavor to corne it. It sain print and emplo languige, as to rouder our little publica-tion a welcome visitor in the farm house and the cortage, and a source of pleasure, as voll as profit to both young and old. For the young especi-ally, some pertion of our space will always be set. any, some period of our space will always cose, apart; and we venture to suggest to clergymen and superintendents of Sunday Schools, the advantage of encouraging their elderly scholars to exalt the mselves of the reduced terms offered to those who subscribe for a number of copies.-They will thus be furnishing the voung person-conneitted to their charge with a supply of reading, at once sound in its teaching and attractive in character, and at the same time be lightening

ther own labor.

We beg particlizarly to call attention to our terms of publication, from which it will be seen that eight expies will be forwarded to one address for tilicen shillings, currency, a year, and fifteen copies for £1 live shillings. But as these summers so small that they will not pay for the trouble of collecting, it is absolutely measure that all subscriptions he read in subscriptions by all subscriptions he mail is a ho addressed (Pest Paid,) to the Editors of the Charchman's Friend,

care of J. Greenstreet, E.q. Paris, C. W. Attention is particularly directed to the fact that the Churchman's FRIEND will afford an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS. as the Proprietors have determined to print at least 1000 monthly. The terms for advertising will be as follows:

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To be inserted twice in each week up to the 24th of September, in each of the papers published in Toronto; and also in each of the papers in Upper and Lower Canada, which received d ections to copy the similar adsortisement

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August 7th, 1855.

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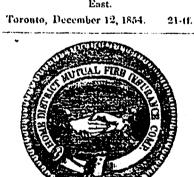
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