It danns e'er Bethl'hem's holy shed, And, scatt'ring at the sight, Heaven's idol-host at once have fled Before that awful light.

Led by the solitary star To glory's poor abode, Lo! wond'ring Wisdom from afar Bring incense to her God.

Humility, on Judah's hills, Watching her fleecy care. Turns to an angel voice that fills With love the midnight air.

Like voices thro' you bursting cloud Announce th' Almighty plan; Hymning, in adoration loud, "Peace and good-will to man."

CAMPBELL.

BELLS. (Coatinuol).

Gatty. London, 1848.

than two thousand pounds, which was muezzin's call to prayer. contributed by the citizens of York. It is many inches higher than the tallest grenafifteen men to ring it. A bell which once added a glory to the cathedral of Canterbury is said to have required twenty four men to raise it, and another no fewer than thirty-two.

coln are supposed by some to have owed their appellation to the circumstance of rather matters for idle wonder than use. their giving out a sound which resembled the name. The original Oxford bell, which of Christchurch, was brought from the abbey of Oseney, and was christened Mary at the commencement of the bloody Queen's reign, by Tresham, the vicechancellor. "O delicate and sweet harmony!" he exclaimed, when first it summoned him to mass,-" O beautiful Mary! how musically she sounds! how strangely she ple seth mine car!" But musically now a voice as masculine as its name, for

number of scholarships with which the college is endowed. The great bell of St. Paul's, which is one of the most popular curiosities in the cathedral, hangs in the south or clock but the clapper hangs idle, except when its ponderous stroke announces the death or luveral of a member of the royal family. a bishop of London, a dean of St. Paul's or the Lord Mayor of the year. There is an erroneous notion that most of its metal was derived from the remelting of " Great and for gracing the festivals of the patron-Tom of Westminster," which, from a saint of the district. clock tower that then stood near the door of the Hall, had sounded the hours for four This beli, so replete with venerable asso-ciations, was given or sold by William III. to the Dean and Chapter of S . Paul's, and recast by one Wightman. It was speedily broken in consequence of the cathedral

pre emineure. When, instead of some eleven or thirteen the infant had been smuggled to the lons, 198 were employed. It was cost by Queen's bed. the order of the Empress Anne in 1734. A second St. Patrick bell became an from the metal of a gigantic predecessor, heir-loom of the abber of Armigh, and which had been greatly damaged. The was employed in 946 by the abbot to People assert that it was once hung aloft, measure the tribute paid him by a northern but that the beam from which it was sus- tribe, the bell-full of silver being given him pended being burnt in 1737, it was buried for his " Pence," as successor of the aposin the earth by the fall, and a piece broken the of Ireland. The third and most prized out. Dr. Clarke maintained, without suf- of the relies is that known as "the Bell of ficient reason, that the fall was a fable, Patrick's Will." The breach of an oath

caused by the water, which was employed which a large number of prisoners and to extinguish a fire in the building above, 1200 cows were carried away. At the paying flowed upon the metal when it was heated by the flames. The Emperor Nicholas had it raised in 1837, and placed on a low circular walt. Steps lead into the pit over which it hangs; and this excavation in the earth, with the monarch bell for a dome, is consecrated as a chapelsovereign in the tower of St. Ivan sends merely the clapper which swings to and takes thee men to sway it from side to side. Barbaric ambition is always pleased with what is big, but the tone of the Russian bells is likewise fine, though, as the art of harmonious ringing is unknown among them, the practical result is a confused c'ashing of sounds extremely painful to English ears.

With all the Russian foodness for bells, sion which the Czar has never obtained for Greek churches within the Ottoman border. Only the rocky peninsula of Athos has enjoyed a special privilege which the ART. II .- 1. The Bell: its Origin. His | inhabitants showed not, nor show, any tory, and Uses. By the Rev. Alfred backwardness to exercise. Some recent travellers were carnestly entreated by the esting papers published a few years back 2. Paper on Bells, with Illustrations old saccistan of a monastery, where a tower By the Rev H. T. Ellacombe, in Re- was just completed, to send out an English port of Bristol Architectural Society, bell. The period at which ringing commenced or ceased in the East has not been It will be seen that "Great Peter" of ascertained. Cardinal Baronius says that Yerk, which has been cast since the fine the Maronites began to use bells in \$65, peal in the Minster was destroyed by the having received them from the Venetians fire of 1840, is the reigning monarch of all and Matthew Paris states that Richard L. the bells of the United Kingdom. It is was welcomed at Acre with a peal when stated by Mr. Gatty that the ordinary price he landed in 1190 for his crusade. It is not of a hell is about six guineas per cwt., but unlikely, among other prospective changes, it is probable that the rate increases with that the church-bell may be allowed to the size, for "Great Peter" cost no less speak its summons in conjunction with the

Enormous as are some of the bells of China, they are inferior to the Russian both dier in her Majesty's service, and requires in size and tone, and the dulness of their tone is increased from their being struck with a wooden instead of an iron clapper. The Burmese indulge in the almost universal taste; and a large specimen, which was taken in the Dagon Pagoda at Ran-The two "Toms" of Oxford and Lin- goon, was valued at £17,000. But enough of the big bells of the world, which are

It is a great descent from the Czar Kolokol to those small ancient hand-belts which hung, like the present, in the Gate Tower are connected with the personal history of the first apostles of Christianity in Ireland and Britain. They are made of a dark bronze, are of a quadrangular form, which was probably copied from Roman specimens, and are usually from nine to twelve inches in height, and about six in width. Sometimes they are cast in one piece, but in many instances they consist of two or three plates aveted together and subsetongued Mary was recast in 1680, and has quently fused into one mass by a process of founding which is not practised in the it is neither accurate in its note nor har. present day. The more perfect specimens monious in sound. Every evening at nine are remarkable for sweetness of tone, and it tolls 101 times, in commemoration of the the distressing note given out by others is owing to their being cracked or repaired In the middle ages they were held in such veneration, that they were carried about when contributions were raised for the monasteries in which they were kept,tower, above the two bells which sound they were taken to solemn assemblies, oath the quarters. It bears the inscription- was made upon them in judicial trials, and "R chard Phelps made me 1715." It is the people were more afraid to swear struck hourly by the hammer of the clock. falsely by them than the Gospel, expecting that the immediate vengeance of the saint would fill upon the offender who dared despise his bell. Nay, some are used in Ireland to this day for the same purp ses as of old-for enforcing oaths, honouring funerals, exercising a species of ordeal,

Amongst the shadows of bygone times, few are more unsubstantial than those of bundred years to the judges of England, the "gray fathers" of the Ir sh and British Church-St. Patrick, St. Kieran, St. Co. lumba, St. Gildas, St. David, St. Senanus, Yet, in remote and secluded districts, bells, which are repeatedly mentioned in histocical manuscripts, have come down upon puthorities permitting visitors to strike it. a stream of testimony as having been the on payment of a fee, with an iron ham- lib utical instruments used by them at their mer, and Phelps was employed by Sir altars and in their ambu'atory ministra. Christopher Wren to make its fine-toned tions. Three are a leged to have had the successor. It was agreed, however, that honour of belonging to St. Parick himself. he should not remove the old hell till he One of these is said to have been in his delivered the new, and thus there is not hands when, on the Lill of conflict, the one single ounce of "Great Tom" in the modern "Crongh Patrick," he had his last mass. The latter is destined, after the encounter with the demons of Ireland. lapse of a century and a half, to have a His violent ringing proved insufficient to mighty substitute, for close to its ancient some away his adversaries, and he at last storic site the external clock of the new flung the bell itself into the midst of them. Palace of Westminster is to strike the when they fled precipitately, and left the hours on a bell of fifteen tons, and deprive lisland free from their aggressions for seven "Great Peter" of York of its short-lived years, seven months, and seven days. The missile, broken by the fall, was atterwards But the monster bells of England are bestowed on the patron-saint of Kildare, mere playthings in comparison with the and called "the Boken Bell of Brigid." leviathans of Russia. The Czar Kolokol, It was another bell, we suppose, which is or Monarch, as it is called, is the largest mentioned in the "Acta Sanctorum" as in the world. The value of the law mate- having been meeded for St. Patrick by an ral alone was estimated by Dr. Carke at langel, and the seam was shown in attest :-£66,565 16s., and by Erman at £350,000, tion of the miracle. This is like the evi-"Great Peter" of York took fourteen days dence of the Whig witness in "The Ramto cool. The molten metal of the Mont. hier," who, to prove that the son of James real bell was twelve minutes in filling the II. was a suppositious child, testified that mould. What must have been the process he had seen the tearming-pan in which

that the bell remained in the pit in which taken upon it in 1014 was affirmed to

communication of the twelfth century it sceptie of the dragon."

was encased in a costle sheine controllished. "May the Creator associate us with the was encased in a costly shrine, emb dlished with serpents, currously and elegantly interfaced. The custody of it had become hereditary, and formed a source of considerable emolument. It appears that a Henry Mulholland, who died late in the The Czar Kolokol is dumb, but the lesser plast century, closed the long line down which this relie of ancient art had been out its mighty voice three times a year, conveyed in one family through a period which produces a tremulous effect through of 700 years. The hell itself is much corthe city, and a noise like the rolling of dis- roded, but appears to have been of rude

tant thunder. The bells in Russia are construction. The work of the later shrine, fixed immoveably to their beams, and it is however, which was undoubtedly executed in the island seventy years before fro. This alone in the bell of St. Ivan Henry the Second's army landed on the Irish shores, proves that the natives then could hardly have been behind their invading neighbours in the arts of peace. The bell and its shrine were in the Cork Exhibition in 1852, and its sound is a common inscription in the middle ages: described as amply sufficient to scare "Funeraplango, Fulgura frango, Sabbatapango, away evil spirits, as well as any reptiles

except the deaf adder. Hand bells possessing similar virtues. Reformation, and were taken round to the Dugdale: houses of deceased persons on the day of is stated by Mr. Westwood, in his int r-the Angels, be given by Heaven to this house for the honour of God." in the "Archwelogia Cambrensis," to have stood its ground until lately at Caerleon. Some specimens which existed in Scotland partially retained their hold on popular veneration down to nearly our own day, in defiance, as Dr. Wilson remarks. of reforming zeal and the discipline of Presbyterian kirk-sessions. Curious superstitions were connected with them here. as elsewhere. The bell of St. Fil'an, which belonged to a famous old chapel at Killin, in Perthshire, was affirmed to cure lunacy, a belief which would now be deemed of itself an indication of the discase. After the patient had dipped in the well or pool of St. Fillan, and passed a night in the chanel, the bell, if he survived, was set on his head in the morning wah great solemnity, and his wits returned Still more extraordinary, it was believed that if this invaluable specific was stolen it would extricate itself from the hands of the thief, and return from whence it was taken, ringing all the way. The same power was attributed to a bell in Leinster. A chieftain of Wicklow got possession of it, and he was obliged to tie it with a cord to prevent its escaping to its home, at St. Fulan's chuich in Meach. Clothaire II (it is Baronius who tells the tale) carried off a bell from Sorssons, in Burgundy, which resented its removal in a more effectual way. It became dumb on the road, and when it arrived at Paris its voice was gone. The king sent it back to its old quarte s, and it no sooner approached rang so loudly that it was heard while yet seven miles distant. An occurrence of recent date would in those days have figured among the miracles of the age. On also shalt know a resurrection-may it be unto the death of the Duke of Wellington, the eternal life!" bells of Trim, which he had represented in-Parliament, and where he spent many of old inscriptions, they were usually reverhis carry years, were ordered by the Dean jent. Here and there we meet with an to be tolled. The tenor, one of the finest exception, as in the case of " Great Tom" and sweetest in Ireland, was no somer set of Oxford, which, before it was recast in going than it suddenly broke. On exam- 1680, had an epigraph to the effect that

An old Sancte-bell still hangs in a few of our churches in the bell-core above the a great deal worse than the original: chancel arch. It received its name from being always rung at the words Sancte. sancte, sancte Deus Subbauth, as the priest elevated the Host, and all who he ord it knelt and offered a prayer to the Vugin. Most persons have witnessed this scene in the streets of Roman Catholic cities, where a hand bell is rung before the priest who carries the sacred elements. Some years since in Spain the sound penetrat d to the interior of a theatre, and not only did all dancers on the stage stopped in their per-

born. So we read in 1851.

formance to drop upon their knees. Of the inscriptions upon bells not very many of early date remain. Some Anglo-Saxon bells, which are only known to us from history, were dedicated to English raints and confessors, as the bell called Guthlac" at Croy, and, and the bells named " Turketul," " Betelem," and " Begn," given to the same holy site by Turke. tul's successor. The oldest of those which still exist in England generally hear the name, if not of the Saviour or the Virgin Mary, at least that of an apostle, a martyr, or some other saint of special eminence, with the usual addition "ora pro nobis." But in later times it became common to couple some longer invocation with the name. Tous we find, in uncouth Latin. sentiments like the following, which we! translate for the benefit of our fair readers: Jesus, regard this work, and by thy strength

Je-us, who abidest above the stars! heal our wounds.' May my sound please Thee, U Christ, Hear-

enly King! Christ! give us the joys of eternal life."
I am the Way and Giver of Life: give thyself

Our motion speeds the Redeemer's praise." An old bell at Thirsk bears the inscrip-

In the name of Jesus I call, sounding Mary in the world." The bills dedicated to the Virgin have such labels as these: "I am called Mary: I disperse the storms,

scatter enemies, and drive away disemons. · I sound in the world the name of Mary." · I am called Mary, and sound the Rose of

O crowned Virgin! I will proclaim thee "O Mary, by thy prayers protect those whom it was cast, and that the fracture was have been revenged by an incursion in I call together."

On bells in honour of St. Michael we find, . BOLTON-PRORNE. - This Church was re-

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 21, 1854.

angels! On a bell in honour of All Saints. "Govern us. O God! and unite us to Thy

On a bell in honour of St. Catharine, "In this assembly I sound sweetly the name is of Katharine.

There are many bells dedicated in the names of St. Peter and St. Paul; and on one of them is the epigraph, "The bell of Peter sounds for the name of Christ.

The bell of the great Minster of Schaffhausen, and another in a church near Lucerne, proclaim that they " mourn a: funerals, disperse storms, honour festivals, in his hands:excite the tardy, and pacify the turb dent." [ The monkish jurgle to the same effect was

Excito lentos, Dissipo ventos, Paco cruentos. In a few instances the words were deemed, for what reason we cannot per the concession to employ them is a conces-, and some of which are preserved, were ceive, a charm against fire, as was the common in Wales. They were held sacred case with the inscription on the great bell in all the Welsh churches previous to the of the priory of Kenilworth, preserved by

> "May a healthy and willing mind, free-lom the funeral-a very ancient custom, which for our country, and the peace of Michael and

> > An actual fire-bell (cast 1652) in the durch of Sherborne has upon it the distich —

" Lord! quench this furious finme;

Arise, run, help, put out the same.

A local poet seems to have resided about this period in the town, for in the same tower a bell, recast in 1670 from one which was said to have been brought by Cardinal Wolsey from Tournay, has a second couplet which bears a strong resemblance to the first in style: "By Wolsey's gift I measu e time for all;

To mirth, to grief, to church, I serve to call." The original Great Tom of Lincoln (16:0) announced that it was dedicated " to sound sweet'y unto salvation, of the Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son." A bell in Carlisle Cathe. drat, dated 1667, has this exhortation : "I warn ye how your time passes away.

Serve God, therefore, while life doth last, and sny Gloria in Excelsis Dec."

The great bell of Glasgow Cathedral (1790) bears a wordy inscription characteristic of Scotch divines, but, though somewhat lengthy, it has a redeeming conclu-

sion: "In the year of grace 504, Marcus Knox. merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interests of the reformed religion, caused me to be fabri-cated in Holland for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity their cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom-"Ye who hear me, come to learn of holy doetrine:" and I was taught to proclaim the hours old quarte s, and it no sooner approached of unbeoled time. One bundred and micry-the town than it recovered its tone and five years had I sounded these awful warnings when I was broken by the hands of inconsider ate and unskilful men. In the year 1790 I was cast into the furuace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader! thou

If there was no neculiar felicity in the ining the bell it was found to have been in the praise of St. Thomas it rang out east in 1769—the very year the Duke was "Bon, Bom." The great bell at Rouen bore a miserable stanza, which has been translated by Weever into verse that is no

> "Je suis George d'Ambois, Qui ni trente-cinque mille pois; Mais lui qui me pesera Treute-six mille me trouvera." "I um of George of Ambois. Thirty-five thousand in pois; But he that shall weigh

Thirty-six thousand shall find me." In those days the ovelesiastics devised the inscriptions, but later, when the churchwarden who ordered the hell also settled the label, we must expect to find the most the spectators rise up and kneel, but the ridiculous specimens of parochial poetry. Thus at St. Mary's, Bentley, in Hamp--hire, where there are six bells, No. I (1703) is inscribed:

> "John Eyer gave twenty pound, To meck mee a losty sound.' Oa No. 5 we have.

"Unto the church I do you call. Death to the grave will summons all." On another,

Thomas Eyer and John Winslade did contriv To cast from four bells this peale of five." On a bell at Binstead, one of a peal of five. Doctor Nicholas gave five pound To help cast this peal tuneabel and sound." On another,

"Samuel Knight made this ring In Binstead steeple for to ding. 1695." On a bell at Bradfi ld church in Berkshire, "At proper times my voice I'll raise, And sound to my subscribers' praise."

(To be continued )

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

RE-OPERING OF INCIP CHURCH.—This Church was re-opened on Wednesday last, after having undergone considerable alterations and improve-ments. The Rev. Dr. Hook preached an eloquent and impressive discourse in the morning liberal collections were made during the day.

NEWHAYEN CHURCH, SUSSEX .- This ancient Church has recently undergone thorough restor-ation, and was re-opened on Wednesday last, when the Rev. C. Williams, the Rector, preached to a large congregation.

ST. MART, SALFORD, STAR CHIPPING NORTOS. This Parish Church was consecrated on the Oth ult. by the Bizhop of Oxford. The Church 30th ult. by the Bighop of Oxford. has been entirely rebuilt, and enlarged by the addition of an niele and vestry on the north side. The scats are, of course, all open.

On hells in honour of St. Stream we made the copened on Thursday hast, with alterations and Esq., and the Secretary.

"I land in holy tones him who broke the improvements. Full Cathedral Service was per-

THE BISHOP OF EXECUSE has refused to liceuse two Clergymen, named Cole and Taylor, to Curacies in his Diocese, on the ground of their unsoundness on baptismal dectrine.

## DIOCESE OF OUEBEC.

OURREC. 1st December, 1854 At a special meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, held pursuant to notice in the National School house, there were present— The Lard Bishop of Quebec in the chair, the Revds. A. W. Mountain, J. Carry, E. W. Sewell, R. A. Carden, G. Percy and R. G. Plees.; Lieut. Ashe, R.N., and F. Taylor, Esq.

PRAYERS.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.
The Treasurer reported the following balances

On account of the General Fund £35-11 8 do. W. and O. do. 106-13-2 And that a dividend of bank stock to the amount of £19 17s. Gd. was due this day to the General

Fund, and that there was also a dividend due to the Widows and Orphans' Fund. On application of the Rev. J. Forrance, it was ordered that his name be placed on the list of missionaries receiving the gratuity of £12 10s. In reference to the application of the Rev. S. Jones, it was moved by the Rev. A.W.Mountains seconded by the Rev. R. A. Carden,

That said application be referred to the Finance Committee Resolved .- That the President, the Treasurer,

the Rev. Dr. Mackie, and F. Taylor be a Committee to revise the Report, and to make arrangements for the annual meeting.

Resolved,...That the Treasurer, the Secretary and J. Maclearen and J. Scaley, Esqra. be d committee to make a list of persons cutifled by their subscriptions to be members of the Corpowith reference to the letter of the Rev. II.

Roc, it was moved by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, seconded by Licut. Asho, R. N., that said latter se referred to the Lay Committee, with a reques that they will take such action as may be ne-

It was ordered that the last letter of the Rev. J. H. Nicholls be referred to counsel, for his opinion thereon.

The meeting was then closed with the bone-

> J. G. OCEREC. (Signed)

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHERCH SOCIETY OFFICE, 6 Dec. 1854. A meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society was hold this day in accordance with the constitution, the Lord Bishop in the chair. The following report was presented from the

Lay Committee :—

"The Lay Committee having considered the several applications before them for pectulary aid, do respectfully recommend to the Central Board the following grants:—In church building, towards the completion of the church at Upton, creeted by Mojor McDougall and the inhabitants of that township, who have expended thereon £350,—a grant of £50. Towards the erection of Christ Church at Churchyille, township of Dunham, -- a grant of £50, payable one-half when roofed in, and the balance when fit for divine service, the Inhabitants laving raised the sum of £150 by voluntary contributions. For building Parsonages:—To the new sub-livision of the Township of Sutton (Rev. N. Lindsay), -a sum of £25; the inhabitants having raised and paid £109, and being pledged for a further som of £75. A sum of £25 has been voted by the Central Board towards the erection of a parsonage at Hemmingford (4th of January 1853) on a promise made by the inhabitants to put up a parsonage-house before the (then) next winter, and subject to the condition that the ay Committee shall be entished with the nature will be prepared to recommend the payment of this grant with probably an addition thereto bearing in mind the bandsome contribution of hat mission towards their glebe) so soon as the inhabitants shall have placed before the comnittee some assurance of means to complete the required building. The following appropriations iro yet unpaid:-

Petito Nation Church, £25; subject to conlitions not ver complied with. New Glasgow endowment, £25; second and

last payment payable when conditions are com-plied with. Russeituwn Church, £25; second and last payment payable in 1855.
North Shefford Church, £50; payable when

the building shall be ready for divine service; conditions not yet complied with. Stukeley Church, £25; second and last instalment payable when completed. The Lay Committee would recommend the entral Board to fix some period, certain, within which the conditions on which grants are made shall be complied with, so as not to lock up the

funds of the Society indefinitely.

An application is before the Lay Committee from the Rectory of Sorel, praying for aid towards the endowment of that parish, which the Committee are unable to take into effectual consideration at the present moment from wan of funds. They trust the ensuing year will place the Society in a situation to help this deserving parish, one of the oblest of the diocese. An application is also before the Committee

rom the Rev. J. Mountain on the subject of the purchase of a parsonage at Coteau Landing. he Committee require further particulars from the rev. incumbent on this matter." It was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Canon Gibson, seconded by the Desnot Montreal,

that the above Report be received and considered at the next meeting of the Central Board. The chairman of the Book and Tract Committee gave notice that an appropriation would be made at the next meeting of the Central

Board for a grant (not exceeding £6')) for the purchase of books. An abstract of the Treasurer's account was

laid on the table. The following aums have been received since the last neeting :- Collected at Granby, £1 4s. Bd.; Mr. Hazeil's aubscription for 1552 and 1853, 10s.: Mr. Benson's subscription 10s.; subscriptions at Buckingham, £5 8s. 9d.; collections at do., £1 18s. 9d.; from a friend in England, per Lord Bishop, £12 10s. collected at Laprairie, £2 15a.; Mr. Alexander Smith's life subscription, £12 10s.; subscriptions at Longueuil, £1 7s. 6d.; W. A. Townsend £1 be., Mrs. l'ownsend 10s., Miss Townsend be Miss E. Townsend, Sa., Master E. Townsend, Sa.; C. Geddes, £1 5s; Mrs. D. Fisher, 5s.; G. Harding, 5s. For the Widows and Orphans' Paul : James Dixon, Esq., Bertheir, 10c.; collection at Buckingham, £3 17s. 6d.; do. at Granby, 15a. 74d.; do. at St. John's, £8 11e. 94d.; do. at Sunday school St. John's, £1; colected at Laprairie, £11 &s. 4d.; Longueuil, 12s. Gd.; St. Lambart, 2s. 6d.; La Tortue, 12s. 2d.

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CHURCH SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held at the society's rooms, on Wednesday, the 13th De-cember. Present, the Lord Bishop in the Chair, the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, Reverende D. E. Blake, H. C. Cooper, Sept. Ramsey, J. G. D. McKenzie; R. Mitchell, W. Belt, H. Mortimer, ; the world. Mr. Coswell's late book, giving an

The usual prayers having been read, and the minutes of the last meeting attested by the signature of the chairman-

The Secretary read an abstract of the various accounts for the last two mouths, showing that there was to the credit of the General Purpose Fund, £488 9s. ld.; the Mission Fund, £135 18s. 19d.; Sudent's Fund, £108 10s. 10d.; Widows and Orphans' Fund, £1,227 3s. 6d. The printed statement of the society's accounts last your contains a balance against the late essistant secretary, amounting to LS27 Sr. 7d.: of this sum, £200 has been secured since the closing of the books last April, by the sale of the Diocesan Presses, &c., to Mr. Rowsell. As it appears there is no probability of the balance ever being paid, the Finance Committee recom mended that the sum of £327 Ss. 7d. be charged to the General Purpose Fund, and so do away with the necessity of alluding to the loss again. The Secretary was directed to have this suggestion carried out. It is thus apparent that none of the special funds have been disthished to

make up the defalcation; the loss has fallen only on the General Purpose Pand. Henry Rowsell's account for printing and stationery was ordered to be paid, one-quarter being placed to his credit on the diocesan press

transaction. On the application of the clergyman and churchwardens of Milton, a set of service books

was voted for the church.

An application was read from the Rev. R. L. Stephenson, for aid in completing a church erecting at Van Klock's Hill, in the mission of Hawkesbury. He set forth that the church was built during the incumbency of the Rev. J. T. lawis, amongst a population for the most par pour and widely scattered; it is built of brick is 50 feet long, and 28 in width; it was not ye plastered, nor the spire completed. £200 has been raised within the mission but the inhabi

t during the winter.

The society voted that the sum of £12 10s, be ent to Rev. R. L. Stephonson for the above ubject.

order that they might be able to have service i

The society also roted books and tracts to the amount of  $\pounds 2$  10, for distribution in the mission of West Hawkesbury.
It was moved by H. Mortimer, Esq., seconded

by the Ron. P. B. Da Blaquiere, and carried

been intended at the first formation of the society, that the subscription entitling a subscriber to be elected an incorporated member should paid in full to the parent society, as well as that required from life members, which last has always been so paid in; and incomuch as the demands for the sacred objects of the soci-

ety are continually increasing, requiring addi-

resolved, that the fourth clause of the eighteenth by-inwof the society be altered, and do read thus: "The Treasurer of each District Association shall transmit annually the full sum of £1 os. for each duly recognized elergynan, and also for each incorporated member within his district, and in ease of life membership one payment of

the full sum of £12 10s., together with one-fourth of all the monles paid into his hands to the Tressurer of the Society at Toronto, to be at the disposal," &c., &c.

The Secretary read the following notice of motion: "The Hon. J. H. Cameron gives notice that he will, at the next monthly mosting introluce a by-law to provide for the management of any portion of the Clergy Reservo Funds that may be entrusted to the Society on the commutation of the salaries of the incombents under he not that has lately passed two branches of

the legislature." John Hamilton, Esq., of West Hawkesbury. was duly elected a member of the corporation. The Secretary gave notice that at the next

meeting he would propose the election of the Roy, John Butler, of Hamilton,

Prayers were then read, and the meeting THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Secretar

UNITED STATES.

From the Chrical Journal, The True Carbolic opens with one of the most important articles which have ever given weight to its thoughtful pages. It is entitled, the Clergy, sent and called. It examines from scripture and the primitive church, the original doctrine and ractice in regard to the sending of bishops and clorgy; and the total absence of anything like in modern way of a popular election, or giving ecall. It traces the rise and progress of im perial patrouage, and nominations of bishops and clergy by the secular power; of the par-ochial system and its failure; of the preaching orders, and their wants of permanent success of the system since the reformation in the church of England, and of that adopted by the various non-episcopal bodies. It shows to what extent this last has controlled the actual state I things among ourselves, and that even our isolonary system routs upon the same ideas. The conclusion of this powerful article is as

follows:-- "All history shows, that whatever has been done for the masses, has been done by sent ministers. The principles of human nature are masses, through the agency of self-supporting congregations, and called ministers; or by that of missionaries, whose mission is to raise up self-supporting congregations, and to become called partors. "Yet the church is committed to the system

of self-supporting congregations, and called ministers, and to the principle, that those who pay call. All these things have, in mostern times, been found practically inseparable from each other. That the system affords the best means of sustaining settled pastors, we do not believe. But we know that it is impossible to change that which is so thoroughly established, ally paid.
that it has become the only possible means of Let each supporting the church in this country; as the of supporting the church of England. We do cam of proposing any change in the establi-hed system. But the question recurs; what s to be done for the masses? This quantion cannot be answered at the close of an anticle; to our system, not a change in its existing frame-

This article opens up some views which have long been maturing in our mind, but which we It any wrong motive intercepting my interest have not broached, simply because we have not and efforts in his favour? Do my prayers, been able to see our way elear at pres at to any prospect of amendment. We shall look with the greatest interest to see the "addition to our system" suggested by the able editor of the True Cothali

Among the selections in the November numme from the pen (as we judge) of the Syncds compared. It is only one more effort in a field where Mr. Caswell has done much more than any other one man. An Englishman himself, he was for several years a clergyman in this country, has repentedly travelled throughout contributions made in private, to the clergyboth the eastern and the western states of the Union, revisited last year the scenes of his earlier experience among us, and is now continuing to do what has been a main object of his life—and that is, to bring the mother and daughter invigorate, and fortify one another for the great provisions, in sums amail or large, not by con-work which they—and they alone,—can do in atraint, but willingly, may fulfit the obligation

enlarged account of the proceedings—in which holy he had a seat, as a member of the honored

No. 21

English delegation—has been of greater use in England than here: for we know all about the working of our Triennial Council, whereas in England it is a new thing, and the working of our synodical system is eagerly investigated by all who have either hopes or fears of its influence upon the revival of their own.

In his notes on church affairs, the editor makes the following important suggestion: - one, however, which is not likely to be acted on. A "Missionary Bishops Bill" such as has once been defeated, would, if passed, remody the

difficulty:—

"The Rev. Dr. McDougall, the excellent Missionary to Borneo, has been designated Bishop of that island; but he has departed from England without consecration, and it is not known when he will receive the grace of the episcopate. We to not know what the impediment stands in the way; but we suspect that there are two. One is the want of an endowment. The other is a legal one. Hornes is not in the Queen's dominions, and so not within the laws authorizing the consecration of colonial bishops; while Dr. Mchaugall, being a British subject, is not within the provisions of the act under which our first bishops were consecrated, and which applies expressly to persons being subjects or oitizens of countries out of her Majasty's dominious. The last difficulty, indeed both, might, we suppose, be obviated by an applica-tion to our bishops. The tenth article of the constitution provides, that bishops for foreign countries may be conscerated on applicati therefram."

WESTERN NEW YORK .- The Bishop has amod a l'astoral Lotter to the Luity, from which we take a few extracts :---

To the voluntary provision for the better support of the ministers of God, I ask your earnest

attention.
The need, the obligation, and the mode of this relief to the Parochial slergy, I now present to onr minds: They need it, because they are inadequately

Because they are cut of from providing for homselves and families by secular occupa-

Because the expense of living has nearly doubled within a few years past, without any proportionate increase of their salaries:

licenuse the barnesing effects of our scanty provision, and actual or impending debt. are calculated to impair their efforts and interrupt hoir usofutnoss:

Because they are laboring for your eternal welfare:
And because a life of study, toil, sacrifice,
and soif-denial in your behalf, entitles them to
your regard, and lave and liberality.
My brethren, the work of the ministry in this

Diocese is not sought for its emuluments. There is but one parish that engages to pay its clegryman in money over two thousand dollars. I know but one Parish that is endowed, and that but partially. About fifty Parishes have parsonages. One Parish have raised the cash enlary to twenty-five hundred dollars. One pays two thousand dollars. Two pay each oighteen hundred dollars. Two pay twelve hundred dollars. Pive pay one thousand dollars. Twoive pay between five hundred and one thousand dollars, and the rust raise, each, five hundred dollars, or less, down to one hundred

dollars. Of the clergy engaged in Parochial duty, all but eleven are married men with more or less of a family, comprising in all about two hundred and fifty children. The clergy are not an fa-dulent, luxurious body of men, but laborious, dithful, hardworking in their vocation. They shrink not from duty. The reports to the convention show that there have been held in the Diocese twelve thousand two hundred and fifty. public services within the conventional year, The missionaries of the Diocese in the discharge of their duties, must of necessity travel altogother from fifteen to twenty thousand miles. At least ten thousand sermons must during the the Discess. About fifteen hundred persons, adults and children have been haptised; six bundred have been prepared for confirmation; one thousand funerals attended; and at least from five to six thousand Sunday schools been

upervised, instructed and estechieed. Of the personal counsels, guidance, and consolutions imparted in private, the bearts obser-ed, the mind interested, the warnings given, and the souls won to Christ from aln and Satan, need not attempt to write.

Such !aborers, inadequately sustained, need the additional support which I ask in their behalf. It is because they need it that the Conention, your representatives, have sanctioned and requested this appeal to your judgment and liberality. The laborer in the field is worthy of his hire The laborer for your eternal welfare, he through whose instruction, guidance, and prayers you and your families are led upward to hearen, is worthy regard, your care, and your liberality.

Under the Jewish aconomy, the clergy were apecifically and amply provided for by the Almighty by an express law—the law of tithes, to withhold the prescribed support was denouncof withhold the prescribed support was denounced as robbing God. Under the Gospel, the clergy are thrown upon the voluntary contributions of the Christian flock, by the law of Christ, who erdains that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel. To withhold this systemanco is in violation of a distinct ordi-

Under this provision of the Gospel, then, I urge upon you the obligation to provide for the due and adequate maintenance of the ministry, as a duty binding on the Christian conscience. The mode of relief in this emergency is two-

1. The first and foremost is an increase of the regular stated salaries of the clergy, punctu-

Let each individual of the congregation ask the questions of his conscience, Is our pastor adequately supported? Can be live upon his present salary? If not, one the congregation present salary? If not, one the congregation pay him more? Have the restry been authorized to increase his salary. Can I myself give more than I now give to that object? pew rent or subscription been punctually paid? but we may allay the fears of our realers, by am I now in arrears for either? Have I given saying that what we would suggest is an addition the influence of my voice and means to increase the support of my pastor? How can lexcuse myself before God and my conscience for my inattention to the duty of aiding in this object?

efforts and means combine in the sustaining of the ministry, according to the ordinance of Christ? 2. Subsidiary to this provision, another mode of relief is suggested, and has been same-

tioned by the Convention. That each appeal Thanksgiving Day be here after r garded by the purishes, and by the laity generally throughout the diocese, as a Donation Day for the Parish Clergy, on which day a collection shall be made in Church, and

man, to add to the means of his support, ffere is a mode of relief which you may all adopt. In the Church at the collection, or in private by contributions, each of you, young or old, communicant or non-communicant, an churches closer together, that they may improve, nonymously or in your name, in money or in

Christian nations from the beginning. sider himself hound to act upon it for the inture.

Let each one regard his past deficiency in this

## INTERRATING CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Alleny Jours oi. The transfer of the Rev. Dr. Potter from his propriete occasion of an expression of the high which he is held by his Ministerial brethren, and by his fellow. citizens generally of other denominations in this city, where he has so long adorned his high calling, by a life of devotion and usefulness. He will be followed to his new sphere by the sympathies and prayers of all who have learned to appreciate his many virtues as pastor and friend:

sional Bishep:
DESH Sim,—A number of your fellow-citizens have been longest known.

We remain, Right Rev. and Dear Sir, with highest respect, Yours truly,

E. P. Prentice,

Peter linn-evoort,

Franklin Townsend.

Bradford R. Wood,

J. H. Ten Eyck,

W. B. Sprague, B. T Welch. I. N. Wyckoff, Henry N. Pohlman, D. Kennedy, T. Romeyn Bock, Thomas W. Olcott, Erastus Corning, Rufus H. King. John B. James. John L. Schooleraft. Andrew White, G. Y. Lausing, Robert H. Pruyn,

Alexander Davidson, Manrice E. Viele, John Woodworth, Benj. Tibbies, Samuel Provin James McNaughton, Otis Allen, P. McNaughton, M. Strong. William Boy, Wh. N. Strong. H. H. Martin, Henry Bleecker, John Knowe Gideon Hawley, Wm. Parmeler, A. Marvin, R. P. Learned, Ira Harris, Lewis Benedict, Thurlow Wood, R. Varick Do Witt, H. H. Van Drek. Nicholas Hill, Jun., J. P. Boyd. Joel Rathbone.

John F. Hathbone Albany, Nov. 30th, 1851.

St. Peter's, Albany, Dec. 1, 1861. DEAR BRETHRES AND PRIENDS,-The com munication you have had the great kindness to send to me is as unexpected as it is grateful to my feelings. Already very cordial expressions from many of your number and from others of our fellow-citizens had given me a cheering their Rectory the episcopal residence. assurance that I had the respect and good will of the community in which I have so long lived emphatic and special testimony of your esteem parishioners.

It is indeed a great consolution to Marcus T. Reynolds, D. D. Barnard, Wards. Galnort L. Wilson. and labored; but I was not prepared for such an me, and most heartily do I thank you for it. The remembrance of it will required me in many a weary hour, and it will remain to my endeavors to do good, however imperfect, are not apt to fail of such reward as comes from the To the Rev. Dr. Potter, Prov. Bishop elect, Sc. approbation and sympathy of good men.

When I opened your note, signed by ministers of various religious badies around us, loved and | LIST OF LETTERS TO DECEMBER 20. shall be ended we may be admitted into a higher state of being, there with mints and angels to glerify and enjoy Him for ever. That this great blessedness may be reserved for you and for me is the fervent prayer of, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and affectionate friend, Honorio Porten. To the Rev. Drs. Sprague, Campbell, Welch, Wyckoff, Poldman, Kennedy, Sc., Dr. T. R. Beck, T. W. Olcott, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, Rufus H. King, Esq., Hon, John Wood-worth, Dr. William Bay, Hon, Gideon Hawley, Hon. John Q. Wilson, &c.

Correspondence with the Wardens and Vestry, The following correspondence between the Rector of St. Peter's and his wardens and vestry

To the Wardens and Vestry of St. Peter's Church,

Albany: My Dear Bretines and Friends, -1 am about to perform one of the most painful acts of my life. For many years it has been a cherished ought with me that here I might hope to continue to exercise my quiet, peaceful, unobtrusive ministry in the midst of beloved friends, until the end should come : and that here, southed by the presence and kindness of many affectionate hearts, I should at last rest from my labors. But it has pleased the Adorsble Head of the Church to order otherwise. I have been chosen, and shall probably soon be consecrated to the office of Chief Pastor over this by far the largest

Diocese of our country. I will only say that everything that has hanpened has taken place without any act on my part, other than that of passive submission to

In assuming the pastoral charge of the Diocese; in place of that of a single Parish, it is a consolution to me to reflect that in all the flock among whom I have lived and inbored for nearly twenty-two years, there is not a single family -not an individual-between whom and myself there are any other than the most friendly feeiings and relations. I am never, probably, to have another Parish. This I shah ever look upon as mine, in a peculiar and enduring sense; and I shall ever return to it, I hope and trust, as a man returns to his home and to his nearest and dearest relatives. I pray God to send you a faithful Pastor, and to give you hearts ever to be as kind and indulgent and dutiful toward

him, as you have always been toward me.

I hereby lay before you my resignation of the Parish, to take effect after my consecration, and immediately upon the induction into office of my successor. With every feeling of affectionate regard for you and for all the members of this beloved parish, and with fervent prayers for I remain most truly and faithfully,

Your friend and pastor, Horario Potter. St. Peters, Albany, Nov. 11, 1851.

Albany, Nov. 11, 1854. REV. AND VERY DEAR SIR .- We, the Wantens

The state of the s imposed by Christ upon us all, to aid in the gustenance of His appointed ministers.

Behind all action in this matter, is the great principle which should regulate the consciences of Christian men in appropriating their means to religious objects. What is the amount of the part of the property of the

in some form among many the man for the place and the series of as we seem the beginning. Let it is be every whose felt and betrown ignibe willingly adopted by us. Let each one con- are, at the same time, brought to feel more sensibly the great less the parish sustains Those very qualities, here known and read of respect as a debt still due from him to the all of us, which promise to make your elevation cause of God, and commence its payment; and to the office of Bishop or signal aritesing to the street tutions of the Church will, with God's blessing, which have been quetty and unostentationally emerge from powerty, depression and want to emerge from poverty, depression, and want, to comployed in this parish for nearly twenty two comfort, efficiency and usefulness. ears; which have more your tainistry so a's tractive, so delightful, and so profit did to us, and which have bound us to you with such strong ties of respect on taffest on. Never, we tarthfully believe have the sing lebut severe duties place of Rector of St Peter's Church to that of of the Christian min star been no element more Bishop of the Diocese, has been made the up-strictly in the spart of the Greek. Everything seems to have been tombed with the odor of desanctity. Every influence employed line per-taken of the same holy cleaning and there has been a beauty of learning and proportion in the whole showing forth of the couldn't your hunds, which has constituted, we don't not, by the grace of the tire of Teacher, a strong element ) i of Officiency and success.

that it is not our commendation that you have To the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, P.D., Proce been laboring for a nortest for no to pronounce sional Bishop: DEAR SIR, A number of your fellow-citizens will done amongst us. That the set is transfer not in connexion with your own Church, take must come from the box along of the tirest leave to express their congratulations on your Master. But we spend from hearts touched removal to a sphere of more extended usefulness, with deep affection, and with mostlessed practice. At the same time, they feel deeply the loss to and to God, who has suffered this emberring i Albany of an individual who, during a long prelation of pastor and people treatd one so long period of his life spent here, has been disting between you and us. If is in the maxy properly guished in every charitable undertaking, and of the severance of this tie, that we speed; has proved himself a good friend to education whom we are opposes of with the consciou need and the best interests of the community. Your of the deep loss we are about to sustain, and the sheek which is to be given even by your partial withdrawal from us to those feelings of aident personal attachment that have been constantly growing and strengthening amongst us, through the long period of your connection

The assurance you give us that you will still a peculiar and enduring sense," is a nest grateful one to us and to all our parishioners. We that from no other quarter of the Diocese can : such fried and constant affection great you, as its Chief Partor, as from the people of St.

Peter's. We know full well how deeply you have at heart the spiritual interests of your people, and that no one can appreciate more fully then you do the responsibility involved in the selection of him who is to succeed to your blooms among us. We are thankful that, in this weighty duty, we have, and shall have, the benefit of your judgment and experience. Whoever your succossor may be, we trust that we shall be to him an attacked and faithful people, and that he, with your counsels and example before him, and guided by hervenly wisdom, may be to us, as you have ever been, a faithful and loving pas-

We are most happy to learn that you will, probably, for a time, continue to make your home amongst us. Allow us to assure you that, should you find it compatible with the proper and convenient discharge of the duties of high office to do so, the vestry and proude of St. Peter's would estrem it an honor and a privilege, that you should, during such period, make

With our earnest prayers that all spiritual and temporal blessings tony attend you and your family, we remain your very faithful friends and

John Paylor, J. B. Plumb, Brephen Groedweck, Robert Whitlock, Il Iward Hard,

wherever they are known, and by 1 W. H. Sydenham, rem, vols, 17 and 18; J. M. gentlemen, very many of whom are eminent [K., Dundas, rem. vols. 17 and 18 for A. J. K.; F. alike for their ability and for their services, it [R., Mount Pleasant (all right; the payment for was indeed very grateful to me to recognize the vol. 17 was credited in error to another sub-criber names of so many valued personal friends, and of the same name); H. S., Montreal, rem. in full to reflect that amid the changes and chances of the July 31, 1856; N. C., Edwardsburg, rem. volnearly twenty-two years our friendship had : 17 and 18.; Rev. H. P., Cornwall, rem.; Rev. J. ment to trouble our pleasant intercourse. What, missing paper sent); F. C. G. Genthy, rem. Gentlemen, remains for us but to try to serve Rev. F. J. M. W. U. P. C. Stanley; T. W. S., and glorify our Divine Lord by doing some little Predericton, N.B.; T.M., Montreal, rem. vols. good to our fellow-men, that when our brief day 17 and 18, for self and 8; Rev. U. P., Stratford, rem, for self and S. M. for vol. 18.

> NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Rowsoft's Diary and Law and Commercial Remembrancer for 1855. A Card, .... Mr. Henry J. Bayeraft. Provincial Insurance Company Notice.

# Che Church.

TORONTO, THE RSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854.

HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY

	APPOINTMENTS FOR P.	1161	<b>56</b>	٠,			
i	Westen	Taes.	Jan.	23.	:	١.	
	Etobicoke	••		••			
	Sydenham	Wed.	••	21.	11	١.	,
	Springfield	••	••	• •	7	ı.	١
٠	Streetsville	Thurs.	••	25.	11	•	١
	Brampten	••	••	••	1;	r.	
	Tullamere	Fristry	•••	26.	11	١.	٠
۰	Bernick	`	••	**	• •	t.	,
	Beiton's Mills	Tues.	••	30.		r	
	Llastrewn				7	۴.	
	York Mills	Tars.	Pe5		٠,	ľ	,
	Phornhill	Wed.	••	23.	·		
	St. Alban's	Thurs.	Mai	r. 1.		ť.	,
	Newmarket		• •	••		:-	•
	Unanville, Markham		**	2.	4	:	,
	St. Pani's, L'Amoureax		••	••	16	;	,
	Christ Church, Scarbore'.			G.	11	•	,
	M11 1. 1				٠	••	

Arranged at a meeting held at the Church Society's house on the 13th December. J. G. D. WKINSTO, Secretary

HOME DISTRICT BRANCH OF TURCHURCH SOCILLY.

Wednesday, 13th Per-

this Branch met at the Can et Seciety's at the tay and cost energy closes, except the barreon resignation of the material content of the material cont house. There were present a The Riv. press's proportion of the exerce the regin- would they be allow ted with in the factorial D. E. Biake, Rural Dang whe Chairly is two feedby and motivary sense of mant incheas termed Legislative Council and it agrees that are to omer and thair mis mag-William Belt, and J. G. D. M'K mz e.

Parochial Moeings, which will be found or in my a few of medical and so the passents of the existing the found of in their usual place this week, notions the Claude. He was a man who costs combinings over the clauders' spots so it is thousand the Clauder. He was a man who costs combinings over the clauders' spots so it is thousand the Clauder. more remained to be done than to note sto. Wase y at least part of the or a successful to they were told that these contentions spirits. The 20th for many tool. as was deemed expedient, to the several transmitter of the day of massembling called transcives christ answer at the subyour and their temporal and eternal well being. Parochial Committees, that in cases where together an ance an e on is only more period their reuse was a to in our state. Note in E. On y straightly have they might desire to remain for local pure. Wise most remainly exchanged for the involving the interests—may the solity of given total of the interest to poses the three-founds, or any part of the presence of a weak with more near constituting professed croeds, and the spiritual Dislement in the constant powers to poses the three-fourths of their routs, a requisit act to there-fourths of their routs, a requisit act to that effect, in writing, should be sent in to the Managing Committee of the District

Branch.

Our less in dead is not yet exictly known, thus indicate and again and again to the process of the proces and Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, have re- Branch.

decovered that there would be a deduced by a very good over types, so, we then to get have twom in the neart, and for the sold proved by the sold proved by the proved of the action of the action of the sold on, six. It is not a few copies extracted, deposition, six. It is not a few copies extracted, deposition, six. It is not a few copies extracted, deposition, six. It is not a few copies extracted, deposition, six. It is not a few copies extracted, deposition, six. It is not a few copies extracted, deposition, six. It is not a first and the work of the copy of the copy will oblige the Society by taking the first of the language used with the freedright of the society of the Society by taking the first of the door of the language used with the first of the following the first of the door of the language used with the society of the Society by taking the first of the door of the language used with the first of the f apportantly of returning them to the office, whent his dear of from show he is to the minteness, measure, by the term! We are also requested to draw array and settle them in life. Many many is referred argument, for the translation of the transla part adopted at the amount on ching.

ABBELECHO.

ment may now movement a better which he a reasons nothing to lead us to invertibil a vectored for not decome z it. The Kicho the letter was admitted into its columns.

. 6 We supposed that every one would see that it was written by an essa of steal a or we should not have mout of it; and we demand it sufficient to observe in the educatal column that it had been sent to be with an arrest request for it in action, or requiring that we deaded print it as an alvertisement."

the sake of God?"

When we read the letter through in our paper, a task which we confess we have not always patience to perform when we minute to look upon this Parish as yours, "in ) take up the E ha, we have at once that the language was ironical and was intended for a list against the paper of its correspondones. We have received a rather lengthy communication on this subject. From a country correspondent; he will excuse us, when he reads the above, for not inserting the whole of it. We give the concluding sentence, in order to show that others be-Alexanderly sequences the claim of the Echo to be considered a Churc's paper :-

> . "You need be at no pains, Mr. Editor, to prove the no Church character of this paper the handlest Churchman in our Parish can so that; it was introduced here by a Dissenter, and its supporters are Describers almost to man, and those of them who are called Churchmen will themselves acknowledge that they are but half Churchmen, to use the words of one of there. It to faster di uman, sirite and mutua hostility, to ignore the sin of schism, to east more upon the dignituries of the Church, and hold them up to popular odium, though make our Clergy denomicers of each other instead of a united brotherhood with "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," strugging to attain then be but a poor consolution to the sporone common and boly end, if to do all this. by Church like and Curistian, then is the Echo a Church and a Christian Journal.

Very sincerely Yours, A CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

These who take an interest in our Church University of Trusts College," will ever gratefully temember the name of Dr. Alex. Burnside, whose munificent contribution towards its finds we aunounced some months since. When the Larl Hishop stated at a meeting of the College Council that their benefactor had departed the life. the following resolution was passed and recorded on the minute book of the muversity: Resolvel -- That the Conned, officers and students of the university do attend the foneral of the Lite Dr. Burnside, Your No. 10 Adelaide-street, on Saturday been cemented by so many kindnesses, and that H. N. Racine, Wisconsin.; Rev. P. M. Merrickville no misunderstanding had ever arisen for a most funswer sent by mail; P. P. Quebec, (the next, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m." Consequently of the consequence of the co quantly the council, professors and students blon of their course-that the will of the of the university walked in procession from | multitudes and the immutable law of divine the late Da's residence to St. James' Cathedral Church, and thence to the Compters -- the Bishop following the hearse. as one of the chief mourners, all the way on foot. The procession was not at the church door by the Rector, who read and dispassionate consideration of our me the perion of the soloma burid service belevint, loose-tongued, but learned conappointed to be read in church, and sales temperary the True Witness, with the sequently that, at the cornet ty. As we witnessed the descent of the collin into the he has in a recent number, to show the vault we entertained the hope that its agod batural sympathy between Romanism and occupant had died in the figh, and that, everything that is pure and hely and true, when the last trumpet shall awake him, and the natural sympathy on the other for the ment's sake of the Redeemss, he had between Profes anusmand everything may be summoned to the resurrection of that is the opposite, he will reconcile the is strumental patra to a for a dissiblet unity. Camentary in inhers of its apostate Concenand that we might not be found wanting.

For the Cancella with religion. What damage terms, but some subspictors. What these should  $a_{p,k}$  also that the Levilland extra

Bishon Hook his in his revent misterly limiting and its tendencies, and we may latter had been read by the Speaner: "Defined of the Constitution of the Diocose Journal of botter than we can express their of selected of the Legicolite Constitution of the Constitu of Vermont' gives, in his own porvous management, more indignation, and their had singularly they expression to the talk of some relief in a maximum that he boased may be permetted to base into the ranks of perminenest, principles, of homesty without firm as of Greener control of Control for por alarm long to mass that the names of common as a principles of sounds and an array long to the sound in the name of the sound and are not the sound are narged heart with it's convenient robe of (position of their rivers strongling such as the based filled to, and then to include face with the rapprobation, and put on them goes has accorded up entersous it is midnly there will the manuforance for the sake forward to bear the fromes of offented

List own persons the two professions of an lot role, his munition. Several of the Clerry connected with the most princer and a second wares 1.1 such would be the technics excited by P.

imposed by Christ upon us all, to aid in the cased your community and to distinct the respect of the state that the respect of mutual from No. 2 and esteems and superstition. With what here a We are requested to state that the research of mutual feed is here extend as a set and superstand. With what here ports of the Careen S analy for the word are removing and return in the largest food, as we all they give upon the second and we have all been product up, and, otherwise from the heavily here and the weath the west in his injections of the removing and their understandings. So for we return the treatment of we demonstrate a word their understandings. So for we return the treatment of an elementary with a first subscript of the second and their understandings. So for we return the treatment of an elementary with habits from extends the relative from when exists and their understandings. claim of God upon your incomes? I have no health of the florest and the first seems of the florest and the rest of the subject of the earth of the execute in which in any judgment, God prescribes upon the subject of the earth of the execute in the florest and the earth of the execute in the florest and the execute in the florest and the earth of the earth o sent of, and monthly all proceedings of was flowing manners and the sent of, and monthly all proceedings of was flowing manners and Nove and flowing to the sent of the sent o

> be days made at the last in sector, enthrong this closely inclination and give bound property to pegal in will and their various could the recommendation contained in the residence suit it. Now, see I think that use story or and more by addressors for I fan would be well fixed for the Church and Aleghes veriment the same of the extre and I am thicking when I prove both argument is that the fit is algorithm for make to put him to except ACL so a provefue two persons again together army? We find broad to sooley acto the editor religion is a fine thing, see?
>
> Such as for inverse according to the of Such was the sandle and plans of the property, they could to be justified sion of this world ong. He spoke with by a consistent Canadian parleament. As did not seed." We now retriet the as- warmth and feeing. He was exceted - in the argument head won the difference every word came from her heart wat least. Leave on property revered too, and proo An Hagi sir Communica," which we from the parent bearing of the search to the parent bearing the parent bearing of the search to the parent bearing of the search to the parent bearing of the search to the parent bearing the parent beari speciment is the result of the heading himself persuaded, or the ight for the most it is so over y low, but a and marriaged of The Edward its correspondents," was in an that he was persond of, that he was an invention in its agoilearon to the property to Division of Section 1. As success. Thus used expense to prove question of see for a specimen of the provest method to be to increase that now easy it is to cover the fortuge of the foreign profession and more than such was the case, and therefore we may institual heart with the convenient robe of the ones one correctly of a petitioning lawyer theological (on this instance rolly ons, so that we would not insult our read or and r. of the S.h met., thus explains how it was called.) fidebay, and then to in hige it for scan hig, or so demean oursely say to attempt a refutation. All honor he to the These thoughts crowded down upon the chonourable mover of the bill for his ingentmuch fast and thick while perusing the lone discovery of this new ethical principle. socialistic barriagnes of the united and the Bur what to the deinterested reader must rad republicans in the House of Assembly is one most characteristic of the real specie. on the Cleary Reserve question. It was we and intertion of this act of political concess. C freely admit, at the expense of a violent som to religious (so called) prejutices, or effort we were able to control the surgings, rather secturian passions, is the abmost and heavings of a heart painfully againsted total absence of any scriptural argument in by their period. It cost us no insignificant sits support -we say total absence of any! trial of strength to resist the natural impulse scriptural argument advisedly, because also with which violated justice urged us for a though a few were attempted they were of wand to vin heate her insulted rights. We so grote-que a character that they do not, dal resist, however, because we could not deserve the name of argument, but rather 150,000 men. trust ourselves, sufficiently to speak with prove the ignorance of those who had the j becoming columness on so stap indous an temerity to employ them, and their conact of moral and religious depravity-as, sistency in learning almost entirely on that well as on the mad alregation, or rather fagily reed, the popular will. It was upon the during contempt of the fundamental class they rested in deciding upon a religious.

> > were not afined to deliver in the sight of . We will conclude these concards with a the God whose kingdom they are trying to quotation in support of what we have just overthrow, or ashumed to pushed before said, and in further passe of the soundless. their follow creatures, whose year et will -- of the lish op's axiom with which we comarrace l. It is from a speech (for when-Demoralized as the present unholy agiever an honorable member opens his hontation evidently proves our religious world! ourable mouth in the House he is said to to be, the awful haparty of the public make a speech) of a Mr. Rankin on the robbery of God must yet, when witnessed secularization bill. in all its ramifying evil consequences, open i " Mr. Runkin conceived that the system the eyes of the blindest and the wicke lest

> > nameinles of civil and spiritual law evi- question—the revelation of the popular

deneed in those sutame inspirations, which, they preferred to the revelation of the

with matchless effrontery, their authors like ne will.

mu t -evertually condensa them.

to the fearfulness of its character. It will

Bators to look on the other side of the

account and to behold the "field of blood"

which they have gained as the equiva-

ient for which they have sold and pulled

them they may receive grace soflicient to

erime-that their consciences may be

and that mercy which they untichingly

right are convertible terms, or that it is the

dute of the legislator to turn infidel and

sobber because his constituents desire it as

the condition of their choice. We com-

mend these simple truths to the careful

request that before he again presumes, as

denied to his people.

conclusions.

of endowment was an evd one and produred dimoralizing effects, being hostile to the christian religion. Jesus Chest had never advocated the principle of church and fell wounded under the very walls of the endowments, &c. &c. " If, whomever Mr. | fortification. Gen. Forey had much difficulty Rinkin conceives, he brings forth such pacrilines as this specimen the sooner the down the altais of their God and devastated [ House sea Is him in a arch of the seh olhis holy temples. We somerely pray that master the better for its own deanly and before the night of eternal sleep falls upon his intellect. What a humbating speciacle open their eyes to the homousness of their themselves with one rotundo gravity, of smitten with the pangs of saving remove, such shapeless contains on a subject of solutionally they may receive pardon at the hearts of the same state. so that finally they may receive provide it the hands of Him against whom, while it his being? The Church of England would to well tray il itseriof his a socitari manif stations" and destroy its enfowments as adverse to its true interests, and the will It is too late now, as for as this question of its divine Founder. The development is concerned, to hope that they may be able ! to profit by the conviction of the unter conduct from if he be consistent, to the of this learned " medium's " principle must rature. advocacy of polygony, because he connor! show from the scriptures that "Jesus, Cirist had never advocated the principle of in mogacity. The sooner so adrog a day Sunts? the latter for the cause of ! much. In the waters of the great Sair, Little he will find suitable seasoning for his ! of Joe Sauth and his proplets, a system of i fixingly and a law of interpretation in me be saited with in the eleurch which it is

By the telegraph from Q tobec we learn whole on earth had been in some measure, as well as of human robbery by the Par- in her Majesty's name to several bias; amongst others we observe the Chergy with his foregone, busty and intemperate has of the land. The House adjourned; well favouting, the us now suppose a body of disinterested, unprojudeed, commonly religious to the 23.4 Policiary, after the to loaning as the delivery of the gates permitted the men right over the hill upon our men. Everything I men to look at this second a zama a hid with reply to the address presented to his Ex. Sixt, pose a view of attaining just conceptions of its collemey by the two biancities of the legist. Gen. Districtions, the Commission-Chief of

some of the Lagrangian Asserting ? The expression of your error deptimatisable at room new with which it is minurested, so good so his a flagmin contempt of the A and consenus that I mound to declarge the how ease it is to ease it belongs of the pie should for an instant to rate the rate the rate present and the medianet imports introduction trasticional trafficione. It any succe the to the fact that I have been the unbant then with internationance for the same forward to loar the frowns of odorded to be for act with the document of Con."

We are a loow a can who wilked in loans of moral compution and such a hideous frequencies and project the first that with the same of the prove of the project that with the same of the prove of the project that with the same of the first three of the same of the prove of the project that the same of the first three of the same of the first three of the same of the first three of the same captive against which are the appropriate in the hope approximation was a process and process and process or to of the construct least the construct least the construction of the c the Rev. H. C. Cooper, September Remsey, por vices. He will as not whom he reordeneed to listen to the balicle, tunned, with the respect to the balicle, tunned, with the respect to the property of the respect to t Idlam Belt, and J. G. P. M. King e. wis no promote in "in one" and such an area and advantaged of such a run of any horizontal by an edicular arranging the apparature is for party. The inter-concever the exits-marking from the fire elistences in the contraction of the party by an edicular form.

Course of one made in the Seven of Cat worklis. Course the Missesser Sertion of hudge of the Williams and the Missess of the Miss A S INTED TO BE TAKEN IN IS IN TOBER, 1804. Privingly and smooth in 1999 1991

In confections, amounting to £306-18-1 T. S. KENNLOY.

# European News.

W. postry, a radius the report of Field-Mur-sed Lord Region O.C. B. of the surginary generation the 5th of November, and appearto here't than dert's report gives configure to the few few to make in the account given by the to that of Lord daylon, and pro-the highest Trees. The writer says:or may a tance, as well be seen trem the fole-

se waste of resolved since the battle of the works of the Back Serr 4thly, a great part gurrison of Schastopol, a total of at least

The French General's report proceeds to describe the main engagement, and atterwards reters to the sortie from the town against the lett of the siege line. The number of Russians by whom this separate attack was made, is esti-mated at 5,600, and they a lyaneed, under cover ——It was a little of the fog. along the ravities. Respecting his part of the battle Gan. Cancolort is of course in a position to give more detailed information, and he does so as follows :-

the orders of Gen, de la Matterouge, marched Gen. Lournel seeing them thying before him, and carried away by a chivalrous comage, flung Lanself headlong in their rear with his brivade. in extricating him from the very advanced position to which, yielding to the impulse of a superabunistat courage, he had led his beigade. The brigade of Aurene, which had occupied an ; treat, which was effected not without a certain loss under the fire of the fortification. Col. The account concludes as follows:---

de Lourmel, since dead from his wounds, whose building quittes promise la grand career in the right of the position of the Allied Armies, with tature. It is my paintoi duty also to acquaint the object of fercing them to raise the siege, you with the death of Col. du Connes, of the 6th and, if possible, of driving them into the sea. Regiment of the Line, killed at the head of his About the same time that the advance of the tr. op, at the very instant in which they came Russians on their right flank took place, a de-

of in moganity. The source so advoid a they were to the two hold struggles of a slege have to divert the attention of the French on the communicatator of scripture joins the "Latters" of impressionted difficulty, and of bottles which beights above, and to occupy the Highland would the greatest struggles of one malitary his. Brighde and Marines, but only an interchange tire, cannot be too legals praised. For a few harmless rounds of cannon and musket-Russian versions of this factio have of course by took place, and the enemy contented them are pared in the S. Pro strong Journal and the selves with drawing up their cavalry in order

congolial to his temperation than he can ally askin oxides I by Prince Merschkoff, the cessful." greater part of whose O lival Report, date I the . The account continues:-

division of heavily, the regiments of Selings similar means in order to encoura heask. Bakoutsh and Okhotsk. Of the 19th son to a general sortic along the By, so that they have now become the of infantry, the regiments of Bouties k, Borolino at Inkerman, and caused much lajory through

the 4th infinity corps, Our first attack on the heights was very for-

tun der the English fortefestions were carried. Frenchman and Englishmen was to be driven and H of their guns spites. Unsortheately, in into the sea ere the year closed, cheered the this first to sentent, the common fers of the common soldiers, who regard the son of the lowing mediately train, which, from it a conjugation of the 19th century could an month is in too highest derive grateful to mediate and reliable, where attacking the cutrenchments. Emperor, as an incurration of the Divine Presence of which the in its minulisted, is not such a flagment contenue of the 1 and conscious circle bought to describe and reliable, were wanted. Where these case. They had abundance of a coarser and and reducts, were wanted. White these case. They had abundance of a coarser and events were possing, the French disposate arrived more material stimulant, which was found in in all of the Eugensh. The steps artillery of their canteens and flasks; and, above all, the these last was praced in position on the field of Priests of the Greek Catholic Courch "blessed", battle, and it was no longer possible for our their ere they went forth upon their mission, The circumstances thate it impossible for us theories of the Emperor were largely pro the redealeds which during the nating we had hereful enemy."

The encounter of the English and Russians is

as then commanded, even as far as the town of thus described:-

reg ment of Minck, with a light battery of Artil-lery, in fer the commin of the Major General Lilleman not only did we charge in vain-cost

Oritorioner the Colon-is Alexaudroff, commanthe laftery regiment of Catherineborg; Post with a commoding the infantry regiment of Tonskir Bible ff. commanding the Calobs consscars: Baron Deiwig, comman. bug the infinity regiment of Viadimir; and Versuvalue Schema II., commanding the regi-need of Berilling charseurs.

M forefictional Kischinsky, chief of the artilm, ree vot a control of from the splinter of a ion, rec Not a contist in from the spinter of a contist Major Centeral Pilace Menschikoff, in the saite of year Importal Majesty, was burt in the nock; the Abed nsay, the Ablede-Camp of year larger a Majesty, and the cavalry Cap. troigh, my Alde-le-Camp, were struck on the

tion and Dunnemberg had two horses killed under thin, call all the persons surrounding him were wounded."

Litedizence beyond the force ing has arrived from \$1. Its dizence beyond the force ing has arrived from \$1. Its or borg, and it confirms the heavy bore of the Russians, though it persists in calling the attack a "sally." This is falsely tended. This is faisely repsout ag the movement, which, there can be no I ait, was a most determined and vigorous onshought, planned with the greatest care, and carried into execution by superior numbers of picked Rassian troops. One important statement in Prince Menschillen's despatch is absolutely costrainete l. The two tirand Dukes did not take any part in the fight.

We now offered to extract the most impor-An Expression Gram was published in pendence in the daily learneds, relating to the buttle of la erman. Opportunities for graphic description were, however, lest in a great degree to the several writers, in consequence of y a 1st at the ensulties. His Lorishna's the to k for which prevented their seeing many actal wall to food me our loading columns. Y and both rection is and we miss the usual pic-

that of fire I had the many provides miner of the top and vapours of criting rain were an error English to the early during miner and surface as in strong probe that one could sourcethe bolls of the Churches in Sebastopol were the boils of the Churches in Sebastopol were of a mile very first nearlest in state were learninging dreamly through the cold night are in the cold contains that came over the reveals are but the eccurrence has been so usual it exthe two state of the Russian army with respect to a particular attention. During the night, off series strength, and we were however, a surpreared serieant on an outlying enable it a calculate the remove ments it has propert of the Light Division heard the sound of to entertain the reinforcements it has a which in the valley below, as though they were which is the battle of the which in the valley below, as though they were approaching the position up the hill. He results a process from Kortch and Korley 2 for the directions take to Major Bunbury, but to Will be set, from Accretion in Killing and the Second architecture in Northeast Body, four bettations of the mountion earls of arabas going into Sebastopol to in Northeast Body, four bettations of the mountion earls of arabas going into Sebastopol to in the second arabas going into Sebastopol to the second arabas going into Sebastopol to the second arabas going into Sebastopol to the second areas of by the lakerman road. No one suspected for A array of the Director-the Rith, 11th, and a moment that enormous masses of Russians 12th divisions I infantry, forming the life error, were creeping up the rugged sides of the heights over the Valley of Inkerman on the undefended divisions were transported by post-horses, with think of the Second Division. There all was their artiflery, from Olessa to Simferopal in a security and repose. Little did the slumbering for chars. Finally artified the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fall to over-excite this army, which farms, with overwhelming artiflery ready to play upon their tents at the first glimpse of daylight

The letter, it should be observed, is dated on the 5th, the same day that the battle took place. After stating that General Evans had long foreseen the dangers of his position, and repentedly pointed them out, the informant

"It was a little after five o'clock this morning when Brigadier-General Codrington, in accordance with his usual habit, visited the out-lying picquets of his own brigade of the Light The troops on daty in the trenches, under was well. and the General entered into some conversation with Captain Prettyman, of the the orders of tien, he is M steronge, mercoal a tilest the enemy, who had aircady invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing in the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians Lieut, Gen. Forey, commanding the siege availed themselves of the gloom of the morning corps, arrived by rapid and skitted evolutions to make an attack on our position, calculating with the troops of the Fourth Division to the support of the guards in the treaches, and himself marched at the head of the 5th battalion of who has proved a most excellent, cool, and the Chassenral pied. The Russians, repulsed brave efficer, turned his pony round at lag, and along the whole line, retiral precipitately on retraced his steps through the brushwood tothe fortification, with considerable loss, when wards his lines. He had only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle heard down the hill and on the left of the picquets of the Light Division. It was here that the picquets of the Second Division were sta-Gen. Codrington at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in force upon us! Their grey greatcoats rendered them excellent position on the left, covered his re- almost invisible, even when close at hand. The picquets of the Second Division had scarcely made out the advancing lines of infantry, who Nich, of the 25th Regiment of the Line, who last I were chambering up the steep sides of the hill, his two clefts de betaller, had taken the com-through a drizzlar shower of rain, ere they mand of the brigade, the energetic conduct of were forced to retreat by a close sharp volley of which was beyond all praise. The enemy in musketry, and were driven up towards the brow this sortle lost a thousand men killed, wounded, of the hill, contesting every step of it, and firing or made prisoners, and, in addition to this, re- as long as they had a round of ammunition on covered a very considerable moral and physical, the Russian advance. The picquette of the check. and were also obliged to retreat and fall back We have bitterly to regret the loss of Gon, on their main body, and it was evident that a in contact with the enough.

The vigue of the Allied troops, subject as and a few infantry, in the valley against Balakmonstration was made by the cavalry, artillery,

speech; and in the creed and revelations. The left Reco. It is an ust as unnecessary to of buttle, supported by field artillery, at the of Joe Sauth and his propilets, a system of say that a smowheat different coloning is given neck of the valley, in readiness to sweep over to the picture by the artists of the Char. Still, the heights and cut our retreating troops to surprise gins it may seem, the defeat is virtue pieces, should the assault on our right be suc-Selectional, on the side of the bastlen No. 1: another on the hill over their position, from the following troops took part in it: Of the which the intelligence of our defeat was to be . The first, and most with many whom he uncontinuous advocacy of a cactor sacrilege that on the ISm his Executive many whom he uncontinuous advocacy of a cactor sacrilege that on the ISm his Executive many whom he uncontinuous advocacy of a cactor sacrilege that on the ISm his Executive many whom he will many whom he was a soft many whom he was a soft many that on the ISm his Executive many the regiments of Selings similar means, in order to encourage the garrier Receive B.1 and the Seignorial Tenner division of intuity, the regiments of Vladair, steamer with very heavy shell guns and mortars.

B., so that they have now become most suitable, and oughteh, and of the 17th division was sent up by night to the head of the creek. As many grass were employed out the day by the enormous shells

that could be done to bind victory to the community of the troops was comiled to eagles—if they have any—was done by the len, Discientery, the Communication Chief of the infinity corps,

The community corps,

That could be done to bind victory to these eagles—if they have any—was done by the flus land could be flusted for their Grand bake, Michael Nicholaivitch, who told them bake this that every that the Cair had issued orders that every the liquides to entirely with it is advantage.—
The numerical supplicity of the enemy's including an increase or illustrates and inflaming of the supplicity of the enemy's including a supplicity of the enemy's including a supplicity of the enemy's including a supplicit of the supplicit of the supplicit of the supplicit of the supplicit of these who might fall in the holy fight, and the supplicit of these who might fall in the holy fight, and the supplicit of these who might fall in the holy fight, and the supplicit of these who might fall in the holy fight. complete, except by a great's critice of troops, to those who might survive the bullets of a

An i now commenced the bloodiest struggie The restreat was effected in good order on ever winessed since wer cursed the earth. It is not pol, and ever the ordizer of information, has been doubted by military historians if any and the desar untal guns were carried off the enemy have ever stood a charge with the baymet, but here the bayonet was often the only The density back into the place. Such that here the bayoner was often the only the density of the most obsti-Note has stock were in the moist of this mate and deally character. We have been prone to setting an example dealing curries to be less that no fee could ever withstand the british soldier weelding his fivourite weapon.

Some company's with this sertie the infentry and that at Maids alone did the enemy ever of Attacety Limiterioff, executed another sertie only were desperate encounters between masses counst the Frenca Littries, on a spaced loct of manufactured with the bayonet alone but we were obliged to resist bayonet to bayonet the their guest we were obliged to resist bayonet to payone to payone

II. ROWAELL

£10,000.

THE Subscriber having been employed to print an Authentic Report of the case of THE CITY OF TORONTO AGAINST J. G. BOWES, in respect of the Negociation of £50,000 of the City Debentures, with a view to

LOGARM of the City Decentures, with a view to the argument of the Appeal at the approaching sittings of the Court of Error and Appeal, has, at the same time, worked off 100 extra Copies, which will be for Sale at the Store of the Sub-

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the

The city papers will, each, please give six

F. WM. BARRON; M.A.,

Principal U. C. College.

scriber at the low price of 2s. thi. each.

6th December 1854.

Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854.

and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote the plain of Balablara, to the part under the 20% hadden from aid human eyes, and from chain of hills on which our right rested. a tacchaquerors, Russian or British, issuel ngage from fore, thi our old supremacy, ing report was true

and at the Second Division, was to open fire I was envised to approach close to the Russians on the tents with round shot and large shell. - within LODITY aris. At that distance, I could solitent after tent was blown down, term to plainly estimate their numbers, and note that

was side ther were coming, and where going (2000) c; musketry and the ush of ball and shell.

be were friends or foes. A deadly volley was valley, they settle I down."

The writer gives much the same account as accord them, and led them, back up the hill, the Tores correspondent with respect to the surrounded and bayonetted on all sides, and won | most stirring and well-told is as follows :-the r desperate way up the hill, with diminished [

arm and struck his side. I saw with regret his pile and sternly composed face, as his body was

Strangways :-

"A shell came right in among the staff-it exploded in Captain Somerset's horse, ripping im open; a portion of the shell tore off the lesther overails of Captain Somerset's trowsers, it then struck down Captain Gordon's horse and killed him at once, and then blew away General fish and a bit of cloth from the skin. The poor old General never moved a muscle of his face. said merely, in a gentle voice. "Will any one he kind enough to lift me off my horse? operation, and in two hours he had sunk to rest, be held dear by every officer and man of the

count, subject to correction, however, in one or two important particulars. His inaccuracies after the battle. He begins onunously, exaggerating, in the very second paragraph, the num-

The loss of the enemy is literally appalling. words can convey an idea of the manner in which they have been slanghtered. Between 5.000 and 20,000 of their dead remain upon the field, in some places three or four deep. the bittle was raging on the right, a sortie was male from Schastopol on the left of the French he. It was repulsed after a tremendous enkilled and wounded, and the Russians nearly

It is stated in Lord Raglan's despatch that the His Lordship also says :- " It is calcula distinguished himself by adherence to facts as staguished himself by adherence to facts as

chas by descriptive ability. In another part the same writer gives counand the army in the Crimen, when he ought

"In the evening we heard from the country | Russian chance was hopeless:feeple a report which was at first derided as an areation of the enemy's, but which we soon literally falling by battalions, they never showed

Thue was there, as well as the two Princes, I stabbing, beating, and firing at each other in the hael and Alexander! No other report, most fearful manuer. Rassian, German, French, or English, alludes "country people" have misled the corres-

e. Worthy to follow his earlier accounts of ; volley of grapeshot, shell and masketry.

the shells into the enough columns. They we had lost. By half-past two o'clock the great satter gave not the least sign of a wish to mass of the enemy had completely fallen back.

Strack: on the contrary, beyond moving out of leaving between 7,000 and 8,000 dead upon the drawn up in order of bat- field L the they barely appeared to notice us. We in Towards evening I walked over the battle batteries were actouished at their apathy, field: but I can never describe to your readers remained admiring the beautiful order in what it was like. Its horrors begger all de-

62 us that another large army was moving up and our wounied.

burried up the hill, gad found that the astonn irick as-atled, was triomphantiv asserted, to the north were the huge dark masses of the battamens of the Car gave way before? Russian infantry, with long glittering lines of the large and the calvalrous fire of envalry upon the tlanks. This spectacle cortailey astonished us. Not less than Stones we conclude our lovy on the Times by making were in the plain below us. I instantly started off to the estap, crossing in my way part of the oone of the first things the Russians did, plain, instead of going round among the betterwhile a break in the fag enabled trem to see the lies. By this short cut along our out-proquets, grs, or sent into the air, while the men en- they facted in open column with the most peris a camp duties and the unhappy horses feet and beautiful regularity. Their artillery, red up in the lines were killed or mutanever saw such unsees of guns with any troops, over timerals could not see where to go.-- it some of them had ten and twelve horses.

all not tell where the enemy were-from They appeared to have artiflery enough for At the first approach of this formid-In darkness, gloom, and rain, they had to able body, our lines in the year were manued. four lines through thick scrubby bushes. The enemy, however, displayed no hostile in-thorny brakes, which brake our ranks and tentions, but moving along under the base of irritated the usen, while every pace was marked the plateau on which our camp is fixed, poured by a corpse or man wounted from an enemy into the valley of the Tehernaya. Part crossed sition was only indicated by the rattle the river and seemed to rest near lukerman Light; part remained in the valley of Teleriniva-Ser George Catheart, seeing his men disorder- in the plain under the high bill on which the eller the me of a large column of Russian in- Two gan Battery I have mentioned is posted. harry which was outflanking them, while por-tions of the various regiments composing his be noted with perfect accuracy. It was about sion were traintaining an unequal struggle one in the day. By this time most of these within everwhelming force, rode down into the , who had crossed the Tchernaya had poured uny.c.ac in waich they were engaged, to raily der the hills towards the north side of Sobasto-ticin. He perceived at the same time that the pol, where they were met by a detachment of lessions had actually gained possession of a about 5,000 infantry. Here, after remuning on of the hid in the year of one flink of his for a couple of hours, they occupied the heights m that still his stout heart never failed mear laberman hight, and seemed to be inspectpara moment. He rode at their head, cussing the whole of our line defences. Towards them, and when a cry arose that the 1-ur o'clock the great boly moved down into manation was failing, he said coolly, "Have the valley, and took up their quarters on the agent got your bayonets?" As he led on his Tchernaya, on our right flank, and just at the in a it was observed that another body of men base of the hill on which the Two-gun Battery was placed. In this order, viz: about 40,000 he right, but it was impossible to tell whether jut Balaklava and 40,000 on our right in the

but a flight of buildets passed where he role, and commencement of the attack on Sunday morn-be fed from his horse close to the Russian colding the 5th. Having described the general tions. The men had to fight their way through | nature of the attack, he proceeds to narrate the

"The picquet of the 55th hal been all this raiss, and the loss of near 500 men. Sir Geo. time lying under cover of the walls of the Two-Cancart's body was afterwards recovered with gun Battery on the right. The are of the Rusa tailet would in the head and three bayonet sian artiflery, though much directed on the wealth in the body. wear is in the body.

In this struggle, where the Russians fought with the greatest ferocity and bayonetted the The instant they had done on and the men of the instant they had done so, and the men of the instant they had done to the men of the instant they had done had been what was marked. would as they fell. Colonel Swyny, of the f the both were enabled to hear what was moving 671, a most gallant officer. Lieutenant Dowling, in their own immediate neighbourhood, the 20th, Major Wynne, 68th, and other officers unise of an immense body of men advancing was names will be found in the Guzette, met their death, and Brigadier Goldie (of the 57th instantly prepared to defend the place, and then fire ment) received the wounds of which he has in the hour of need the great deficiencies of the battery were discovered. In the first place it The fight had not long commenced ere it was evident that the Russians had received orders were made to enable the infantry to fire over to free at all mounted officers. Sir Geo. Brown its high parapet. Had there been either one was struck by a shot, which went through his or the other, the Russians would never have taken the place. As it was, our men were obliged to crowd close to the two narrow emon a litter early in the day, his brasures, and fire through them as they best white heir flickering in the breeze, for I knew could. Before they had taken their places at we lead lost the services of a good soldier that I these ports a single minute, all the hill close round the battery was found to be surrounded The Tones thus narrates the death of General our fellows seeing far, but the noise told too "A shell came right in among the staff—it plainly that some 5,000 or 6,000 Russians were dready close at hand.

The instant the Russians caught sight of the battery through the fog, though they seemed utterly spent by their exertions in climbing the hill, they rushed forward with a dash we hardly Stringways's leg, so that it hang by a shred of gave them credit for. Nothing daunted by the till they closed within ten feet, and then gave one tremendous volley, which stretched 200 of the enemy in the dust, and then each man, lle was taken down and laid on the ground, loading and firing as fast as he could, kept up while his life blood ebbed fast, and at last he an incessant discharge of musketry upon each was carried to the rear. But the gallant old Russian as he approached. The Russians haltman had not sufficient strength to undergo an ed for a moment, and then, with wonderful peration and in two hours he had sunk to rest, courage, rallied up and returned a close and eving behind him a memory which will ever deadly fire. In less than five minutes they again attempted to storm the battery. In an instant they rushed on and poured over its The correspondent of the Herald, in an admi. banks, and through its embrasures, in overrably written letter, gives a more definite ac- powering numbers. There was a moment of desperate struggle, during which our gallant 55th fought hand to hand and foot to foot with are the less excusable from the circumstance of their manerous assailants. It was but a mohis letter bearing date the 7th inst., two days | meat, and in the next they repulsed the attack, and preserved the battery.

This display of cool and steady bravery was ber of Russians killed. The italics are his to no purpose. Fresh masses of the enemy own: with diminished numbers, against the continnally increasing body of their foes, abandoned the battery just as the 11th Regiment of Rusian infantry had crossed the Tchernaya at another point, and were trying to take our men in

The bittle gradually became more and more an engagement of artillery. It was at the mogreement in which our allies lost about 1,000 | ment of the Two-gun Battery fulling again into the hands of the enemy that, says the Herald's

correspondent--A caunon-shot struck Major-General Strang-Euseian casualties "amount in the whole, in kill-the wounied, and prisoners to not less than 15." ways, and carried away his thigh, while he was giving some orders relative to a fresh position giving some orders relative to a fresh position which our batteries were to take up. Poor Strangways was carried to the rear, when the ther accounts support the official statement, and mangied limb was immediately amputated; but

legided by Ceneral Canrobert's bringing up three regiments of Zounves, five of French in since to a report that Russian personages had fantry, and a strong force of artitlery, with which he commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's have known such was impossible. He right flank. From that moment, says the ac count from which we are now borrowing, the

fund to be correct enough. They said that the least signs of trepidation or disorder. On the Grand Duke Constantine, with General the contrary, they formed up in the most beautified Scientification and 50,000 men, had arrived ful order, altered their front so as to meet the from Olessa; that General Luders was also attack of the French, and extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the chief of Schastopol. Of course this was were well prepared, and, without any order or et unplement news, so no one believed it .- arrangement, flung themselves headlong upon but the morning of the 4th placed the matter the enemy, charging with the bayonet, which It was evident that the ene- the enemy met for the first time. The Russians force in the plains before Balaklava had now boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for chormonsiy increased."
the space of five minutes the 20th, 41st, 42th, arrect enough" that the Grand Duke Con- 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments were

At last the enemy gave way, and began retiring the circumstance, and we cannot but think in good order across towards the lakerman heights. Until I saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could Having done our duty in pointing out the have retired under such a murderous fire in such retired to the french and English, with a monal field whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the I previously gired the most unqualified whole mass of artillers, followed close upon the Compaign. He shows that an important it was a perfect carriage. Yet in spite of this ze in the disposition of the Russian forces, the enemy kept their order, retreating almost at the previous day, gave note of the approach- slow time, and every five or ten minutes halting altempt to raise the siege or to drive the and charging desperately up the bill at our men and the Francia. In these charges the Rassians and the Francia. In these charges the Rassians but the morning of the 4th the enemy applications. We received them with volleys or hed Balakhra in two bodies, about 55,000 of husketry, and then dashed at them with the follows strong: of course, as they nearly although the defenders of the Prench Regiment of the Line re-captured two I to get under arms, and fired ser- guns, which in the commencement of the day ito the enomy's columns. They we had lost. By half-past two o'clock the great

scription—12,000 dead and wounded, English, scription—12,000 dead and wounded, English, side, glittering squadrons of cavalry on either French, and Russians, lay upon the heights, and the infantry in dense columns of battal- the groans and screams of agony were rising and a perfect cloud of artillers in front of up from all parts. Alma was a mere skirmin we were remarking on the beautiful to it. What made the scene worse was, that the Fomp of war," and calculating the probability Russians from the ships in the harbour and the east of an attack, when suddenly a sentry, who fortifications to the north were throwing a perfect at posted on the hill, came down and informstorm of shell all over the field, killing their own

unt under a later date. From bis letter of

ef Garris lost 11 officers kidel. 15 wounded, have, by our guilant fellows.

The turce bittalians of Guards now barely

nu ter lacht effective men. To day a flag of truce was sent into Schastonel. the bearer of it carried a letter from the Albed Communitiers to the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces. It stated that General Canrobert and Lord Ragian had seen with detestation and disgust the merciless cruelty with which the enemy baronetted our wounded upon the field, and requested to know if the war was to be carried on in this barbarous and exterminating manner, as then the Ailies would know how to act? This letter also contained a bint that in ease of our prisoners being ill-treated, the Russians would do well to remember that we had many of their countrymen in our hands, hose treatment would be regulated by that which our men'received from them. Ananswer topol. is to be given to this letter to-morrow, and it is Pro generally believed that it will be for war to the

stille, and no quarter on either side. A Russian Major was captured at the close of occusions at abbine and leack not our unfortunate wounded with his sword, and directions were given to a party of the tila irds to take him abve possible. This they effected, after a slight resistance on his port, and after his having offered in vain a bribe of some gold pieces to our men to allow him to escape. He is to be tried by Court-martial to-morrow, and the depositions and sentence forwarded to whoever of many tienerals now in Sebastopol is the Com-mander-in-Chief. If they consent to punish him he will be given up to them. If they de-cline to interfere, he will be shot, as the laws of civilized warfare denounce the killing of defenceless wounded as murder. If he is found guilty, there is not the least hope of his escape ts the Allied Generals are determined to make

The others who are prisoners say that they not very little difficulty in getting the gans up the hill. Which we considered macessible. een heavy pieces of field artillery were got up, and it is principally to their destructive fire down on our lines that our terrible losses are to be attributed. The Russians in all had between 60 and 70 guas in action. General Osten-Sicken and Liprandi conducted the assault. The latter was slightly wounded. The prisoners one and all deny that they were drunk, or had any spirits before commencing the attack; small quantities of a spirit like brandy were found in the caneens of some of the men, but this they account for by saying that every thirtieth man has one of these flasks for the wounded. I most certainly saw no signs of intoxication or even "priming" on any of them. They lost 10,000 men on their march round from Odessa from sickness and fatigue. Their sufferings they describe as

The French behaved nobly .- There was no polices about them, and it there was I don't think that I should say so, for our Allies would never take it as a compliment-but they attacked the enemy with a fierce, reckless enthusiasm which carried all before it. Their 60th Regiment of the line in particular covered itself with glory. It was awful to see them charge the enemy's flanks, making a thousand killed and wounded at every charge. The French artillery also behaved splendidly, and suffered beavily The Turks were not engaged, though a number of their stragglers came up when the battle was over, and distinguished themselves by the zeal and impartiality with which they pluadered the dend-English, French, and Russian. In this way poor Butler's body was stripped of almost verything, either of intrinsic value, or which his relatives might prize as a souvenir of as gallant and gentle a soul as ever breathed. It is a singular coincidence, that he was struck in the same part of the head as his poor brother at Silistria. The ball, in this instance, went through Captain Butler's brain, and he never moved or spoke after.

they were sleeping. Their fighting in this dress of many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be borne in mind that they have ciad in a precisely similar manner, so that in the fog the Russian toops could not be distinguished from ours at a little distance. This, t am in-formed on high authority, led to some fatal mis takes. In one or two instances parties of our men fired on their own comrades, and in others ction in uniform, and among our grey-coated

On Wednesday last a despatch was received by the Dake of Newcastle from Lord Raglan, which will be read with the deepest and most painful interest. The very date of it being three lays after the baitle is significant; great must ave been the preoccupation of mind and pre-sng the demands upon his time which prevented he gallaat Commander-in-Chief of our forces in the Crimea from peaning until the third day ifter the event the account of so gloricus as well is important an engagement as the Battle of lakerman. The following is the document:-

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 8, 1851. My Lord Dake, -I have the honor to report o your Grace that the army under my command. werfully aided by the corps of observation of the French army, under the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually reputied and defeated a most vigorous and de rmined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the rains of Inkerman, on the morn-

ing of the 5th inst. In my letter to your Grace of the 3d, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increa-bed their force in the valley of the Tenermaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on rank were observed to have joined the Russian

I have subsequently learnt that the 4th corps d'armée, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immedistery followed by the 3d corps.

It was therefore to be expected than an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

Accordingly, shortly before daylight, on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced picquets covering the right of the position. These picquets behave! with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot again-t the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the 21 Division, umler Major-General l'en nefather, with its field guns, which but immebeen got under arms, was placed in

The Light Division, undier Lieuteaunt-General Sir George Brown, was plso brought to the front without loss of time; the let Brigate, under Major-General Colrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Erbastopol, and pro-tecting our right battery, and grantling against attack on that sile; and the 21 Brigade, under Brigatier-General Buller, forming on the left of the 21 Division, with the 84th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffrey, thrown in advance. The Brigade of Guards, under his Royal High-

ness the Dake of Cambridge and Major-General

The same correspondent writes a further ac- separated from it by a deep and promptions ra- tipod Hope, whence he had only just returned

to the death. They went into action with 16 their encampment, advanced to the front and others and about 10 men, and out of this small right of the attack; the 1st Brigade, under Brinumber they had S officers killed. I wounded, gadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of have distinguished himself in early life, and is an important of 200 rank and file killed and the Interms road, the 24 Brigade, under Bris muture age throughout a long service he main we will be directives and Fusihers also gadier deneral Torrens, to the right of it, and on tained the same character, performed produces. On the whole, the Brigide the ridge overhanging the valley of the Teher. The mode in which he had conducted the

The SI Division, under Lieutenant General and 680 rank and file, out of about 1,600 men. The SA Division, under covering the units under the digital file Collistre ms charged the enemy. Sir Richard England, occupied in part the Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire at the point of the bayonet cloven times. At ground vacated by the 4th Division, and suppolation, and was equally agreeable to those each time the Russians crossed bayonets and ported the Light Division by two regiments, fought acreely, but were staughtered like sheep under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark, with a drixaling rain, rendering it almost impossible to dis-

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy, under a vast cloud of skirmishers, suprted by dense columns of infantry, had adva ced namerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the 2d Division, while gowerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigor the brigade of tinards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guas in the field amounting in the whole to 190 pieces, independently, however, of the ship gans and those in the works of Sebas-

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian column advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them

At this time two bettalions of French infantry, thich had on the first notice been sent by Gene ral Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the SSth, while the faurth was specially reconfored by the 77th In the opposite direction, the Brigade of Juris, under his Royal Highness the Duke of

ambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict. The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and as aulted with great determination a small redoubt examples of all who disgrace themselves by such | which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the brigade, after displaying the utmost tendiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire pofore very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th Regiment of the Fourth Division, when they again advanced and tool he re loubt.

This ground was afterwards occupied in galbant style by French troops, and the Guards specific reformed in rear of the right flank of

the Second Division.
In the meantime Lieutenant-General the Hon Sir George Catheart, with a few companies of the 65th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but hading the beights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he sud-denly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to with draw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previous to which Briga-lier-General forrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this the battle continued with unabeted vigor and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field-batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship gaus, till the afterneon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and shortly after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkerman, and arcen ling the opposite heights, abundaning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitules of the latter having already been exerted off by them. I never before wit nessed such a spectacle as the field presented, but upon this I will not dwell

If wing submitted to your Grace this imperfeet description of this most severe buttle, I have still two daties to discharge, the one most gratifying, the last most painful to my feelings I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing

your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the Allied troops. French and English vied Our men came into action first just as they with each other in displaying their gallantry and turned out of their tents, or the trenches, that is, without knapsacks, and in the grey great

laily for several weeks undergone the most con stant labor, and that many of them passed the

previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly, but I am proud allowed Russians to pass unmolested, believing them to be the English. The grey conts also led to a heavy loss of officers. They came into pribate of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate commander. General soldiers were conspicuous marks for the enemy's | Brequet, while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Communiter-in-Chief, General Caurobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial cooper-

stion on all occasions I cannot too highly extel. Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel

the effects of it. I will in a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I connot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunitely shot through the arm, but is doing well: of Lieutenaut General his Royal lighness the Doke of Cambridge, who particuarly distinguished himself; and of Major-Gen-ral Pennefather, in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict : of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely of Major-General wounded: Major-General Codrington, Brigadierieneral Adams, and Brig dier General Torrens, the are severely wounded; and Brigadier-Gen-

eral Baller, who is also wounded, but not so

division out of the hands of Major-General Pen. | benefit them by advice us well as assistance. ndvice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to bave to submit to your Grace the list of the killed and wounded and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to Her Majesty's service.

Among the killed your Grace will find the Brigotier-General Goldie.

took up most important ground to the extreme space of time been brought conspicuously before real, and the most exalted attribute of human right on the alignement of the 24 Division, but the country by his achievements at the Cape of nature.

separated from it by a deep and prospension when he was ordered to this army, when he was ordered to this army.

By his death Her Majesty has been deprive

The conduct of the Coldstream Guards should The 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General of a most devoted servant, an omeer of the amount of the Coldstream Guards should Strenger Catheart, having been brought from est merit, while I personally have to deplore the front and loss of an attached and taithful friend.

Some of the Coldstream Guards should be the front and loss of an attached and taithful friend. Brigadier-General Stranguays was known

> mature ago throughout a long service he main mmand of the Artiflery, since it was placed i his hands by the departure through filmess of

he were confided to his care Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served.

It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual unmbers brought into the cover anything beyond the flash and snoke of field by the enemy. The configuration of the artiflery and heavy musketry fire. of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns, but judging from the numbers seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than 60,000 men. Their loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field near 5,000 dead, and that their essualties amount in the whole, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than lather.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little exceeded 8,000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 0,000, the remaining available French troops on the spet having losen kept in reservo.

I ought to mention, that while the enemy was

stacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and netually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gailant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol. I have, &c., RAGLAS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Words cannot do justice to the gallantry which, it is evident from this desputch, every part of the British Army evinced in the murderous engagement that it records. It will be deficed scarching the whole of the records of military history to discover a parallel to the successful defence of our position before Schastopol, by a comparatively small force against numb overwhelming. The aggressors appear to have brought into the field at least three, if not four times the force which the Allied Generals had at their disposal. The loss of the defeated enemy in killed and wounded, netually exceeded the whole amount of the rictorious host. If we turn from tife general results of the battle to an examination of its details, it is impossible not to bo struck with the disproportionably large number of Officers, even General Officers, who perished on the battle-field. This is attributable, no doubt, in a great measure, to the peculiar clinractor of the engagement, which was not a con-flict in the open field, depending on strategic disposition of large masses, but a hand-to-hand endounter of small bodies of men. This circumstance, while it accounts for the greater equality between the Commanding Officer and the common soldier which characterized the conflict. brings into stronger relief the physical as well as moral superiority of the Allied troops over the serfs of whom the Russian armies are composed, As regards the fruits of the victory of luker-

nan, it is probable that under the keen sense of the heavy losses we have sustained, they have been somewhat underrated. It may be perfectly true, we fear it is so, that before the arrival of considerable reinforcements, the Allied armles are unable to follow up their advantage by storming Schastopol. But it is surely a great gain for the Russians to have been taught the lesson which they have received. It is orident from their own accounts that Princo Monschikof did not deem it advisable to venture's fresh at tack upon the lines of the besiegers, till he had collected all the troops which it was possible to send to his succor. The Russians in fact meant send to his succor. this to be their great and decisive enslaught, at which, both to animate the troops and to share the honor of the victory, the two som of the Emperor were personally present. All their preparations point to this -that the capture or ruction of the siege works, and the total rou of the Allied army, was the feat which they hoped to accomplish. The fallure, therefore, of heir attempt, is as ignominious as it is decisive of the ultimate issue of the war. Russia has done her worst before Schastopol, and the final capture of the fortress and the conquest of the Crimen is henceforth a matter of time.

# Colonial.

THE WANTS OF THE POOR.

From the ColoniaL

We stated in yesterday's Colonial, that there were many poor families in this City who would suffer much from cold and want during the present winter, if not relieved by charity. We sent winter, if not relieved by charity. mentioned the fact in the hope of exciting the sympathies of our citizens, who are blessed with the means to do something towards their relief. We are happy to say, that in the course of yesterday we received the subjoined letter, accom-panied by a cheque for £5:-

N. A. HOTEL, 6th Dec., 1261. To the Editor of the Coloulal. Sin -I enclose you a Cheque for £5, to be

used as you may trink best, in procuring fuel for the indigent poor of this City, during the winter.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient Servant,

G. C. Houwood. The gift reflects the highest credit on Mr. Horwood, who, on many previous occasions, has similarly distinguished himself for his kindness of heart and armouthy for the poor. Such generous deeds should not remain concealed although in making the present case public, we do not know that we are acting in accordance with the feelings of Mr. Horwood. We mention the lict, in the hope that others may initate the good example, and that the poor may feel that they are not without practical friends.

Employment during last summer was cer-

tainly abundant, but whatever extra wages obtained was consumed, in cases where there were large families, by the unusually high price of the necessaries of life; hence many fan who are too proud to begare now in much want. The high price of firewood will press heavily on I must likewise express my obligations to numbers, whom a feeling of decent pride may lieutenant-General S.r. Richard England for the induce to bear their wants and sufferings in numbers, whom a feeling of decent pride may excellent disposition he made of his division, and silence. It is to the case of such families, and light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir desire to direct the attention of the near-round desire to direct the attention of the near-round disposed. Now, that a commencement has been disposed. Now, that a commencement has been made by Mr. Horwool, it is to be hoped that mild follow, and the next question is, how dier General Eyre was employed in the impor- to dispose of the sums then obtained. The best tent duty of gairding the trenches from any plan perhaps, would be to form a Committee of assault from the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Erans, who undertake the work, for each atreet or ward, had been obliged by severe indisposition to go whose duty it should be, occasionally, to visit the on board ship a few days previously, left his bed houses of the poor in the street or streets, over as soon as he received intelligence of the attack which they might have charge. In this way noil was promptly at his post, and though he did they would be acquainted with the means and not feel well enough to take the command of the netather, he did not fail to give him his best believe there are many luclies and gentleman among us now really to undertake this good work; and we are sure that many others would cheerfully do so, if they knew how many there are now shivering with cold and want, whom a warm room, a good meal, or even a kind word would make happy. Wealthy as Toronto ie, there is plenty of scope for charity here. It will not be necessary for us at present to enter into particulars, although we might mention cases calcunames of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir G. lated to excite the feelings. For the present we Cathoart. Brigadice-General Strangways, and shall retain Mr. Horwood's donation, until we see Brigod'er-General Goldie. whether our suggestions have any effect, in which Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary we shall hand it over to the general fund. cessary to speak. They are known throughout in the mean time we hope that others will re-the British empire, and have within a short member that charity is the true test of christian

History's Polls, a most Portical Cure for Bropsy.—Ext tract of a letter from kile and Rowley, Eq. of the Indian Walk, Tobage, dated april std, 1832.—To Processor pito lowny.—Ex.—I show it a duty I once to you and the ab-tical larges to inform you of the most mirroulous recovery from that iteralful directs, dropsy, and which, under that, was effected by the use of your title. I use tapped fro-times in the course of eight mooths, and shiffully treated by two medical reactioners unsurvantific, notwithtwo medical practitioners unsuscentially, notwith-sing which, in six months your pitts perfectly cured-

DIED.
At his residence, Adelasie Street, on Wednesday more ing, the lith mat, Dr. Alexander Burnside.

New Advertisements.

NOW READY. ROWSELL'S DIARY

AND LAW & COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER For 1855.

THIS work is printed on fine Letter Paper, insertions. and contains a farge blank space for Mem-oranda for every day of the year, with the day of the week and mouth printed at the head of each ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. division. There is a full and complete CALEN-DAR prefixed, marking all days that are of sterest, such as the commencement and ending of the Law Terms, Quarter Sessions. Toronto, Dec. 20th, 1851.

A CARD.

Mr. Henry J. Haycraft.

(rnon tospos,) Pupil of Mendelssahn and Sterndals Bennett,

we the Hoyal Academy in London, and Memb PROFESSOR OF HARMONY, PIANO FORTE, & SINGING,

BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Pupils.
Reference to his friend and follow-student. Mr. J. D. Humphroys, and the Royal Academy

Address, Russell's Hotel, Toronto.

Toronto, December 12, 1851,

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE, Tonoxro, Dec. 15th, 1854.

COTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Divi-I dend has been declared on the Paid up Stock this Company, for the half-year ending the Olstinst., at the rate of Ton percent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are payable either at the office f the Company in Toronto, or at its various

agencles. Br order of the Board of Directors E. Q. O'BRIEN.

l'oronto, Dec. 15, 1854.

of Manio, Landon.

O THE TORONTO HOUSE J.CHARLESWORTH. 

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Millinery and Dry Goods! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

V.CTORIA ROW. No. 60, King St. Enst. Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully call the attention of

W his Customers and the Public generally to his New Stock of Millinery, Simple and Pancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed Consisting in part of returned behavior, Printed Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and Shitting (bleached and unbleached). Bed Ticks, Table Od Cloths, Brown and Bleached Lines, Dressed and underssed Hollands, Striped Shittings, Fancy Shittings, Prints and Ginghams, Devries and Denhams, Ladica Cloths, Linea Shirts, Grey Cloths, Stinets, Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam bleached and unbleached Table Lineos. Hucksback and Deaper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yurn, Lambs Wool, Worated, Stays, Drab, Buff.

splendid variety. -41.80-Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Honde, Guiters and Ludies Scarfe, French Merino, l'ogether with a general assortment of family

Millinery Department: Bonnets, Cape, Head Dress, Ulnaka, Circulare, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-Turonto, Oct. 25th, 1851.

# CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

non-resident student of Triulty College A wishes to receive a pupil daily for instruc-tion in the elements of a Classical Education, &c. TERMS MODERATE.

Reference kindly permitted to REV. T. S. KENNEDY, Church Society's Office, King Si. Dec. 11th, 1854.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James' For terms apply to

ROBERT BEARD. Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1864.

EDUCATION. IR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will natruct with his own Sons.

Terms, &c., made known upon application a 1, St. George's Square. 17 Nov. 2264, 1851. DIARIES FOR 1855.

A GOOD supply of Pocket and Office Diaries A for 1855, of various sizes and bindings, Also, The Physician's Visiting List, Disre nd Blok of En, agements for 23 and 50 patients.

For sole by H. ROWSELL.

AN APPEAL. HE Willow of the late George Kers, Esq., is reductantly compelled to appeal to those pupils and friends, and the public generally, for

pecuniary aid and sympathy, being in extreme il health, and almost blind—caused by disease in the eyes, which incapacitates her from the means of support—added to the infirmity of a defointed arm. Her late husband, Mr. G. Keys died at Quebec; and, from the nature of his death, the insurance he had effected of £2,000, in the " Eagle Office," London, became lost to her. She respectfully and earnestly solicits the bounty of the Canadian Merchants to spare what they can, and the blessing of the Widow will be theirs. To those kindly disposed to assist her, Mr. Henry Rowsell, of Toronto, Cannels West, has kindly consented to receive, A taining a great variet and remit to her in Loudon, his family having by applying postage free

known her for many y ars. December 5th, 1854.

Toronto, 1st August, 1854

A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) con-taining a great variety, may be practiced by applying—postage free—to J. K. BUCHANAN.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto-THE MISSES MCCARTNEY bog to announce their intention of receiving on the first of September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day l'upils, who will be under their ewn immodiate superintendence. Mus. McCantner will conduct the domestic

arrangements. proposed to engage the best mesters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drussing and Aritametic. (German and Italian f required).

Terms per Quarter .-- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Uny Pupits, 6 0 0 Under 12 years 4 10 0 The Misses McCarrny are kindly permitted

to refer to the following gentlemen for TORONTO:
Rav. Da. Lett. RRV. DR. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY. RIGHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STARTON, ESQ.

Dr. Houses.
Judge O'RRILLY,—Hamilton.
WALTER DICKSON, Esq.—Niagara. J. RANNEY, Eng., -St. Catherines. II. J. MITTLEBERGER, Eug., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett.

Toronto, 21st July, 1854. A DESIRABLE OFFORTUNITY FOR

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or Fort Malden, known as Elliott's Point,

ENTERPRISE.

and having thereon a spring possessing powerful modicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to its resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this, offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity: and some of the medical officers of Her Majusty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was outitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its effi

oney.

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1887. Under the shady groves of its venerable cake may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumsch used as a temporary about during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of

immodiate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with sultable out buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, onn also be leased on favourable terms. a good flotel were spened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sunguine command White Jenns; Gain Plaids, Laine Plaids, wishes realized. No epidemic nor malignant wishes realized. No epidemic nor malignant disease has ever yet reached it. The sonder, Ribbons, Glova, Hostery, Laces; Pulkas; a the Lake mass within a few manufactures and vessels on splendid variety.

For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, rosy rath.

The Detroit Free Free, United Empire, and Cnurch, to copy till further orders.

Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Realdent, with the following Assistante:

let English Teacher, 2nd " " " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic . . . . Mr. Barley. inging......bir, Humphreye.

The studies include a thorough English educa-tion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pipila) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedeal. TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.)

(No extrue) The second year of this Institution having closed with the autual examinations and distribution of prizes in a most satisfactory manner,. Mas. Portynu, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England

for trachers in several departments of educations on She has succeeded in proving that a sound Engineer list classical education (which is of the highest part importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teachers of acknowledged ability. The FINISHING CLASS is under Mas. Post TRU's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Press, with

Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from a different authors, to improve the style in writing.

More time is also devoted to complete the source. tion in foreign languages.

Mus. Pourrun feele grateful to the parents.

of her pupils for their kind expressions of fatte-ization at the progress of their children, and logge to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of September next Persons wishing for further information are"

requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. PORTTER. Front wire

Farms for Sale in Canada West.

Land Agent, Brantford

1854

# Miscellaneous.

THE NOBLEST PEATURE OF THE WAR .- The heroic conduct of Dr. Thompson and his assis-tant, is the highest and noblest yet put on record in this destructive war. It is a specimen of Christianity such as Englishmen do not need blush for, even in the presence of the "Defender of the Orthodox Faith." A correspondent of a London paper thus describes the self-sacrifice of Dr. Thompson, whose melancholy end adds almost the honors of martyrdom to crown a life as full of the highest devotion as of physical

"I felt proud of my country when I saw little oups of English soldiers tenderly nursing unded and dying Russians on the field of Alma, the day after the battle-particularly when my indignation was hardly calmed at the well-proved stories of ferocious feeling mani fested by these same wounded. In some in-stances they treacherously fired at or stabled the doctor who had just dresced their wounds. Notwithstanding this, an English doctor, to his eternal honor, volunteered to remain behind, and endeavor to allevinte the sufferings of 700 wounded stussians, who had been removed from the field of battle on the south bank of the Alma, to the deserted village on its north bank. Dr. James Thompson, assistant surgeon of the 44th regiment, and his soldier-servant, deserve to be eld up as heroes. For four or five days they, and they alone, had to wait upon and support this enormous mass of severely wounded nen. The task was, in many respects, a most dangerous one. As we have seen, the patients them selves were not to be trusted. The Cossacki might also, at any time, make prisoners of them on the retreat of the allied armies. The dead were festering in heaps around the sick and dying. These two men frequently had to bury a borrible mass of carenses and fragments, positively before they could at all get at some poor wounded wretches. In this way they must, with their own hands, have dragged out and buried some 200. There was no food of any kind for the sick, so the soldier managed to drive in a stray bullock, and with the aid of some Russian convalescents, (their misfortunos seemed to have humanized them.) he killed it, and made some soup for them. At length He Majesty's ships Albion, Vesuvius, and the screw transport Avon arrived. The whole crew of the first landed and removed the wounded on board the Avon, while the Vesuvius guarded the shore In the midst of this humane occupation a linesian force of some 4,000 or 5,000 men approached the village, and the sailors were ther obliged to hasten on board, as it was beyond the range of the ships' guns. However, 8 it) wounded were put on board the Avon, under the charge of their heroic proservers. Dr. Thompson and his servant. About 40 were left behind, and many of these poor fellows, who had praviously seemed unable to walk, endeavored with all their might to hobble after their more fortunate comrades. The next day the Avon proceeded with them to Odessa. Now, surely, when the Humane Society rewards a man who saves one single individual, society will not fail to do thing for two men who, under such dread ful trials, saved the lives of 240. It is a melan-

Missionanies to the Anny .- At the meeting of the S. P. G. for the sending of additional Chaplains to the Army in the East, Mr. Beresford Hope said:-

choly sequel to this account of medical devoted-

cholera shortly after rejoining the army at

There was a point which we would mention in connection with this subject, although he was not quite sure that his schome would on considered practicable. It was a feeling which prosed strongly upon his own mind, and which he must give utterance to, for it could do no harm, while it might do much good. It was said in one of the letters which the Rev. Secretary had read, that the Roman Catholics would probably send out a Bishop to the sent of war. He though that one of the Chaplains in connexion with the Church of England might be appointed and consecrated Bishop. He could live on as humble fare as a Chaplain; he could sleep, as the Chaplains slopt, under a cart, or under no cart; in a puddle or on the sand. The presence of a limbop there, would be of a great a wantage, for many of the soldiers had not received the rite of conarmation, or those exhertations which would co with mere force from a chief l'aster of the Church than from an ordinary Chaplhin. Why should not the Society go up and ask at once for the appointment of a Blahop? He did not know whether any of our present Bishops could undertake the duty. If the Bishop of New Zonland, for example, could delay his return to his the seat of war would be bailed with acclaum tions of delight by our soldiery, for he was in-deed a Missionary Bishop. (Loudcheers.) There were very few legal difficulties in the way of sending out one of the Chaplains as Bishop, for there were various acts to rouder the consecra-tion of Bishops more easy than formerly. The Baffragan Bishops Act of Henry the Eighth, which had been long dormant, might be revived. The Clergy in the East were peculiarly under the Episcopal superintendence of the Bishop of London, who might appoint Suffengan Hishe on their return from the East, being eligible for preferment, although retaining their Episcopal orders. This proposal might at first startle people by its apparent singularity, but would to the present emergency. With a lishop camping with the soldiers and laboring in hospitals. they might hope to see the triumph of the Cross victories—a consummation which should be the object of their dearest aspirations.

STNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. (From The Olobe.)

The President surveys the condition of the country, and finds reason for thankfulness in almost everything. Foreign affairs next engage his attention. Leaves transatlantic nations to regulate their affairs, but demands exemption from annoying interference. Sees no reason why other states expanding their territories should look with jealousy on our expansion. The President next dwells on our rights at neutrals and states what has been done in thi matter with Russia. Prussia wants renunciaprivateering, which the President advises Congress not to grant. Nations with small navies cannot give up that right against large nations with powerful fleets. President then recites history of British reciprocity treaty, and recommends refunding duties on fish. Boundary abso difficulties with the Hudson Bay Company, Puget Sound Company: next the San Francisco consular difficulty with the French is dwelt upon; next the Soule difficulty and correspon-Prance. Spain is handled very tenderly, not a single word is said of Cuba and the Black War-Japan expedition and treaty are friendly alluded and Adam Townley of the discess of Captain Hollin vindicated. Heterogeneous upon the blessing to the body pointer of our assemblage and pretended community meetings churches, as the temples of tied, and their about received several hard hits from President. The lute necessity to the maintenance of social order; | Sept. 2018, 1836.

President adds that the firing into and burning of the town have been made subjects of com plaint by foreign nations; says nothing of paying damages. Message next dwells on finances; ipts next year are to exceed expenditures \$15,000,000; surplus revenue to be all placed to reduce national dabt. The annual revenue exceeds by millions the amount needed for a prudent administration of the government; ecommends reduction of duty on imports; recommends more stringent laws for preserva tion of government records and papers; urges increase of military force on Indian frontiers, particularly for protection of overland emigrants to California, such increase to consist of four regiments of infantry and rangers and one regi-

ment of artillery.

Attention of Congress is invited, by recom mendation of the navy, for more ample proviseamen; also, for the increase of the navy. Marine disasters of past year aduled to and employed as an argument to encouraging better-class seamen to enter merchant service. Also, laws for better discipline of merchant service are suggested.

service are suggested.

Exhorts Congress to be careful in granting laws for railroad purposes; thinks it better to leave railroad schemes to private enterprise and co-operation of individual states.

In conclusion, the President conjures Congress to bear in mind the important interests committed to their charge. Emphasis is laid on the importance of religious toleration, and the cultivation of friendship with foreign powers, refraining from intermeddling with domestic affairs of foreign nations, &c.

CHRIST CHURCH, LOCKFORT, N. Y. To the Elitor of the toupel Messenger.
REV. AND DEAR Six: - Will you permit

stranger to express the high gratification he ex-perienced at the recent opening of the above church, on Thursday last, the 16th instant. It is not the progress of the American church which gives me the actisfaction that it appears to afford to some persons, because I cannot think, confined as it almost is to cities and villages, that it has that hold upon your country v might reasonably have been expected, when we remember that that is the only genuin; brane therein of Christ's holy and apostolic and catholic church; and this, I attribute mainly to your unsound system of finance-a mere chance valuntaryism; unregulated and uninfluenced by the never-repealed divine law of sacerdotal titles.

But this is the way,

What, as a Canadian clergyman, I do admire in the church of the United States, is its energy, and its frequent, catholic-spirited mode of carry ing out its operations. Of both these, my recen visit to Lockport gave me very pleasing evidence The congregation of Christ Church, of which the Reverend O. F. Starkey is, evidently, the much osteemed pastor, have, I understand, been long worehipping in a house, which, however well it might shelter the people, had hitte appearance of being a temple erected to the "praise and glory" of Almighty God; but as the wealth of the members of Christ Church, in Lockport, increased, and they begin to dwell, themselves, in "ceiled houses," they appear to have felt the impropriety, if not the sin, of permitting the temple of the Eternal Majesty to remain, as it were, any longer "in tents;" and they accordingly set themselves to work with, as I trust christian enruestness to build a house for their God, somewhat in accordance with that abundant temporal prosperity with which He has blessed them. And this right conduct is not confined to the lower town, but the congregation of Grace Church, of which the Roy. C. I

is the incumbent, is also erecting a handsome

church which it is hoped will be ready for cor secration in January next. The "energy" of which I spoke, has been very marked in the case of Christ Church. It is only six months since the foundation stone of this beautiful little house of prayer was laid and now, completely furnished, and free from any debt, it has been consecrated and opened for public worship! It is built of rubble stone, in the early English style, with buttresses, fin window: at the west end are two lancets, with a small one above the door, and a beautiful quartette circular one near the point of the roof; the western front is a simple and elegant bellgable. Altogether, the external appearance is exceedingly good, the pleasing effect of which is by no means lessened upon entering. The proportions ere excellent, ninety by twenty-six feet; the pitch of the very handsome high roof, I regret that I did not ascertain; between the bonns, the plaster is colored sky-blue. The chancel, which is twenty feet deep, is raised three steps; at the front on one side is the small neat pulpit, and on the other side is the "reading pew " or stall, facing north; a little beyond is a seat, or sedilia, for three persons: the rear of the chancel is again raised two steps, the altar, which is of wood, without moulding, has a handsome solid appearance, with a cross curved on its front; near it, on the north side, is a small, unostentatious credence bracket; the entrance to the commodious little vestry, is at the rear of the pulpit, on the north side of the chancel. have been thus particular, because I consider the proportions and arrangements unusually good; the helght of the pulpit, for instance, which is only three or four feet above the chancel their avoids the almost universal error of elevating it. as if its occupant were about to lecture the stained glass. A friend told me he believed were the gift of the rector. The seats calculated to hold 350 people, are all open stalls or benches designed, with a passage down the centre. - The wood-work, it is worthy to romark. s of stained butternut, which to most of us was new feature, and so handsome that we mistook it for oak; and while it has the high christian recommendation of not only being the handsomer but much more real than painted pine, it is, a the rector assured us, decidedly cheaper. Finally the church is excellently enrieted, and heated by furnaces underneath. The organ, I wish also specially to note, is on the floor, near to the reading-stall, there being nothing of that aboununtion, a singing gallery; and I observed that several of the congregation noticed a great improvement in the tone, since it removal from

the old organ-left. New, certainly here is an energy and catholicity. A beautiful stone church erected in six months, arranged with deep reverence, and yet, truly, sweet simplicity; and, if economy in the things of God be a virtue, that also exemplified here, as the entire cost, to the very earpet in-cluded, is covered by \$5,000! Indeed, one of my Canadian brothron who was present, and is recommends refunding duties on fish. Boundary just erecting a similar church, said, that if he line between United States and Great Britain had seen Christ Church in sufficient time, \$5,000 in the territory of Washington to be settled. A might have been saved in the erection of his commission is recommended to run it. We have have succeeded in creeting one of the most pieasing and perfect structures of the kind which I have seen, and I am only just returned from a visit to England, my native land.

The consecration service was as satisfactory, as the church itself is comely. Although the day was unfavorable, the sacred enfice was rior affair. Negociations are going on, and president hopes for an arrangement of all difficulties with new ministry. President thinks Denmark should have notice of an end of the existing treaty. Sound tolls are dwelt upon.

Items. C. H. Platt, Mr. Douglass, Pr. Cressey. Forays in Mexico from San Francisco are the Rev. Dr. Snelton, of Buttalo, the Rev. I. B. spoken of in a condemnatory way. Our claims Fuller, rural dean, and C. L. Ingies, both of the upon Mexico are numerous and pressing, but diocese of Toronto, and the Rev. incambent of the embarrassment of the government forbids the parish aided the bishop in the reading of anything at present—is anxious to maintain the service, and the administration of the holy friendly relations with Mexico. The La Plata communion, which was well attended; indeed Brazil will agree to open that river. Travel through Central America is very important for us to keep unobstructed and free. Difficulty feature as to the state of the church amongst about the construction of the Ciayton treaty you. The Rev. Mr. Stokes was also present. briefly alluded to. Mr. Buchanan has not yet The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. W. found it possible to bring the negociations to a it. DeLancey, D.D., i.t. D., D. C. L., the bishop termination; Greytown business is dwelt upon at more length; people there spoken of as perhaps without taking too great a liberty, be advanturors repudiating control of any government. Conduct of our ministers Borland and insomuch that as the very able prelate dwelt

I could not but lament that he was not preaching before our most unrighteous Canadian legis-lature, who are at work this moment engages in the unhallowed work, -alike dishonourable to the Province, -of robbing the bride of Christ in this diocese, of her lawful property, held by her of His redeemed creatures! Had they heard him, it must surely have brought them to a better mind; or, otherwise, have been another of those arrows of the Almighty, which are destined one day, perhaps all too late, to pierce their wretched consciences to their inmost depths. In conclusion, Rev. sir. I would beg to offer

my very sincere congratulations to the zealous and energetic rector of Christ Church and his people who have so ably sustained him in his holy undertaking, upon the very successful termination of their labours. Nor should a churchman forget to tender his grateful acknow ledgments to the architects, Messrs, Wills & Dudley of New York, for their able efforts to cultivate a practical taste for the spiritually beautifully in ecclesias ical architecture. Such men are benefactors to that mystic bride which the holy One loved to the death; and in our new world, we ought indeed to prize them; may these, their "fruits of righteousness" but truly "by Jesus Christ," so assuredly shall they not

fail of a distinguished reward.

A word of thanks for your christian brotherly kindnesses, and I have done this I fear too long letter. With our clerical brethren of the American church, we expect to enjoy that intercourse which is so freely offered to us; for do we not share the same sacred priesthood, and thus by the hely verities of our common faith are we more than sacramentally one; but the generous and cordal hospitalities which our lay brethren amongst you are so ready to tend to the Anglican clergy, whether British or Canadian, and for which the churchmen of Lockport are certainly pre emment, is a very cheering evidence of hor much stronger the bond of our membership in the church, the body of Christ, is to unite us in one, than any national differences are to separate

Your affectionate brother in catholic bonds, 21st Nov., 1844.

## Advertisements.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

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

THE STANDARD BEARER. An Illustrated Magazine, for the Young, 16 pages, each No in a neat printed cover. Pub-lished monthly by the Protestant Epicopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge. New York.
The undersigned has made arrangements for

the regular receipt of the above publications, and will receive orders for them at the following rates delivered in Toronto, or mailed to any part of the Province;
For one or more copies (less than eight) is. 6d.

each copy, per muoum.
Eight copies to one achters, 10s. per annum payable invariably in advance.
HENRY ROWSELL,

Church Depository, King Street, Toronto.

Sept. 1, 1853.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. Itend's Intellectual Powers of Man.
Constricts of Furope, By the surface of Peop of Day
Flyar Chiton; A Story of School Days.
The Betr of Bestely ffe, y vols.
Journal of a simmer Furr. By Sewell.
The Earl's Daugh er. sewell.
Any Herbert.
Hectory of Vale Head.
Leara to Clae. By Christopher Sutton.
Lya Apsolica. Leara to Live. By Christophics Sittin.
Lyra Apsorbica.
The Boy's Book of Sports.
Materiman Ready. By Caerdin Mitryatt.
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Midsommer First or., The Unitelys at Woodlegh Arboutle's Wetophista.
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Hermit's 1991
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